

Mahanagar Gas Limited and BEST extend 'MGL Tez' to All Bus Depots Across Mumbai



Bringing big relief to Mumbaiers, Mahanagar Gas Limited (MGL), one of the largest City Gas Distribution companies in India, in collaboration

with Brihanmumbai Electric Supply and Transport (BEST), will be extending 'MGL Tez' facility to all 15 BEST bus depots across Mumbai. This announcement follows the success of the facilities at Ghatkopar and Goregaon – Oshiwara bus depots, which were launched in 2023. Recently, at a special event held at the Gorai BEST bus depot A.S. Rao, Asst. General Manager-BEST and Sanjay Shende, Deputy Managing Director-MGL made this momentous announcement. Rajesh Wagle, Sr. Vice President (Marketing)-MGL, Ramesh Thorat, Chief Manager (Work)-BEST along with other officials of BEST & MGL were also present during the event. Following the successful pilot project, MGL Tez facility will be extended at 13 more BEST bus depots located at Anik, Deonar, Dharavi, Dindoshi, Gorai, Magathane, Majas, Mulund, Mumbai Central, Poisar, Pratiksha Nagar, Santacruz, and Wadala, for utilising the CNG infrastructure at these depots which are spread across Mumbai for the benefit of Mumbaiers. MGL Tez application is available on Google Play Store for download and commercial CNG vehicle users like trucks and tempos can download the app and book their convenient time slots for refuelling their vehicles at any of the above-mentioned BEST bus depots.

'End of life' vehicles to be denied fuel in Capital from July 1

Similar restrictions to be imposed in 5 NCR districts, including Gurugram, Ghaziabad; entry of non-Delhi vehicles into city banned from November 1

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) on Wednesday directed authorities in the national capital not to allow "end of life" or overage vehicles to refuel in Delhi from July 1. It also asked officials in five districts of the National Capital Region (NCR) – Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gautam Buddha Nagar, and Sonapat – to impose similar restrictions from November 1. All other NCR districts have been given time until March 31, 2026 to implement the order.

The National Green Tribunal had in 2015 banned overage vehicles, defined as petrol vehicles older than 15 years and diesel vehicles older than 10 years, in the NCR.

In its order, the Centre's air quality monitoring panel asked the Transport Departments of Delhi and NCR States to "disseminate this direction among all stakeholders, including fuel stations, and ensure its strict compliance through effective implementation/enforcement measures".

It also stated that "concerted actions initiated by all the agencies concerned towards liquidation of the



In its order on Wednesday, the CAQM asked the authorities in Delhi and the NCR States to file compliance reports regularly. FILE PHOTO

large fleet of end of life vehicles shall be reported to the commission on a monthly basis".

According to the order, all fuel stations in the Capital need to instal automated number plate recognition cameras by June 30. These cameras will be linked with the Centre's VAHAN portal to identify overage vehicles.

The Delhi government had in March decided to ban fuel to overage vehicles and those without valid Pollution Under Control certificates from April 1.

However, it later said the necessary hardware had not been installed at some filling stations.

"The installations have been made in nearly 90% of the fuel stations. We are working to instal the systems in the remaining stations," Delhi Environment Manjinder Singh Sirsa had

said earlier this month.

More curbs

The CAQM also directed a prohibition from November 1 on the entry into the Capital of all transport and commercial goods vehicles not registered in Delhi.

The order exempted BS-VI, CNG, LNG, and EVs, as well as vehicles transporting essential commodities, from the curbs.

However, it directed that all providers of essential goods would also have to switch to these environment-friendly fuel sources by October 31, 2026. It also sought "quarterly reports on the action taken by the agencies concerned".

So far, the ban on the entry of vehicles from other States has been implemented only during the implementation of the GRAP following a deterioration in the air quality.



Crude oil imports from Russia may hit a two-year high in April

KEY MARKET. The development reflects on the uptick in the world's third largest consumer's seaborne crude oil trade with Russia

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

India's crude oil imports from Russia, its largest supplier, is expected to surpass 2 million barrels per day (mbpd) in the current month — the highest since May 2023.

The development reflects the uptick in the world's third largest consumer's seaborne crude oil trade with Russia, which was been subdued due to US sanctions.

According to global real-

time data and analytics provider Kpler, overall volumes in April 2025 are shaping up to be "particularly strong".

Sumit Ritolia, Kpler's Lead Research Analyst for Refining & Modeling, told *businessline*, "As of today (April 22), India's crude oil imports from Russia for April 2025 are estimated at 2.1 mbpd — potentially the highest since May 2023."

However, it needs to be factored in that trade flows remain fluid and cargoes (for April) might slip into May arrivals. April's total crude im-

port from Russia might slip below 2 mbpd and close around 1.9-2 mbpd.

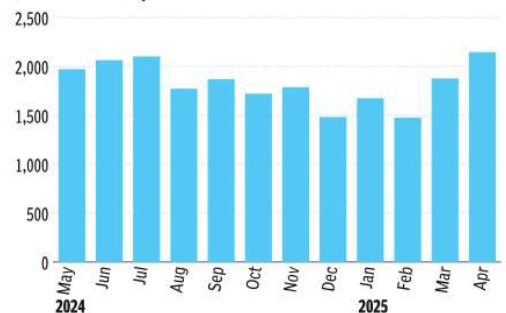
"Actual arrivals through April 22 stand around 1.75 mbpd, with Urals comprising about 77 per cent and lighter grades the remaining 23 per cent," Ritolia pointed out.

RISING CONSUMPTION

April imports are driven by market, geopolitical and structural factors, opined Ritolia. "Russian Urals are trading at favourable FOB discounts relative to West African and Middle Eastern

India's crude oil Imports from Russia

(thousand barrels/day)



Source: Kpler

barrels. The economics remain compelling for Indian refiners. Besides, India's refining sector is benefiting from strong diesel and jet fuel cracks," he explained.

Relatively cheaper feedstock — Russian crude as compared to other sources — improves gross refinery margins. The Kpler analyst noted that the current sanctions regime, lacking secondary enforcement on buyers or insurers, continues to allow this trade corridor to function uninterrupted.

