

Road work damages gas infra; supply hit

FPJ News Service

MUMBAI

A Mahanagar Gas pipeline was damaged on Tuesday afternoon during road excavation work to concrete Prof Almeida Road near Almeida Park, disrupting supply in the Khar and Bandra areas. Additionally, a water leak in Bandra West led to a water shortage, causing significant inconvenience to residents. While water supply has been restored, gas supply is

In another incident, a water leak in Bandra West led to a water shortage; supply was restored sometime later

expected to be fully resumed by Wednesday morning.

The gas supply was affected at Mount Mary, Vaidya Nagar, Bandstand, KC Marg, John Baptist Road, Perry Road, Pali

Hill, Carter Road, Hill Road, Adarsh Nagar, Bandra West. Former corporator Asif Zakaria said the underground gas pipeline was damaged around 3pm during the digging of an old asphalt road, and it was restored in some areas by Tuesday evening.

The water leakage was detected in a 750mm pipeline near Lucky Hotel in Bandra West, causing water shortages in Khar Danda, Dandpada, Gazdar Bandh, Chuim Village, Dr Ambedkar

Road, Pali Village, and parts of Khar.

“Although the leak was identified on Monday, work was delayed due to traffic. The excavation was stopped as no clear leakage was found in the dug-up area,” said a civic official. The BMC’s hydraulic engineering department resumed excavation after pinpointing the exact leakage using the sounding method. The water supply has now been restored, the official said.



4 Indian firms among 30 sanctioned by US over 'involvement' in Iran crude oil trade

SUKALP SHARMA

NEW DELHI, FEBRUARY 25

THE UNITED STATES has sanctioned four India-based companies over their alleged involvement in trade and transportation of Iranian crude oil and petroleum products. These four are among the 30 persons and vessels in various countries on which sanctions were imposed by the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and the US Department of State as part of the Trump administration's "maximum pressure campaign" on Iran.

The four Indian companies are Navi Mumbai-based Flux Maritime LLP, National Capital Region (NCR)-based BSM Marine LLP and Austinship Management Pvt Ltd, and Thanjavur-based

EXPLAINED

E Lesser-known, new entities

MOST OF the Indian firms on the US blacklist for purported violations of energy sector-related sanctions on Iran appear to be small entities set up in recent years. It is in line with the trend observed in other countries as well.

Cosmos Lines Inc. Three of these four companies have been sanctioned for being commercial or technical managers of vessels allegedly involved in transportation of Iranian oil and petroleum products, while one — Cosmos Lines — has been sanctioned for

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

● 4 Indian firms sanctioned by US over Iran oil trade

its alleged involvement in transport of Iranian petroleum.

While Flux Maritime, BSM Marine, and Austinship Management are part of the Registrar of Companies (RoC) database, there is no record of Cosmos Lines on the registry. Queries sent by *The Indian Express* to Flux Maritime, BSM Marine, and Austinship Management on their RoC-registered email addresses remained unanswered.

This is not the first instance of Indian companies being placed under sanctions for involvement in sanctioned energy transportation and trade through the so-called shadow fleet of tankers. For instance, in October, India-based Gabbaro Ship Services was sanctioned for alleged involvement in transportation of Iranian oil. In August and September, three India-registered shipping firms were sanctioned by the US over their alleged involvement in transporting liquefied natural gas (LNG) from Russia's Arctic LNG 2 project, which is under American sanctions.

"Among those sanctioned today are oil brokers in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Hong Kong, tanker operators and man-

agers in India and People's Republic of China (PRC), the head of Iran's National Iranian Oil Company, and the Iranian Oil Terminals Company, whose operations help finance Iran's destabilizing activities. The vessels sanctioned today are responsible for shipping tens of millions of barrels of crude oil valued in the hundreds of millions of dollars," the OFAC said in a release Monday.

"The Iranian regime continues to destabilize global security with its nuclear threat, ballistic missile program, and support for terrorist groups. Iran's oil exports are enabled by a network of illicit shipping facilitators in multiple jurisdictions who, through obfuscation and deception, load and transport Iranian oil for sale to buyers in Asia. Today, the United States is taking action under President Trump's maximum pressure campaign on Iran to stem the flow of revenue the regime uses to fund these destabilizing activities," US Department of State said in a separate release.

Most of the Indian companies that have been sanctioned by the US over purported violations of energy sector-related sanctions appear to be small and

hitherto little-known entities set up in recent years, and not large enterprises. It is in line with the trend observed in other countries where shipping entities have been sanctioned for facilitating trade that is restricted or under sanctions.

The shadow fleet refers to vessels involved in Russian, Iranian, and Venezuelan crude oil and petroleum products trade.

With Western fleet operators loath to get involved in the oil trade of these countries due to sanctions of varying degrees, obscure operators from countries like Greece, Russia, and China, and tax havens like Marshall Islands, Liberia, and Panama have emerged as the major players.

The oil and gas industries of Russia, Iran, and Venezuela have been under sanctions or restrictions from international powers, particularly the US.

A large number of opaque fleet tankers have complex and obscure ownership structures and are registered in geographies with lax regulatory oversight. Often, such vessels, which are quite old, operate with substandard insurance and certifications.