The drone attacks on Rus-

sian refineries during February-March reduced domestic processing to around 5.2-5.3 mbpd, thereby boosting export availability. Ritolia also pointed to the strong seasonal demand in India for auto fuels, largely on the back of pre-summer logistical build-up, peak agricultural activity and elevated industrial output.

RUSSIAN BARRELS

"We expect Russian crude to maintain a 30-35 per cent share in India's crude mix in the short term, especially

while margins remain strong, FOB economics stay favourable and sanctions remain limited in scope," Ritolia said.

That said, Kpler data also pointed to a modest rebound in Russian refining throughput by 1,00,000-3,00,000 bpd over the next few months, which could reduce export availability by a similar margin. This may slightly temper flows post-May 2025.

India's crude oil imports hit 5.13 mbpd during March 2025 — the highest monthly volume in over 15 years.

From November 1, entry ban on non-Delhi BS VI goods vehicles

Jasjeev Gandhiok

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NEW DELHI: The Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR and Adjoining Areas (CAQM) on Wednesday announced a ban on the entry of all goods vehicles lower than BS VI standards into the national capital from November 1. The restriction is applicable only to goods vehicles registered outside Delhi.

Separately, it directed all fuel

stations to install automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) camera systems by June-end to deny fuel to end-of-life vehicles (ELVs). While it set a deadline of October 31 for Gurugram, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar and Sonapat, the deadline at fuel stations in the rest of NCR is March 31, 2026, CAQM said.

The actions come in a bid to curb vehicular emissions in the region, CAQM said.

“Considering the high pollution load from commercial vehicles and the associated ill-effects of emission owing to such vehicles entering Delhi, the Commission, hereby directs for a strict ban on the entry of all transport/commercial goods vehicles, viz light goods vehicles, medium goods vehicles and heavy goods vehicles other than BS VI, CNG, LNG and EVs into Delhi with effect from November 1, 2025...,” CAQM said in its direction.

Gujarat Refinery first in India to make superbike & military aircraft fuel

Avinash Nair

Vadodara

Gujarat Refinery at Vadodara has become the first Indian refinery to indigenously produce STORM, a racing fuel used in superbikes and aviation gasoline used in military aircraft, an official of Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) said on Wednesday.

“Gujarat Refinery became the first Indian refinery to produce AVGAS 100 LL, an aviation gasoline that was previously imported entirely.”

“It is a niche product. With successful domestic certification, IndianOil has exported AVGAS to Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and recently dispatched a consignment to Indonesia using iso-containers.”

“This marked India’s transition from a net im-



Biplob Biswas, Executive Director and Refinery Head, Gujarat Refinery

porter of AVGAS 100LL aviation fuel to an exporter,” said Biplob Biswas, Executive Director and Refinery Head, Gujarat Refinery.

“ATF or aviation turbine fuel is used in commercial aircraft, while AVGAS is used in military piston engine aircraft used for training purposes,” Biswas added.

The IOC official also said

that the Centre for Military Airworthiness & Certification (CEMILAC) approval has been obtained by Gujarat Refinery for the supply of indigenously developed AVGAS 100LL to the armed forces.

Gujarat Refinery has already dispatched AVGAS 100LL to bulk customers through iso-containers, with the first dispatch of the AV gasoline product through iso-containers successfully achieved for the export parcel on February 17 for M/s Pertamina, the National Oil Company of Indonesia.

FUEL FOR SUPERBIKES

The refinery also pioneered the indigenous production of STORM Ultimate Racing Fuel.

STORM has been exported to Thailand, Japan and Malaysia.

India to work with Saudi Arabia to enhance global oil markets' stability

They emphasise need to ensure security of supply for all energy sources

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: India has agreed to work with Saudi Arabia to enhance the stability of global oil markets and to balance global energy market dynamics, according to a joint statement issued on Wednesday.

The statement came after conclusion of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to Saudi Arabia which was cut short following the terror attack in Kashmir's Pahalgam, where terrorists killed 26 people, mostly tourists.

"The Indian side agreed to work with the kingdom to enhance the stability of global oil markets and to balance global energy market dynamics. They emphasised the need to ensure security of supply for all energy sources in global markets. They agreed on the importance of enhancing cooperation in several areas in the energy sector, including the supply of crude oil and its derivatives," the joint statement said. The two sides emphasised the importance of cooperation in the field of green and clean hydrogen, including stimulating demand, developing



PM Modi being received by Deputy Governor of Makkah and Saudi Arabia's Minister of Commerce upon his arrival in Jeddah

PTI

hydrogen transport and storage technologies, exchanging expertise and experiences to implement best practices.

"The two sides also acknowledged the need to work on developing supply chains and projects linked to the energy sector, enabling cooperation between companies, enhancing cooperation in the field of energy efficiency and rationalizing energy con-

sumption in the buildings, industry, and transportation sectors, and raising awareness of its importance," the statement said.

"The Indian side commended the kingdom's launch of the 'Saudi Green Initiative' and the 'Middle East Green Initiative' and expressed its support for the kingdom's efforts in the field of climate change. The two sides stressed the

importance of joint cooperation to develop applications of the circular carbon economy by promoting policies that use the circular carbon economy as a tool to manage emissions and achieve climate change objectives," it said. Both sides underscored the importance of co-operation in technology including in new and emerging domains such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, semiconductors etc. Highlighting the importance of digital governance, they agreed to explore collaboration in this area.

"They also expressed satisfaction on signing of the MOU between Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and Communications, Space and Technology Commission of Saudi Arabia for cooperation in regulatory and digital sectors.

"Both sides also agreed to enhance cooperation in tourism including through capacity building and sustainable tourism. They also noted the expansion of various opportunities in media, entertainment, and sports, supported by the strong people-to-people ties between the two countries," the statement said.

Activate wind
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India, Saudi agree to enhance stability of global oil markets

Press Trust of India
NEW DELHI

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cooperation in the field of energy efficiency and rationalising energy consumption in the buildings, industry, and transportation sectors, and raising awareness of its importance," the statement said.

On climate change, both sides reaffirmed the importance of adhering to the principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement and the need to develop and implement climate agreements with a focus on emissions.

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Saudi Arabia to invest \$100 bn in India in sectors like energy, petrochem and others. AP

India, Saudi to work on setting up two oil refineries

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NEW DELHI

India and Saudi Arabia have agreed to collaborate on establishing two oil refineries in India. The decision was taken during prime minister Narendra Modi's recent visit to Saudi Arabia.

During the visit, the joint High Level Task Force on investment (HLTF) also came to an understanding in multiple areas to rapidly promote investment flows, building on the commitment of Saudi Arabia to invest \$100 billion in India in sectors including energy, petrochemicals, infrastructure, technology, fintech, digital infrastructure, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, manufacturing and health.

The plan to set up two refineries comes at a time when India is looking at ensuring energy security amid growing demand for petroleum and petrochemical products. Meanwhile, state-run Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd (BPCL) is working to set up a greenfield refinery in Andhra Pradesh.

Modi and Prince Mohammed bin Salman, crown prince and prime minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia chaired the meeting of the India-Saudi Arabia Strategic Partnership Council (SPC) on 22 April 2025 in Jeddah, said a statement from the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).

The council reviewed the work of the various committees, subcommittees and working groups under the SPC, which encompass political, defence, security, trade, investment, energy, technology, agriculture, culture and people-to-people ties.

Amid deepening of defence partnership via joint exercises, training programmes, and collaboration in defence industry, the council decided to create a new Ministerial Committee on Defence Cooperation under the SPC, it said.

"The Council decided to create a new Ministerial Committee on Tourism and Cultural Cooperation under the SPC," the statement said.

Indian Oil Corp bets big on petrochemicals, to invest ₹24,000 crore in Vadodara refinery

Avinash Nair
Vadodara

The Indian Oil Corporation's (IOC) Gujarat Refinery at Vadodara is investing ₹24,000 crore to help it diversify into petrochemicals by commissioning two petrochemical units during calendar year 2025.

"The energy landscape is changing very quickly in our country. In order to remain future-ready, we are diversifying into petrochemical projects."

"It is expected that fuel demand will go down in 10-15 years, and to enable IOC to survive we need to diversify into petrochemicals and other sectors," Biplob Biswas, Executive Director and Refinery Head of Gujarat Refinery, said on Wednesday.

"Currently, we are manu-



A NEW TRAJECTORY. This diversification is part of IOC's strategy to offset declining fuel demand and increase petrochemicals' contribution to its portfolio from under 5% to 15% by 2030

facturing linear alkyl benzene (LAB). This is the base material used in soaps and detergents. We are also manufacturing sulphur bentonite in small quantities. From this year onwards, we will start manufacturing polypropylene and butyl acrylate, a base material for the paint industry," Biswas said.

About 500 kpta (kilotonnes per annum) of polypropylene capacity and

150 kpta of butyl acrylate units are being set up near Vadodara.

The upgraded LAB unit of the refinery now has capacity of 162 kpta, which has increased from 120 kpta last year. By 2030, petrochemicals will constitute 15 per cent of IOC's product portfolio. Currently, it is less than five per cent.

IOC has a total refining capacity of 80.55 mtpa (million

tonnes per annum), of which 13.7 mtpa is at Vadodara. Gujarat Refinery was set up as a 2 mtpa refinery in 1965. It has grown into a 13.7 mtpa integrated refinery-cum-petrochemical complex.

SUPPLY FALLING

Asked why the refinery took more than two decades to expand from the 13.7 mtpa it achieved in 2001, Biswas said, "During this period,

major refiners came up in Gujarat. Fuel was, therefore, available to meet the demand then. Now supply is falling short of demand and so we have decided to catch up."

IOCL officials also said that between 2001 and 2025, Gujarat Refinery focused on investing in upgrading its quality to meet the stringent fuel norms, which includes BS-II, BS-III, BS-IV and BS-VI.

The refinery sources indigenous crude from Mehsana and Ankleshwar, and low and high sulphur crude from Russia, Nigeria, the Middle East and others.

The ₹17,825 crore Petrochemical and Lube Integration (LuPech) Project aims to produce polypropylene and lube oil base stock, raising the refinery's capacity from 13.7 mtpa to 18 mtpa.

Oil's fall to bring down fertilizer subsidy burden, ease fiscal strain

Rhik Kundu &
Subhash Narayan

NEW DELHI

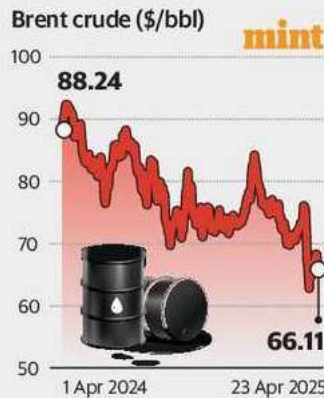
Cooling crude oil prices are expected to ease India's fertilizer subsidy burden and import bills, in a spot of relief for the economy navigating a raging tariff war. Cheaper oil also promises to lower current account deficit (CAD), ease inflation and stabilize the rupee.

The government has budgeted ₹1.68 trillion for fertilizer subsidies in FY26. While such allocations are typically increased during the year, current trends suggest the Centre may manage to bring down the subsidy bill, two people aware of the matter said.

"If crude prices remain soft, the fertilizer subsidy bill could stay within the budgeted ₹1.68 trillion for FY26, and may even fall by 5-10%," one of the two people mentioned above said on the condition of anonymity.

Crude relief

Oil has an outsized influence on India since it imports 86% of its requirements.



GOPAKUMAR WARRIER/MINT

Softer crude prices will ease fiscal pressure amid broader economic challenges, the person added.

Cheaper oil could help India save ₹45,000-50,000 crore in import bills, assuming consumption remains at FY25 levels and rupee remains stable during the year, and average global crude oil prices remains at \$60-65 a barrel. Subsidy sav-

ings could free up fiscal space for increased public investment in infrastructure and welfare. At the same time, falling input costs improves profit margins in energy-intensive sectors, strengthening the overall investment climate.

Brent crude prices cooled from nearly \$75 per barrel in January to around \$60 in March as demand fell, supply rose, and trade tensions flared. In April, the price inched back to \$65. In contrast, oil averaged around \$80 in 2024, and \$82 in 2023. Oil has an outsized influence on India's import bills since the country imports 86% of its requirements. According to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell, the Indian crude basket averaged \$79.85 per barrel in 2024. In the first quarter of 2025 (January-March), the average slipped to \$76.68 per barrel.