Ambani, Adani, Agarwal commit to investing ₹1.5 lakh crore in Assam

GROWTH ENGINE. Investments to focus on energy, infra, retail and employment generation across sectors

Our Bureau

Guwahati

Reliance Industries, Vedanta and the Adani Group have collectively committed to investing over ₹1.5 lakh crore in Assam across different sectors, the respective heads of the organisations said at the Advantage Assam Summit.

RIL's Chairman and Managing Director Mukesh Ambani said he would more than quadruple the investment made in Assam over the last six years to ₹50,000 crore over the next five years.

Addressing the summit, he pointed out that in the previous summit in 2018, RIL committed to investing ₹5,000 crore in the State but actually invested over ₹12,000 crore since then.

The priority areas for investment would be in data



GAME CHANGER. Reliance Industries Chairman Mukesh Ambani speaking at the Advantage Assam 2.0 Investment & Infrastructure Summit 2025 in Guwahati PTI

centres, green energy, food parks, retail infrastructure and hospitality.

“These five mega initiatives will also create tens of thousands of direct and indirect employment opportunities for the youth in Assam,” he said.

Ambani said his company's first priority was to make Assam tech- and AI-ready, and for this RIL would be setting up an AI-ready data centre in Assam that would help teachers, doctors and farmers, and help the youth to learn from home.

The second priority was to make Assam a hub of clean and green energy. Ambani promised to build two world-class hubs of compressed biogas (CBG) over wastelands in Assam. They would produce 8 lakh tonnes of clean biogas annually, enough to fuel 2 lakh passenger cars every day, he said.

RIL will also set up a mega food park “which will add value to the abundant agricultural and horticultural produce of Assam”.

Last Saturday, Reliance Consumer Products inaugurated a Campa and beverage bottling plant in Guwahati.

The fourth priority was to double the number of Reliance Retail stores in the State to 800 in the next five years.

In order to boost tourism and the hospitality sector in the State, RIL intends to

build “a luxurious, seven-star Oberoi hotel in the heart of Assam”.

VEDANTA GROUP

Vedanta group's Cairn Oil & Gas committed to investing in exploration and production of oil and gas worth ₹50,000 crore in the region.

“With an investment exceeding ₹50,000 crore, we will produce 1,00,000 barrels of oil and gas per day from Assam, making it a dominant hydrocarbon hub, while creating direct and indirect employment opportunities for 1 lakh youth,” Anil Agarwal, Chairman of Vedanta said.

ADANI GROUP

Gautam Adani also committed to invest ₹50,000 crore in Assam, saying, “Our investments will span airports, aerocities, city gas distribution, transmission, cement, and road projects.”

Four Indian Cos Sanctioned by US for Sale of Iranian Oil

Oil brokers from UAE & Hong Kong, managers in China among 30 penalised

Sanjeev Choudhary



New Delhi: The US has sanctioned over 30 persons and vessels in multiple jurisdictions, including four Indian companies, for their role in sale and shipping of Iranian oil.

The sanctioned entities include oil brokers in the United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong, tanker operators and managers in India and China, the head of Iran's National Iranian Oil Company, and the Iranian Oil Terminals Company, the US treasury said in a statement

Navi Mumbai-based Flux Maritime LLP, Thanjavur-based Cosmos Lines Inc, Gurugram-based BSM Marine

LLP, and Noida-based Austins Management Pvt Ltd are the four India-based firms that have been sanctioned. BSM owns a Gabon-flagged refined product tanker Yateeka while Austins-hip owns Eswatini-flagged crude oil tanker Amak.

US sanctions generally prohibit all transactions by US persons with sanctioned entities. Violations attract civil or criminal penalties.

India stopped importing oil from Iran in 2019 after Trump, during his first tenure as president, imposed hard sanctions on the Islamic Republic with an aim to completely halt exports.

Most of Iran's 1-1.5 million barrels per day of oil exports go to China, which hasn't cared much about US sanctions and uses shadow shippers and its own smaller refiners with little US exposure to source and process Iranian oil. Paying for Iranian oil is not a challenge as China is a large exporter of a variety of goods.

Four Indian firms sanctioned by US over Iran crude oil trade

SUKALP SHARMA
New Delhi, February 25

THE UNITED STATES has sanctioned four India-based companies over their alleged involvement in trade and transportation of Iranian crude oil and petroleum products. These four are among the 30 persons and vessels in various countries on which sanctions were imposed by the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), and the US Department of State as part of the Trump administration's 'maximum pressure campaign' on Iran.

The four Indian companies are Navi Mumbai-based Flux Maritime, National Capital Region (NCR)-based BSM Marine and Austinship Management and Thanjavur-based Cosmos Lines. Three of these four companies have been

sanctioned for being commercial or technical managers of vessels allegedly involved in transportation of Iranian oil and petroleum products, while one—Cosmos Lines—has been sanctioned for its alleged involvement in transport of Iranian petroleum.

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Green bonds fuel mobility: Metro, rail get major share

Rhik Kundu

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NEW DELHI: Rail projects emerged as the largest recipients of proceeds from India's sovereign green bonds since their introduction in FY23, with the government prioritising sustainable transportation to advance its net-zero emission ambitions, two people familiar with the matter told *Mint*.

Of almost ₹58,000 crore to be raised from FY23 to FY25, about ₹14,330 crore has been allocated for metro rail projects nationwide, while the railway ministry is to receive ₹31,070 crore to boost the production of energy-efficient electric locomotives, the people said.