"If crude prices remain low through the year, it will ease the

TURN TO PAGE 6

Oil's fall to bring down fertilizer subsidy burden, ease fiscal strain

FROM PAGE 1

import bill, support the rupee, and narrow the current account deficit, while creating more fiscal space for public investment," the second person said, adding that sustained low prices help curb inflation further and improve trade balances.

In FY24, the Centre spent ₹1.88 trillion on fertilizer subsidies, a significant portion of the total ₹4.35 trillion subsidy bill. For FY25, the fertilizer subsidy was initially budgeted at ₹1.64 trillion and later revised to ₹1.71 trillion.

"With inflation under control and GDP growth projected above 6% (6.3%-6.8% during FY26 according to the latest economics survey), lower oil prices

could create much-needed fiscal room as India navigates global headwinds," the second person added.

A finance ministry spokesperson didn't respond to emailed queries.

A sustained drop in oil prices could also reduce the Centre's LPG subsidy bill in FY26, potentially eliminating the need for additional allocations, the first person added. "If crude oil prices remain low through FY26, the Centre may not require additional allocations for LPG subsidies, potentially saving up to 5% over the budgeted amount, depending on gas price movements during the year," the person said.

In FY25, the government budgeted ₹11.925 crore for LPG subsidies, but actual spending

rose to ₹14,700 crore, up from ₹12,240 crore in FY24. LPG price is closely tied to that of crude oil.

Experts said lower crude prices could help cushion the impact on India's trade deficit if exports decline amid global volatility in FY26 with the IMF's recent downward revision of India's 2025 growth outlook suggesting a potential ₹1 trillion drop in nominal GDP, which, if largely absorbed by exporters, may widen the current account deficit by 40-50 basis points.

"Cheaper crude could help minimize the effect on CAD, thereby supporting the Indian rupee. However, one thing to note is that in recent years, India had the benefit of a discounted crude basket (com-



Experts said lower crude prices could help cushion the impact on India's trade deficit if exports fall amid global volatility. **BLOOMBERG**

pared to the global average price). However, as the share of US crude rises in India's import basket, this discount could decline sharply," said Debo-

pam Chaudhuri, chief economist at Piramal Enterprises Ltd. "For the third largest crude importer, this may lead to a sharp notional rise in import bills. Whether this is absorbed by lower crude prices needs to

be seen," he added. India's goods trade deficit in FY25 stood at \$282.83 billion, up from \$241.14 billion in FY24. Meanwhile, CAD for the third quarter of FY25 stood at \$11.5 billion, equivalent to 1.1% of GDP, according to data from the Reserve Bank of India. This marks an increase from the \$9.7 billion deficit (1.1% of GDP) recorded in the first quarter of FY25 (April-June 2024).

Broadly, a \$1 drop in crude oil prices reduces India's import bill by ₹2,900 crore, while a ₹1 depreciation in the currency adds ₹2,700 crore to spending.

According to PPAC data, India's crude oil imports rose 4.2% annually to 242.4 million tonnes (mt) in FY25, up from 232.7 mt in FY24, while import dependency edged up to 88.2%

from 87.8% during the same period.

According to brokerage firm Angel One, every \$10 rise in crude oil prices widens India's current account deficit by 0.55% and pushes up the consumer price index (CPI) by 0.3%, as oil constitutes a major share of the country's import bill.

Data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) shows that the Indian crude basket averaged \$79.85 per barrel in 2024, dropping to \$76.68 in the March quarter.

Meanwhile, CPI-based inflation is expected to average 4.7% in FY25, according to the ministry of statistics and programme implementation (MoSPI).

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

Refinering Some Old Oil Network



Sanjeev Choudhary

Saudi Arabia is once again eyeing investments in India's refining sector, drawn by the country's growing oil demand and expanding refining capacity, both rare globally amid a shifting energy landscape. India and Saudi Arabia will jointly set up two refineries, GoI announced after Narendra Modi met Mohammed bin Salman on Tuesday.

This is not the country's first attempt. In 2018, Saudi Aramco signed a preliminary deal with Indian state firms to build a 1.2 mn bpd refinery and petrochemicals complex in Maharashtra. The following year, it agreed to acquire a 20% stake in Reliance Industries' oil-to-chemicals business. However, both ventures failed. The Maharashtra project stalled due to land acquisition issues. The Reliance deal fell apart over valuation disagreements.

Will Aramco be third time lucky? Two new proposals are on the table: BPCL's proposed refinery-petrochem project in Andhra Pradesh, and another by ONGC in an undecided location. Since both are still in planning stages, valuation disputes might be avoided this time. However, a potential sticking point remains: Aramco's insistence on mandatory Saudi oil supply to these facilities.

India has resisted this condition, unless Aramco offers concessions,

such as price discounts, freight waiver and extended credit period. Negotiations on supply terms will be crucial to the deal's success.

Building a refinery is a capital-intensive undertaking. BPCL's Andhra facility alone could cost ₹95k cr (around \$11 bn). Complicating matters are climate-related concerns, rise of RE and EVs, all of which cloud long-term viability and profitability of new oil infra. Given these uncertainties, Indian companies see strategic value in partnering with Saudi Arabia, both to share financial risks and to gain access to Saudi petrochem tech.

For Riyadh, the stakes are even higher. Its economy is heavily reliant on oil exports. Shrinking global demand in the future could hurt its economy and political stability.

The last decade has dramatically changed the oil market. The US shale boom turned America into the world's top oil producer, dimi-

nishing Saudi dominance. A failed attempt in 2014-15 to crush US shale producers via a price war forced Riyadh to ally with Moscow to form OPEC+, coordinating supply cuts to stabilise prices.

Global oil markets rebounded in 2021 after the Covid downturn. The Ukraine war in 2022 further drove prices up. This allowed producers, including Western oil majors, to pivot the narrative from climate concerns to energy security. However, high prices were largely artificial, maintained by supply restrictions and geopolitical conflict.

For the past three years, oil prices averaged over \$80 a barrel, benefiting producers and reigniting investors' interest in oil companies' stocks. It has been a feast for producers, ahead of a likely famine. The tide seems to be turning. Prices have dropped to \$65. The market is oversupplied. Demand forecasts are weakening. Investments continue in oil exploration, while global

gain market share, Riyadh is now prioritising market share over price.