Some of the proceeds went to renewable energy initiatives. The PM Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM) scheme, a flagship programme of the ministry of

new and renewable energy, was granted ₹3,763 crore. The ministry aims to cut the use of diesel in farms, provide water and energy security to farmers, increase the income of farmers, and curb environmental pollution.

Wind energy projects secured ₹2,983 crore and grid-connected solar schemes received ₹7,263 crore. The National Mission for a Green India, part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change, received ₹350.67 crore for afforestation initiatives in states.

"Mobility projects, particularly metro rail and energy-efficient railways, have received a large share of funding as part of the broader effort to cut emissions and enhance urban connectivity," the first person said on condition of anonymity.

"Beyond transportation, channelling green bond proceeds into renewable energy and afforestation initiatives ensures a com-



Govt plans to issue about ₹58,000 crore in sovereign green bonds by FY25.

AFP

prehensive approach to meeting India's net-zero goals."

Sovereign green bonds, a fixed-income instrument designed to finance projects with environmental benefits, were first issued by the government in FY23. India aims to become 'net zero' by 2070.

The central government, through the Reserve Bank of

India, plans to issue about ₹58,000 crore in sovereign green bonds by FY25, with an additional ₹25,342 crore planned for FY26.

This includes ₹16,000 crore in FY23, ₹20,000 crore in FY24 and a projected ₹21,697 crore in FY25.

The actual amount allocated for schemes through the sovereign green bonds in FY24 was ₹20,785.60 crore compared with ₹20,000 crore raised. The additional spending of ₹785.60 crore was incurred by the government.

Any expenditure exceeding ₹21,697.40 crore in FY25 is expected to be incurred from the government's general revenue, the finance ministry said in its FY26 budget documents.

"With nearly ₹58,000 crore raised since 2022-23, these funds are driving investments in clean mobility, renewable energy, and afforestation, reinforcing our

commitment to a low-carbon economy," the second person said, asking not to be identified.

"However, the government may shift away from green bonds in favour of conventional government securities and other debt instruments for green financing in the coming years as the returns on these sustainable bonds have remained modest (and have not bettered conventional bonds)."

On February 7, *Mint* reported that the central government may pivot from green bonds to conventional securities to fund green projects because these bonds have yielded only modest returns. While developed markets see a 'greenium'—the difference between the return investors receive on a green bond and a similar conventional bond—of 3-8 basis points, India's has been limited to 2-3 bps, reflecting lower investor appetite for green investments.

In Trump Tariff Era, Oil & Gas Set to Energise India's Negotiation Power



Fuelling the Ties

During recent Modi-Trump meet, India said it would increase its energy purchase from US by **\$10 b**, taking the total to **\$25 b**

US oil and gas have the disadvantage of higher freight due to the long distance

Buying US energy at higher costs must be offset by lower tariffs on some Indian exports

Trade imbalance between the countries can be addressed very easily: Trump

What is achieved will depend on the concession India can extract from the US on tariffs

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: India is set to wield its energy purchases as a strategic bargaining chip in its upcoming tariff negotiations with the United States, which has threatened to impose reciprocal tariffs on India and other nations in a month, a senior government official told ET.

Following the meeting between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and US President Trump in Washington recently, India said it would increase its energy purchases from the US by \$10 billion, bringing the total to \$25 billion in near future. This number, though practical and based on consultation with state-run oil and gas companies, only shows what India can possibly do for energy ties with the US, said the official who didn't want to be identified. What is actually achieved will depend a great deal on the concession India can extract from the US on the tariff front, he said.

In the absence of price discounts, there must be some other advantage that India should have for buying US energy, the official said

Trump is pressuring India to buy more oil and gas from the US, as he had done during his first term. Trump's resolve to increase tariffs on Indian exports to the US has prompted the Indian government to announce its intent to import more US energy this time round.

The US oil and gas have the disadvantage of higher freight due to the long distance and the only way for them to compete with other suppliers to the region is by discounting prices, which American private sector suppliers don't readily agree to.

In the absence of price discounts, there must be some other advantage that India should have for buying US energy, the official said. This could come in the form of lower tariffs, he said, adding that it will be clearer once Trump unveils his reciprocal tariffs for India. Buying US energy at higher costs must be offset by lower tariffs on some Indian exports, the official said, adding that Indian refiners can bear some losses if some other segments of the economy benefit from it. It's the 'larger national interest' that needs to be guarded, he said.

At a joint address following his meeting with Modi recently, Trump said the trade imbalance between the two countries could be addressed "very easily" by selling more US oil and gas to India.

"Prime minister and I have also reached an important agreement on energy that will ensure the United States as the leading supplier of oil and gas to India, hopefully number one supplier," Trump said. Soon after Trump's address, finance secretary Vikram Misri said: "I think last year we purchased about \$15 billion in US energy output. There is a good chance that this figure will go up to as much as \$25 billion in the near future."

India bought €49-bn Russian oil in 3rd year of Ukraine war

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, February 25

INDIA IMPORTED CRUDE oil worth 49 billion euros from Russia in the third year of the latter's invasion of Ukraine, according to the latest report by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air.

"Russia's stronghold over new markets has also solidified in the third year of the invasion. The three biggest buyers, China (78 billion euro), India (49 bn) and Turkey (34 bn) were responsible for 74% of Russia's total revenues from fossil fuels in the third year of the invasion," the report said, adding the value of India's imports saw a year-on-year increase of 8%. It said Russia's total global fossil fuel earnings in the third year of the war reached 242 billion euros and have totalled 847 billion euros



since it first invaded Ukraine.

India is the third-largest consumer of crude oil and imports as much as 85% of its crude requirements. Post the outbreak of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russia became the top supplier of crude oil to India on the back of heavy discounts that Moscow offered in its supplies. As per the report, in the second

year of the invasion, G7+ oil sanctions cut Russian revenues from Urals grade crude exports by 10 billion euros, at an average of 20% (793 million euros) per month. In the third year, this impact shrunk significantly, with Russian Urals crude oil revenues hurt by 2.6bn euros, a mere 6% (240 mn euros) reduction on average per month. "In the third year of the invasion, G7+ countries imported 18 bn euros of oil products from six refineries in India and Turkey that process Russian crude. An estimated 9 bn euros of this was refined from Russian crude," it said the report. In the first three quarters of 2024, as refineries in India and Turkey increased their consumption of Russian crude, the volume of Russian crude used to create products for G7+ countries jumped by an estimated 10%.





India imported 49 Billion Euro worth of Russian oil in 2024

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

India, the world's third largest oil consuming and importing nation, bought crude oil worth 49 Billion Euros from Russia in the third year of Moscow's invasion of Ukraine, a global think tank said.

India, which has traditionally sourced its oil from the Middle East, began importing a large volume of oil from Russia soon after the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022.

This is primarily because Russian oil was available at a significant discount to other international benchmarks due to western sanctions and some European countries shunning purchases.

This led to India's imports of Russian oil seeing a dramatic rise, growing from less than one per cent of its total crude oil imports to a staggering 40 per cent in a short period.

"Russia's stronghold over new markets has solidified

in the third year of the invasion.

The three biggest buyers, China (EUR 78 Billion), India (EUR 49 Billion) and Turkey (EUR 34 Billion) were responsible for 74 per cent of Russia's total revenues from fossil fuels in the third year of the invasion," Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air said in its latest report (CREA).

The value of India's import saw an eight per cent year-on-year increase, it said.

Russia's total global fossil fuel earnings in the third year of the invasion reached 242 Billion Euro and have totalled 847 Billion Euro since the invasion of Ukraine.

Some of the refineries in India turned Russian crude oil into fuels like petrol and diesel that were exported to Europe and other G7 countries.

"In the third year of the invasion, G7+ countries imported EUR 18 Billion of oil products from six

refineries in India and Turkey that process Russian crude. An estimated EUR nine Billion of this was refined from Russian crude," the CREA report said.

In the first three quarters of 2024, as refineries in India and Turkey increased their consumption of Russian crude, the volume of Russian crude used to create products for G7+ countries jumped by an estimated 10 per cent. Concurrently, this also contributed to a rise in the price of Russian oil, boosting the value of the crude used for these exports by an estimated 25 per cent, it said.

The EU is the biggest importer of oil products from India's and Turkey's refineries. On average, 13 per cent of these refineries' total production is targeted towards exports for the bloc in the third year of the invasion.

The top-five importers within the EU were the Netherlands (3.3 Billion

Euro), France (1.4 Billion Euro), Romania (1.2 Billion Euro), Spain (1.1 Billion Euro), and Italy (949 Million Euro). The single-biggest buyer was Australia, whose imports from these refineries totalled 3.38 Billion Euro in the third year of the invasion.

In the third year of the invasion, 23 per cent of the oil transshipped in EU waters was destined for China, 11 per cent for India, 10 per cent for South Korea, and two per cent for Turkey, with the remainder distributed among other markets.

"CREA's data shows that from February to September 2024, 331 shipments arriving in India's Sikka port (in Gujarat) averaged USD 90.8 per barrel," it said.

In this period, 65 per cent of the tankers were subject to the cap.

"Applying the price cap to cost, insurance and freight (CIF) price would have cut Russia's crude export revenues by 34 per cent —

about 5.8 Billion in 2024," it said.

When Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022, it triggered a series of sanctions from the US, the European Union, and other western nations, aimed at crippling Russia's economy. One of the main sanctions was on Russian oil exports, which significantly impacted Russia's ability to sell oil to European markets.

As a result, Russia began offering crude oil at heavily discounted prices in an attempt to find new buyers for its oil. India, with its large energy needs and an economy sensitive to oil price fluctuations, found this offer too attractive to ignore.

The price discount on Russian oil, sometimes as much as USD 18-20 per barrel lower than the market price of other oil, allowed India to procure oil at a much cheaper rate. The discounts have, however, shrunk in recent times to less than USD 3 a barrel.

India imports €49 bn worth of Russian oil in 3rd year of Ukraine war

MPOST BUREAU

NEW DELHI: India, the third-largest oil importer globally, acquired Russian crude worth €49 billion in the third year of the Ukraine war, a global think tank reported.

India, which traditionally sourced most of its oil from the Middle East, turned to Russian crude in significant volumes after the Ukraine conflict erupted in February 2022. Western sanctions on Russia and a decline in European demand resulted in discounted Russian crude, making it an attractive option for India.