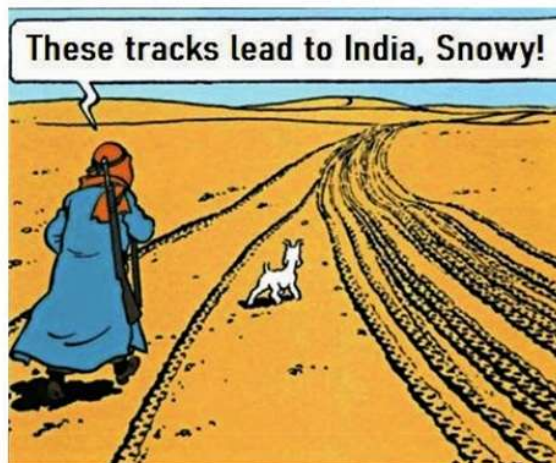
Traditionally, Saudi Arabia has marketed itself as a dependable, base-load supplier, and Indian refiners have maintained term contracts with it. However, the lure of discounts is compelling. Russia's share in India's crude imports has surged from under 1% to nearly 38% in three years. Saudi Arabia, India's top supplier until eight years ago, is now the third-largest supplier with less than 15% share.

It's not just current loss of market share that concerns Riyadh. It's also the looming uncertainty of the future. This is driving the country to pursue refinery investments in India, with a key condition: facilities must commit to using more Saudi oil.

China, Saudi Arabia's top oil customer, too, has turned to discounted Russian oil. However, Saudi Arabia has made significant investments in China's refining, and RE sectors, highlighted by the recent Aramco-BYD partnership.

India-Saudi Arabia energy relations, though steady, have cooled in recent years. Saudi energy minister has been notably absent from key Indian energy summits, and direct ministerial engagements have been limited. Past public spat over oil prices, failed refining deals and Saudi oil's shrinking market share in India may have contributed to the current state of disengagement.

A successful new refinery agreement could rejuvenate the relationship, aligning mutual interests in energy security, technology-sharing and market access.



Now, to follow it through

spare capacity threatens to flood the market.

Two major factors are pushing prices down: US trade tensions, especially with China, and Saudi Arabia's decision to release some of its previously withheld supply. Realising that maintaining high prices through production cuts has only allowed competitors to

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Saudi Arabia, India to set up two oil refineries

FE BUREAU

New Delhi, April 23

IN A BID to strengthen energy ties, India and Saudi Arabia announced to set up two oil refineries in India through a joint venture between the two countries, India's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Suhel Ajaz Khan said in a briefing.

During Prime Minister Narendra Modi's recent visit to the Kingdom, the two countries agreed to deepen their relations in the energy, technology, and tourism sectors.

The investments will be part of Saudi Arabia's earlier commitment of investing \$100 billion in India in various sectors including energy, petrochemicals, infrastructure, technology, fintech, digital infrastructure, among other sectors, according to a joint statement released this Wednesday.

India has also committed to work with Saudi Arabia to enhance the stability of global oil markets and to balance global energy market dynamics. The two sides agreed on the importance of enhancing cooperation in several areas in the energy sector, including the supply of crude oil and its derivatives including LPG, collaboration with India.



Saudi to Jointly Set Up Two Refineries in India

Announcement follows PM Modi's visit to Jeddah; talks on with ONGC, BPCL

Our Bureau

New Delhi: Saudi Arabia will team up with Indian companies to establish two refineries in the country, marking a renewed effort by the kingdom to secure a future for its oil after two previous setbacks in its attempts to gain a foothold in India's refining sector. A 26% equity stake in the two refineries, each with a capacity of about 9 million tonnes per year, could cost Aramco about ₹18,000 crore, according to people familiar with the matter.

"Both sides agreed to collaborate on establishing two refineries in India," the Prime Minister's Office said after Narendra Modi's meeting with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman in Jeddah on Tuesday. ET was the first to report in October that Bharat Petroleum Corp (BPCL) and Oil and Natural Gas Corp (ONGC) were talking to Saudi Aramco to rope it in as a partner in their separate refinery projects.

Aramco is in talks to acquire up to 26% stake in each of the two refinery projects, according to people familiar with the matter. BPCL is preparing a feasibility report for its refinery-cum-petrochemical facility in Andhra Pradesh, which could have a capacity of 9-12 million tonnes per annum. A 9 mtpa facility could cost



PM Narendra Modi with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman in Jeddah

about ₹95,000 crore. With a likely debt-equity financing ratio of 65:35, BPCL and its partner would need to invest ₹33,000 crore in equity, sources said. For a 26% equity stake in the project, Aramco may have to shell out about ₹9,000 crore. A similar deal with ONGC may mean a total investment of about ₹18,000 for Aramco.

Saudi Aramco, BPCL and ONGC didn't respond to queries.

In return for an equity stake, Aramco has insisted on supplying most of the crude that the proposed refineries would process over their entire economic life—a condition that Indian refineries have rejected, according to those familiar with the negotiations. Indian firms may agree to take a significant share of Saudi crude only if Aramco offers concessions such as a price discount, freight waiver, or a 90-day credit period, people said.

Aramco's talks with ONGC are still in the preliminary stages. ONGC is open to offering a 20-49% stake in the project, but Aramco aims to limit its share to 26% or less, sources said.

The location, refinery configuration, and construction costs have not yet been finalised. ONGC is considering building a 9 mtpa or larger refinery-cum-petrochemical complex, preferably in Uttar Pradesh, which consumes much more fuel than the refineries in the state can supply, sources said. ONGC is eyeing a land parcel near Prayagraj that BPCL had acquired more than a decade ago for a refinery project but never developed. ONGC's refinery is unlikely to be located in Gujarat, as the state already hosts a third of India's refining capacity, sources added.

In 2018, Saudi Aramco signed a deal with a consortium of state-run refiners—Indian Oil, BPCL, and HPCL—for a 50% stake in a 60 million tonnes per annum refinery-cum-petrochemical project in Maharashtra. However, the project did not proceed due to difficulties in acquiring land. In 2019, Aramco agreed to acquire a 20% stake in Reliance Industries' oil-to-chemical business for \$15 billion, but the deal was called off two years later due to valuation disagreements.

Saudi, India partner to set up two refineries

SUBHAYAN CHAKRABORTY

New Delhi, 23 April

India and Saudi Arabia have agreed to collaborate on establishing two refineries in India and work together to enhance the stability of global oil markets, according to a joint statement issued on Wednesday.

The two nations also agreed to enhance cooperation in the supply of crude oil and its derivatives, including LPG, according to a statement, which was issued after Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Tuesday cut short his visit to Saudi Arabia following the Pahalgam terror attack.

In 2023-24, Saudi crude made up for 14.3 per cent of India's total crude oil imports, while the Kingdom was the third largest source of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) for India, accounting for almost 18 per cent of the total LPG shipments to India.

India has agreed to work with the Kingdom to enhance the stability of global oil markets and to balance global energy market dynamics. "They emphasised the need to ensure security of supply for all energy sources in global markets," the statement said.

The two sides agreed in the bilateral joint High-Level Task Force to collaborate on establishing two refineries, it said, adding the investments will be part of Saudi Arabia's earlier commitment to invest \$100 billion in India in multiple areas, including energy, petrochemicals, infrastructure, technology, fintech, digital infrastructure, among other sectors, the statement said.

While Saudi Aramco had

been keen on setting up the proposed mega West Coast Refinery in Maharashtra, slow progress had forced the government to redraw the project. Set to come up in the Nanar area of Maharashtra's Ratnagiri district, the refinery was first announced in 2015. The \$44 billion project had targeted an unprecedented refinery capacity of 60 MMTPA. However, the government had indicated that plans could be changed to set up relatively smaller oil refineries, with capacities of around 20 million metric tonnes per annum (MMTPA).

"The two sides affirmed their desire to complete negotiations on the Bilateral Investment Treaty at the earliest," the statement said, adding the Task Force on investment has also made progress in areas such as taxation.

More work on developing supply chains and projects linked to the energy sector has been flagged in the

latest meeting. Meanwhile, collaboration in India's Strategic Reserve Program has also been mentioned, alongside joint projects across the refining and petrochemical sector, including manufacturing and specialized industries and the innovative uses of hydrocarbons.

Both nations have expanded discussions on green hydrogen, recognising the importance of jointly stimulating demand, and developing hydrogen transport and storage technologies.

The two sides also stressed the value of expanding cooperation in labour and human resources and identifying opportunities for collaboration.

These investments will be part of Saudi Arabia's \$100 billion commitment to India

दिल्ली : एक जुलाई से 10-15 वर्ष पुरानी गाड़ियों को नहीं मिलेगा डीजल-पेट्रोल

नई दिल्ली। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में 1 जुलाई से 10 वर्ष पुराने डीजल व 15 वर्ष पुराने पेट्रोल वाहनों को ईंधन नहीं मिलेगा। इसके लिए सभी पेट्रोल पंपों पर जून तक नंबर प्लेट की स्वतः पहचान करने वाले (एएनपीआर) कैमरे लगाने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (सीएक्यूएम) की बुधवार को हुई बैठक में यह फैसला किया गया। दिल्ली से सटे गुरुग्राम, फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद, गौतमबुद्ध नगर और सोनीपत में यह प्रतिबंध एक नवंबर से शुरू होगा। एनसीआर के बाकी जिलों में 1 अप्रैल, 2026 से यह प्रतिबंध लागू होगा। इस कदम का उद्देश्य वायु प्रदूषण पर नियंत्रण करना है। ब्यूरो

एक नवंबर से बीएस-6 से नीचे के वाहनों का प्रवेश नहीं : राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में एक नवंबर से बीएस-6 मानकों से नीचे के सभी पेट्रोल-डीजल पर चलने वाले गैर-जरूरी कॉमर्शियल वाहनों (दिल्ली के बाहर पंजीकृत) के प्रवेश पर पूरी तरह प्रतिबंध रहेगा। सीएक्यूएम ने केवल ऐसे गैर बीएस-6 कॉमर्शियल वाहन जो खाद्य सामग्री, दवा या अन्य जरूरी सेवाएं लेकर दिल्ली आते हैं, उन्हें अगले वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर तक छूट दी है। सीएक्यूएम ने दिल्ली और पड़ोसी राज्यों को सभी 126 सीमा प्रवेश बिंदुओं व 52 टोल प्लाजा पर इस आदेश का सख्ती से पालन सुनिश्चित करने को कहा है।

दिल्ली में एक नवंबर से बीएस-6 से नीचे के डीजल मालवाहक वाहनों का प्रवेश प्रतिबंधित

राज्य ब्यूरो, जागरण • नई दिल्ली: वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग (सीएक्यूएम) ने दिल्ली से बाहर पंजीकृत व्यावसायिक वाहनों के राजधानी में प्रवेश को लेकर पाबंदियां कड़ी कर दी हैं। एक नवंबर से दिल्ली में बीएस-6 डीजल मानक से नीचे के सभी परिवहन और वाणिज्यिक मालवाहक वाहनों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का आदेश दिया है। आयोग ने कहा है कि एक नवंबर से ऐसे हल्के, मध्यम व भारी माल और सेवा वाहन को ही दिल्ली में प्रवेश दिया जाएगा, जो बीएस-चार मानक के सीएनजी, एलएनजी या इलेक्ट्रिक संचालित होंगे।

आवश्यक वस्तुएं व सेवाओं में लगे ऐसे वाहनों को थोड़े समय के लिए छूट दी जाएगी। 31 अक्टूबर, 2026 के बाद इन वाहनों को भी तभी दिल्ली में प्रवेश दिया जाएगा, जब वे बीएस चार में सीएनजी, एलएनजी, इलेक्ट्रिक संचालित होंगे। आयोग ने दिल्ली में एक जुलाई से उम्र पूरी कर चुके वाहनों को ईंधन दिए जाने पर भी रोक लगाया है।

सीएक्यूएम ने कहा कि वाणिज्यिक वाहन, विशेषकर पुराने डीजल वाहन, सर्दियों में दिल्ली-एनसीआर के वायु प्रदूषण को बढ़ाते हैं। यह निर्णय ग्रेडेड रिस्पांस एक्शन प्लान (ग्रेप) के अनुरूप है, जिसमें पहले से ही उच्च प्रदूषण वाले दिनों में प्रदूषण फैलाने वाले वाहनों के प्रवेश पर प्रतिबंध का प्रविधान है।