This shift saw Russian oil's share in India's total crude imports surge **Continued on P4**



Takeaways

- » **CREA REPORT:** India's Russian oil imports increased by 8% yearly
- » G7+ nations imported EUR 18 billion refined from Russian crude
- » EU remains top buyer of refined oil from Indian refineries

India imports €49 bn worth of Russian oil in 3rd year of Ukraine war

Continued from P1
From under 1 per cent to about 40 per cent in a short span.
 “The third year of the invasion has reinforced Russia’s grip on new markets,” stated the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) in its latest findings. “China (\$78 billion), India (\$49 billion), and Turkey (€34 billion) were the top buyers, collectively contributing 74 per cent of Russia’s fossil fuel revenue.”
 According to the report, India’s Russian oil imports

grew by 8 per cent compared to the previous year.

Russia’s global earnings from fossil fuel exports reached €242 billion in the third year of the conflict, totalling €847 billion since hostilities began.

Some Indian refineries processed Russian crude into refined fuels like gasoline and diesel, which were then exported to European and G7 markets.

“G7+ nations purchased oil products worth €18 billion from six refineries in India and Turkey that process Rus-

sian crude,” CREA noted. “Approximately EUR 9 billion of this originated from Russian crude.”

Between February and September 2024, increased Russian crude processing in India and Turkey resulted in a 10 per cent rise in exports to G7+ countries.

This led to an increase in Russian oil prices, raising its value for these exports by roughly 25 per cent, the report indicated.

The European Union (EU) was the largest buyer of refined products from Indian

and Turkish refineries. About 13% of their output in the third year of the invasion was exported to the EU.

The leading EU importers were the Netherlands (€3.3 billion), France (€1.4 billion), Romania (€1.2 billion), Spain (€1.1 billion), and Italy (€949 million).

Outside the EU, Australia was the top individual buyer, importing €3.38 billion in refined oil.

The report also detailed oil transshipment trends. “In the third year of the war, 23 per cent of oil transshipped

through EU waters was destined for China, 11 per cent for India, 10 per cent for South Korea, and 2 per cent for Turkey,” CREA stated, with other regions accounting for the rest.

Between February and September 2024, 331 Russian crude shipments reached India’s Sikka port in Gujarat, averaging \$90.8 per barrel, CREA reported.

During this period, 65 per cent of the tankers were subject to the Western-imposed price cap.

“Enforcing the price cap

on cost, insurance, and freight (CIF) prices could have reduced Russia’s crude export earnings by 34 per cent—or roughly €5.8 billion in 2024,” the report estimated.

Following sanctions imposed by the West, Russia redirected its oil exports away from Europe, offering substantial discounts—sometimes as high as \$18-20 per barrel—to secure buyers like India.

However, these discounts have since narrowed, falling below \$3 per barrel in recent months.



Petroleum pipeline with India only possible if feasible: Lanka

A proposed multi-product petroleum pipeline between India and Sri Lanka will proceed only if economically viable, not based on political considerations, the head of Sri Lanka's national oil company said. Deliberation on the possible trilateral cooperation between India, Sri Lanka, and the United Arab Emirates was held during Sri Lanka's president Anura Kumara Dissanayake's visit to India last year. Ceylon Petroleum Corporation Chairman W A Rajakaruna told the *Daily Mirror* newspaper that currently the project is being assessed for its feasibility.

PTI



Shell expects 60% rise in global LNG demand by 2040

Reuters

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LONDON/SINGAPORE: Global demand for liquefied natural gas is estimated to rise by around 60% by 2040, driven largely by economic growth in Asia, AI impact and efforts to cut emissions in heavy industries and transportation, Shell said in an annual report on Tuesday.

Demand for natural gas continues to rise globally as the world transitions to cleaner fuels. Industry forecasts LNG demand to reach between 630 million and 718 million metric tonnes a year by 2040, Shell said

in its 2025 annual LNG outlook.

The latest view from the world's largest LNG trader is higher than last year's forecast, which pegged global LNG demand in 2040 at 625 million to 685 million tons per year.

"Upgraded forecasts show that the world will need more gas for power generation, heating and cooling, industry and transport to meet development and decarbonisation goals," said Tom Summers, Shell's senior vice president for LNG marketing and trading.

China, the world's top LNG importer, and India are increasing LNG import capacity and gas

DEMAND FOR NATURAL GAS CONTINUES TO RISE GLOBALLY AS THE WORLD TRANSITIONS TO CLEANER FUELS

related infrastructure to meet rising demand, Shell added.

Natural gas imports into China are forecast to rise this year as economic stimulus plans lift industrial demand, although trade tensions with the U.S. may cap growth.

In India, the International Energy Agency expects natural gas consumption to jump 60% between 2023 and 2030, doubling the country's need for LNG imports, as domestic output is expected to grow much more slowly than demand.

To meet rising demand, particularly in Asia, more than 170 million tonnes of new LNG supply is set to be available by 2030, said Shell. The start-up timings of new LNG projects, however, are uncertain.

Significant growth in LNG supply will come from top exporter the United States, potentially reaching 180 million

tonnes a year by 2030 and accounting for a third of global supply, the report said.

In 2024, global LNG trading rose by only 2 million tonnes to 407 million tonnes due to constraints on development of new supply, marking the smallest annual increase in the past decade, the report said. While Asian LNG demand strengthened in the first half of last year with lower prices and hotter weather spurring power generation needs, Europe's imports fell in the first three quarters of 2024 before demand picked up as cold weather led to faster depletion of storage inventories.

US sanctions 4 Indian companies involved in Iranian crude oil trade

RAKESH KUMAR @ New Delhi

THE US has sanctioned more than 30 companies, vessels, and individuals worldwide, including four Indian companies, for their alleged involvement in the trade and transportation of Iranian crude oil and petroleum products.