आयोग ने दिल्ली व पड़ोसी राज्यों के परिवहन विभागों और यातायात पुलिस को निर्देश दिया है कि वे सभी 126 सीमा प्रवेश बिंदुओं व 52 टोल प्लाजा पर इस आदेश का पालन सुनिश्चित करें। सभी कार्यान्वयन एजेंसियों को तत्तकालीन रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करनी होगी।

इसी तरह एक जुलाई से दिल्ली में उम्र पूरी कर चुके वाहनों (10 साल पुराने डीजल और 15 साल पुराने पेट्रोल वाहन) को ईंधन नहीं मिलेगा। आयोग ने दिल्ली के सभी पेट्रोल पंपों पर 30 जून तक ऐसे विशेष क्षमता वाले कैमरे लगाने के



- वायु गुणवत्ता प्रबंधन आयोग ने दूसरे राज्यों में पंजीकृत वाहनों पर पाबंदियां कड़ी कीं
- दूसरे राज्यों के बीएस-4 मानक सीएनजी, एलएनजी व ईंधी को ही होगी अनुमति
- एक जुलाई से उम्र पूरी कर चुके वाहनों को राजधानी में नहीं मिल सकेगा ईंधन

निर्देश दिए हैं। इन कैमरों के जरिये ऐसे वाहनों की पहचान होगी, जो कि निर्धारित समयावधि पूरी कर चुके हैं। आयोग ने दिल्ली के अलावा एनसीआर के जिलों के लिए भी ऐसे ही निर्देश की अलग-अलग समयावधि तय की है। आयोग के मुताबिक दिल्ली से सटे बड़े वाहन संख्या वाले पांच जिले गुरुग्राम, फरीदाबाद, गाजियाबाद, गौतम बुद्ध नगर और सोनीपत में 31 अक्टूबर तक इस प्रकार के कैमरे लगाए जाने चाहिए और यहां पर एक नवंबर से ऐसे वाहनों को ईंधन नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। जबकि, अन्य एनसीआर जिलों में 31 मार्च, 2026 तक इस प्रकार के कैमरे लगाए जाने चाहिए और एक अप्रैल, 2026 से उन्हें ईंधन दिए जाने पर रोक लगेगी।

आयोग ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में निर्धारित समयावधि पूरे कर चुके वाहनों की संख्या मार्च 2025 में 61.14 लाख थी। जबकि, हरियाणा के एनसीआर जिलों में ऐसे वाहनों की संख्या 27 लाख 50 हजार 152 थी। इसी प्रकार, उत्तर प्रदेश के एनसीआर जिलों में 12 लाख 69 हजार 598 व राजस्थान में छह लाख 20 हजार 962 रही। इन वाहनों का संचालन रोकने के लिए की गई कार्रवाई बहुत ही हल्की रही है। इसे देखते हुए आयोग ने अब इन वाहनों को ईंधन दिए जाने पर रोक लगाने की प्रक्रिया शुरू की है।

दो रिफाइनरियों में निवेश करेगा सऊदी

शुभायन चक्रवर्ती
नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल

सऊदी अरब और भारत सहयोग करके देश में दो रिफाइनरियों की स्थापना करेंगे। यह घोषणा दोनों देशों ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की मंगलवार की सऊदी अरब यात्रा के बाद की। सऊदी अरब का भारत में यह निवेश कई क्षेत्रों में पूर्ववर्ती 100 अरब डॉलर की प्रतिबद्धता के अनुरूप है। दोनों देशों ने बुधवार को जारी संयुक्त वक्तव्य में कहा कि ऊर्जा, पेट्रोसायन, आधारभूत ढांचा, तकनीक, फिनटेक, डिजिटल आधारभूत ढांचा सहित अन्य क्षेत्रों में निवेश किया जाएगा।

सऊदी अरामको महाराष्ट्र में प्रस्तावित वेस्ट कोस्ट रिफाइनरी की स्थापना में बेहद इच्छुक था। लेकिन सरकार ने परियोजना पर कार्य बेहद धीमी गति से चलने के कारण नए सिरे से रूपरेखा तैयार की है। यह परियोजना महाराष्ट्र के नानर क्षेत्र में लगाई जानी है।

इस रिफाइनरी की पहली बार घोषणा 2015 में हुई थी। इस 44 अरब डॉलर की परियोजना का



■ यह घोषणा दोनों देशों ने प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की मंगलवार की सऊदी अरब यात्रा के बाद की

■ इन प्रस्तावित परियोजनाओं से कच्चे तेल और एलपीजी की आपूर्ति मजबूत होगी

अद्वितीय लक्ष्य 60 एमएमटीपीए है।

महाराष्ट्र में पूर्ववर्ती शिवसेना के नियंत्रण वाली और भाजपा के नेतृत्व सरकार सरकार ने इस महत्वाकांक्षी परियोजना के मुद्दे पर अपना रुख कई बार बदला था। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि सरकार ने अपेक्षाकृत कम क्षमता की रिफाइनरियों की स्थापना की योजना बनाई। इनकी क्षमता 20 एमएमटीपीए है।

वैश्विक तेल बाजारों की स्थिरता के लिए सऊदी अरब के साथ काम करेगा भारत

पीएम मोदी की यात्रा के समापन पर जारी हुआ संयुक्त बयान, कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति बढ़ाने पर भी दोनों देशों के बीच सहमति

नई दिल्ली। भारत ने वैश्विक तेल बाजारों की स्थिरता बढ़ाने और वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार की गतिशीलता को संतुलित करने के लिए सऊदी अरब के साथ मिलकर काम करने पर सहमति जताई है। यह बात बुधवार को जारी एक संयुक्त बयान में कही गई। दोनों देशों ने कच्चे तेल और उसके डेरिवेटिव की आपूर्ति सहित ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के कई क्षेत्रों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के महत्व पर सहमति जताई। दोनों पक्षों ने हरित और स्वच्छ हाइड्रोजन के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के महत्व पर बल दिया, जिसमें मांग को प्रोत्साहित करना, हाइड्रोजन परिवहन और भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करना, सर्वोत्तम प्रथाओं को लागू करने के लिए विशेषज्ञता और अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान करना शामिल है। एजेंसी