The US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) described this action as part of a pressure campaign aimed at reducing Iran's oil exports to zero.

According to the OFAC, the sanctioned vessels are responsible for shipping tens of millions of barrels of crude oil, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. The firms include Austanship Management Private Ltd (Noida), BSM Marine Ltd (Gurgaon), Cosmos Lines (Thanjavur), and Flux Maritime (Navi Mumbai).



"Iran continues to rely on a shadowy network of vessels, shippers, and brokers to facilitate its oil sales and fund its destabilising activities," said Secretary of the Treasury Scott Bessent.

"The US will use all our available tools to target all aspects of Iran's oil supply chain, and anyone who deals in Iranian oil exposes themselves to significant sanctions risk."

In 2019, the US administration imposed sanctions on Iranian oil, primarily due to con-

cerns about Iran's nuclear program, its regional influence, and its ballistic missile development. Following the sanctions, Iran began selling crude oil through a "shadow fleet" or "dark fleet" to avoid detection and circumvent international sanctions or regulations. As of now, India does not import crude oil from Iran due to US sanctions, though prior to the sanctions, Iran was one of India's top three sources of crude oil.

Among those sanctioned are oil brokers based in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Hong Kong, tanker operators and managers in India and the People's Republic of China (PRC), the head of Iran's National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), and the Iranian Oil Terminals Company. The OFAC said these entities and individuals are linked to activities that finance Iran's destabilising operations.

ईरान पर दबाव बढ़ाने की रणनीति के तहत

अमेरिका ने चार भारतीय कंपनियों पर लगाई पाबंदी

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो
नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी।

अमेरिका ने ईरान के तेल उद्योग से कथित संबंधों के लिए 16 कंपनियों पर पाबंदी लगाई है, जिनमें चार भारतीय कंपनियां भी शामिल हैं। भारतीय कंपनियों में से तीन पर ईरानी तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन में शामिल जहाजों का वाणिज्यिक व तकनीकी प्रबंधन करने और एक पर ईरानी तेल के परिवहन में शामिल होने का आरोप है। अमेरिका ने ईरान पर दबाव बढ़ाने की रणनीति के तहत यह कार्रवाई की है।

अमेरिका के वित्त विभाग की ओर से जारी एक बयान के अनुसार, जिन भारतीय कंपनियों पर पाबंदी लगाई है, उनमें आरिस्टनशिप मैनेजमेंट प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बीएसएम मरीन एलएलपी, काममास लाइन्स इंक और फ्लक्स मैरीटाइम एलएलपी शामिल हैं। बयान में कहा गया कि अमेरिकी विदेश विभाग ने ईरान के



फाइल फोटो

पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग से संबंधों के लिए कुल 16 कंपनियों को चिह्नित कर उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाए गए हैं। वहीं, अमेरिका के विदेश विभाग ने वित्त विभाग के विदेशी संपत्ति नियंत्रण कार्यालय (ओएफएसी) के साथ

भारतीय कंपनियों में से तीन पर ईरानी तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन में शामिल जहाजों का वाणिज्यिक व तकनीकी प्रबंधन करने और एक पर ईरानी तेल के परिवहन में शामिल होने का आरोप है। **अमेरिकी** विदेश विभाग ने ईरान के पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग से संबंधों के लिए 16 कंपनियों को चिह्नित कर उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाए गए हैं।

मिलकर 22 व्यक्तियों पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं और ईरान के तेल उद्योग से जुड़ाव के कारण विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उनके 13 जहाजों को प्रतिबंधित संपत्ति के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। अमेरिकी वित्त विभाग बाकी पेज 8 पर

अमेरिका ने चार भारतीय कंपनियों पर लगाई पाबंदी

ने बयान में कहा, ईरान अपने तेल की बिक्री को सुविधाजनक बनाने और अपनी अस्थिर गतिविधियों को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए समुद्री जहाजों और कुछ विदेशी कंपनियों के तंत्र पर निर्भर है। अमेरिका, ईरान की तेल आपूर्ति श्रृंखला के सभी पहलुओं को लक्षित करने के लिए अपने उपलब्ध उपकरणों का उपयोग करेगा और जो कोई भी ईरानी तेल उद्योग से संबंध रखेगा, उसके खिलाफ प्रतिबंध के रूप में कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

अमेरिका का कहना है कि चूंकि ईरान पर कई तरह के प्रतिबंध लगाए गए हैं, इसलिए कई देश और कंपनियां खुले तौर पर ईरान से तेल नहीं खरीदते हैं। अमेरिका ने आरोप लगाया है कि कुछ देश गुपचुप तरीके से ईरान के

साथ तेल उत्पाद और दूसरा व्यापार करते हैं। ईरान इससे अर्जित धन का इस्तेमाल कथित तौर पर अपनी सेना और उसके अवैध समूहों की गतिविधियों के लिए करता है। कार्गिल आन फारेन रिलेशंस के अनुसार, अमेरिका के ये प्रतिबंध व्यापक हो सकते हैं, जो वाणिज्यिक गतिविधियों पर पाबंदी लगाते हैं। अमेरिका ने ईरान, उत्तर कोरिया व चीन सहित कई देशों पर प्रतिबंध लगाए हैं।