पीएम मोदी को मंगलवार की देर रात हवाईअड्डे पर छोड़ने पहुंचे मक्का क्षेत्र के डिप्टी गवर्नर सऊद बिन मिशाल बिन अब्दुल अजीज।

द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में विविधता लाने के लिए सहयोग और बढ़ाने में राजी... दोनों पक्षों ने हाल के वर्षों में द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में लगातार वृद्धि पर संतोष जताया। भारत सऊदी अरब का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार है और सऊदी अरब 2023-2024 में भारत का पांचवां सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक साझेदार होगा। दोनों पक्षों ने अपने द्विपक्षीय व्यापार में विविधता लाने के लिए सहयोग को और बढ़ाने पर सहमति जताई।

द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधि पर बातचीत को जल्द पूरा करने की इच्छा जताई... दोनों नेताओं ने दोनों देशों के बीच निवेश प्रवाह को बढ़ावा देने के लिए 2024 में गठित उच्च स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स (एचएलटीएफ) के तहत चर्चाओं में हुई प्रगति पर संतोष जताया। उन्होंने दो रिफाइनरियों की स्थापना पर सहयोग करने के लिए उच्च स्तरीय टास्क फोर्स में हुए समझौते का उल्लेख किया। कराधान जैसे क्षेत्रों में इस टास्क फोर्स द्वारा की गई प्रगति भी भविष्य में अधिक सहयोग के लिए एक बड़ी सफलता थी। दोनों पक्षों ने द्विपक्षीय निवेश संधि पर बातचीत को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने की अपनी इच्छा की पुष्टि की।

इन समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हुए हस्ताक्षर

- अंतरिक्ष विभाग, भारत और सऊदी अंतरिक्ष एजेंसी के बीच शांतिपूर्ण उद्देश्यों के लिए अंतरिक्ष गतिविधियों के क्षेत्र में समझौता ज्ञापन।
- स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत गणराज्य और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय, सऊदी अरब साम्राज्य के बीच स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में सहयोग पर समझौता।
- डाक विभाग, भारत और सऊदी पोस्ट कॉर्पोरेशन (एसपीएल) के बीच आवक विदेशी सतह पार्सल के लिए द्विपक्षीय समझौता।
- भारत की राष्ट्रीय डोपिंग रोधी एजेंसी (एनएडीए), भारत और सऊदी अरब डोपिंग रोधी समिति (एसएएडीसी) के बीच डोपिंग रोधी और रोकथाम के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए समझौता।

एआई, साइबर सुरक्षा क्षेत्र में बढ़ाएंगे सहयोग... बयान के अनुसार, दोनों पक्षों ने कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता, साइबर सुरक्षा, सेमी-कंडक्टर आदि जैसे नए और उभरते क्षेत्रों सहित प्रौद्योगिकी में सहयोग बढ़ाने पर सहमति जताई। डिजिटल शासन के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, दोनों पक्ष इस क्षेत्र में सहयोग की संभावना तलाशने पर सहमत हुए।

सऊदी के साथ मिलकर काम करने पर भारत ने जताई सहमति वैश्विक तेल बाजारों में स्थिरता बढ़ाने पर जोर

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 23 अप्रैल।

भारत ने वैश्विक तेल बाजारों में स्थिरता बढ़ाने और वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार को संतुलित करने के लिए सऊदी अरब के साथ मिलकर काम करने पर सहमति जताई है। बुधवार को जारी एक संयुक्त बयान में यह कहा गया। यह बयान प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी की सऊदी अरब यात्रा के समापन के बाद आया है।

प्रधानमंत्री मोदी कश्मीर के पहलगाम में आतंकवादी हमले के बाद बीच में ही सऊदी यात्रा समाप्त कर स्वदेश लौट आए हैं। दोनों देशों ने संयुक्त बयान में कहा कि भारतीय पक्ष ने वैश्विक तेल बाजारों की स्थिरता बढ़ाने और वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार की स्थितियों को संतुलित करने के लिए सऊदी अरब के साथ काम करने पर सहमति जताई। उन्होंने वैश्विक बाजारों में सभी ऊर्जा स्रोतों की आपूर्ति की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित

भारतीय पक्ष ने सऊदी अरब द्वारा 'सऊदी हरित पहल' और 'पश्चिम-एशिया हरित पहल' की शुरुआत की सराहना की और जलवायु परिवर्तन के क्षेत्र में सऊदी अरब के प्रयासों के प्रति अपना समर्थन व्यक्त किया।

करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया। वे कच्चे तेल और उसके उत्पादों की आपूर्ति सहित ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के विभिन्न खंडों में सहयोग बढ़ाने के महत्त्व पर भी सहमत हुए।

दोनों पक्षों ने हरित और स्वच्छ हाइड्रोजन के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के महत्त्व पर जोर दिया, जिसमें मांग को प्रोत्साहित करना, हाइड्रोजन परिवहन और भंडारण प्रौद्योगिकियों का विकास करना, सर्वोत्तम गतिविधियों को लागू करने के लिए विशेषज्ञता और अनुभवों का आदान-प्रदान करना शामिल है। बयान के अनुसार, दोनों पक्षों ने ऊर्जा क्षेत्र से जुड़ी आपूर्ति शृंखलाओं व

परियोजनाओं को विकसित करने, कंपनियों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ाने, ऊर्जा दक्षता के क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाने व इमारतों, उद्योग और परिवहन क्षेत्रों में ऊर्जा की खपत को तर्कसंगत बनाने तथा इसके महत्त्व के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ाने पर काम करने की आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर, दोनों पक्षों ने जलवायु परिवर्तन पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन और 'पेरिस समझौते' के सिद्धांतों का पालन करने के महत्त्व को फिर से पुष्टि की तथा उत्सर्जन पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए जलवायु समझौतों को विकसित करने और लागू करने की आवश्यकता दोहराई। भारतीय पक्ष ने सऊदी अरब द्वारा 'सऊदी हरित पहल' और 'पश्चिम-एशिया हरित पहल' की शुरुआत की सराहना की और जलवायु परिवर्तन के क्षेत्र में सऊदी अरब के प्रयासों के प्रति अपना समर्थन व्यक्त किया। यह मोदी की सऊदी अरब की तीसरी यात्रा थी।