यूक्रेन युद्ध छिड़ने के बाद रूस दुनिया में सबसे अधिक प्रतिबंधित देश बन गया है। यूरोपीय संघ (ईयू) के पास भी प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिए एक तंत्र है। ये प्रतिबंध उस देश या इकाई पर दंड व दबाव की रणनीति के रूप में कार्य करते हैं, जिस पर उन्हें लागू किया जाता है।

अमेरिका ने चार भारतीय कंपनियों पर लगाई रोक

ईरानी तेल उद्योग से संबंध का आरोप, प्रतिबंध में यूई व हांगकांग में तेल की बियोलिया कंपनियां भी शामिल

वाशिंगटन। अमेरिका ने ईरान के पेट्रोलियम और पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग से जुड़ाव के आरोप में 16 कंपनियों पर प्रतिबंध लगाया है। इनमें चार भारतीय कंपनियां भी हैं। अमेरिकी वित्त मंत्रालय के एक बयान के अनुसार, प्रतिबंधित भारतीय कंपनियां ऑस्टिनशिप मैनेजमेंट प्रा. लि., बीएसएम मरीन एलएलपी, कॉसमॉस लाइन्स इंक व फ्लक्स मैरीटाइम एलएलपी हैं।

बयान में कहा गया कि अमेरिकी विदेश मंत्रालय ईरान के पेट्रोलियम व पेट्रोकेमिकल उद्योग से जुड़ाव वाली 16 कंपनियों की पहचान कर उन पर प्रतिबंध लगा रहा है। विदेश मंत्रालय ने, वित्त मंत्रालय के विदेशी संपत्ति नियंत्रण कार्यालय (ओएफएसी) के साथ मिलकर, 22 व्यक्तियों पर भी प्रतिबंध लगाया है। साथ ही, ईरान के तेल उद्योग से उनके जुड़ाव के कारण विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उनके 13 जहाजों को प्रतिबंधित संपत्ति के रूप में चिह्नित किया है। ओएफएसी ने कहा, प्रतिबंध में संयुक्त अरब अमीरात (यूई) और हांगकांग में तेल दलाल, भारत और पीपुल्स रिपब्लिक ऑफ चाइना (पीआरसी) में टैंकर ऑपरेटर और प्रबंधक, ईरान की



पिछले वर्ष भी 3 माह में 4 कंपनियां हुई प्रतिबंधित

यह पहली बार नहीं है जब भारतीय कंपनियों के टैंकरों के बेड़े को प्रतिबंधित किया गया है। गत वर्ष अक्टूबर में, गब्बारा शिप सर्विसेज को ईरानी तेल ढोने को लेकर प्रतिबंधित किया गया था। अगस्त व सितंबर में, तीन भारत-पंजीकृत शिपिंग फर्मों को रूसी परियोजना से तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस ढोने के आरोप में अमेरिका ने प्रतिबंधित किया था।

नेशनल ईरानी ऑयल कंपनी के प्रमुख और ईरानी ऑयल टर्मिनल कंपनी शामिल हैं। इनके संचालन से ईरान की अस्थिर गतिविधियों को वित्तपोषित

ईरान पर दबाव के लिए की कार्रवाई

ईरानी शासन अपने परमाणु खतरे, वैलिस्टिक मिसाइल कार्यक्रम और आतंकवादी समूहों को समर्थन के साथ वैश्विक सुरक्षा को अस्थिर करना जारी रखा हुआ है। ईरान के तेल निर्यात को कई अधिकार क्षेत्रों में अवैध शिपिंग सुविधाकर्ताओं के एक नेटवर्क द्वारा सक्षम किया जाता है, जो भ्रम और धोखे के माध्यम से, एशिया में खरीदारों को विक्री के लिए ईरानी तेल लोड और परिवहन करते हैं। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप के ईरान पर अधिकतम दबाव अभियान के तहत यह कार्रवाई की जा रही है, ताकि अस्थिर गतिविधियों को वित्तपोषित करने के लिए इस्तेमाल होने वाला राजस्व का प्रवाह को रोका जा सके।

ईरान से व्यवहार रखने पर सख्ती

दरअसल, अमेरिका ने ईरान के साथ ट्रंप के पिछले कार्यकाल में ही परमाणु मुद्दे पर संबंध तोड़े थे। इसे लेकर बाइडन प्रशासन ने भी ईरान के साथ तेल खरीदने वाले देशों पर रोक लगाई, लेकिन अब ट्रंप के दोबारा सत्ता में आने के बाद उस पर कड़े कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। सख्त कार्रवाई में ईरान से व्यवहार रखने वाली कंपनियों पर भी सख्ती बरती जा रही है।

करने में मदद मिलती है। प्रतिबंधित जहाज करोड़ों डॉलर मूल्य के कच्चे तेल के दसियों लाख बैरल की शिपिंग के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। एजेंसी

असम में निवेश समिट: मोदी बोले... सात साल के भाजपाराज में राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था दोगुनी हुई

भास्कर न्यूज़ | गुवाहाटी. प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने मंगलवार को एडवांटेज असम 2.0 समिट का उद्घाटन किया। उन्होंने कहा कि यह पूर्वोत्तर की 'पवित्र भूमि' में नए युग की शुरुआत है। यह समिट पूरी दुनिया को राज्य की संभावनाओं और प्रगति से जोड़ने का अभियान है। 2018 में असम की अर्थव्यवस्था 2.75 लाख करोड़ की थी। अब यह 6 लाख करोड़ रुपए की हो गई है। इसका मतलब है राज्य के भाजपा की सरकार बनाने के बाद इकोनॉमी दोगुनी बढ़ी है। यह 'डबल इंजन' सरकार का ही प्रभाव है। असम के मुख्यमंत्री हिमंता बिस्वा सरमा ने प्रधानमंत्री को सेमीकंडक्टर चिप से बने एक सींग के गैडे की प्रतिकृति भेंट की।



पहले दिन 2.50 लाख करोड़ से अधिक के निवेश प्रस्ताव कंपनी निवेश (करोड़ ₹)

रिलायंस समूह	50 हजार
अदाणी समूह	50 हजार
वेदांता समूह	50 हजार
टाटा समूह	25 हजार
टाटा पावर	30 हजार
ऑयल इंडिया	23,300
जेएसडब्ल्यू	7 हजार

(निवेश का समय अलग-अलग।)

आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता पर ही भारत-श्रीलंका तेल पाइपलाइन संभव

कोलंबो। श्रीलंका की राष्ट्रीय तेल कंपनी सीलोन पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन (सीपीसी) प्रमुख ने कहा कि भारत व श्रीलंका के बीच प्रस्तावित बहु-उत्पाद पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन तभी आगे बढ़ेगी, जब यह आर्थिक रूप से व्यवहार्य होगी। सीपीसी चेयरमैन डब्लू ए राजकरुणा ने डेली मिरर अखबार को बताया कि परियोजना की व्यवहार्यता का आकलन किया जा रहा है। हम केवल राजनीतिक कारणों से इस पर निर्णय नहीं ले सकते। उन्होंने कहा कि उन्होंने पिछले हफ्ते राष्ट्रपति दिसानायके के साथ इस बारे में बातचीत में भाग लिया था। एजेंसी

घरों तक नहीं पहुंची गैस पाइप लाइन, लोग हो रहे परेशान

■ NBT न्यूज, ग्रेटर नोएडा

ग्रेटर नोएडा वेस्ट की आम्रपाली सेंचुरियन पार्क, टेरेसा होम्स और ट्रॉपिकल गार्डन सोसायटी में रह रहे हजारों परिवारों के घरों में आईजीएल की गैस लाइन अब तक नहीं पहुंची है। इसकी वजह से परिसर में रह रहे हजारों परिवार गैस सिलिंडर के सहारे काम चला रहे हैं। आरोप है कि इस समस्या को लेकर आईजीएल प्रबंधन से कई बार लेटर लिखकर कनेक्शन शुरू कराने की मांग कर चुके हैं। इसके बाद भी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। आम्रपाली सेंचुरियन पार्क में एओए के लीगल एडवाइजर अमित गुप्ता

ने बताया कि सोसायटी में करीब 60 टावर बने हुए हैं, जिसमें करीब 600 परिवार रह रहे हैं। जबकि टेरेसा होम्स, ट्रॉपिकल गार्डन में करीब 25 टावर हैं। इसमें करीब 400 परिवार रह रहे हैं। सभी टावरों की अलग-अलग असोसिएशन बनी हुई हैं। आरोप है कि तीन साल पहले पजेशन मिला था, लेकिन सुविधा नहीं मिल पाई है। आलम ये है कि सेंचुरियन पार्क, टेरेसा होम्स और ट्रॉपिकल गार्डन में रह रहे परिवार के फ्लैट तक गैस की पाइप लाइन नहीं आई है। एनवीसीसी की तरफ प्रॉजेक्ट हेड विकास ने बताया कि इस मामले में हमारा कोई रोल नहीं है। आईजीएल की तरफ से कुछ देरी

लाइन डालने के लिए पैसे भी कराए स्वीकृत

एओए के पदाधिकारियों ने बताया कि आम्रपाली सेंचुरियन पार्क वाले प्रॉजेक्ट में आईजीएल की टीम ने निरीक्षण किया था। इसमें काफी बड़े हिस्से को तोड़ने और उसके बाद लाइन बिछाकर कनेक्शन मुहैया कराने में आने वाले खर्च को लेकर असमर्थता जताई थी। इस मुद्दे पर एओए ने खुद संज्ञान लेते हुए कोर्ट रिसीवर और एनबीसीसी के अधिकारियों से बातचीत करके आईजीएल की टीम को काम करने के लिए 16 लाख रुपये की राशि स्वीकृत कराई थी। इसके बाद भी गैस पाइप लाइन बिछाने का काम शुरू नहीं हो पाया है।

हो रही है, वही सारे काम की देखरेख कर रहे हैं। वहीं, आईजीएल के अधिकारी तनुज गर्ग ने बताया कि परिसर में गैस लाइन से जुड़े कार्य को शुरू किया गया था, लेकिन

कुछ दिक्कत सामने आई है। इसको लेकर हम लोग अपने स्तर से बातचीत कर रहे हैं, जिसके बाद काम में आ रही दिक्कतों को एनवीसीसी के सामने रखा जाएगा।



भारत की विकास गाथा में असम की अहम भूमिका होगी : मोदी

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने मंगलवार को कहा कि पूर्वी तथा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र 'एडवांटेज असम' के साथ भविष्य की ओर एक नए सफर की ओर अग्रसर हो रहा है और यह राज्य की अविश्वसनीय क्षमता को वैश्विक अवसरों से जोड़ रहा है। प्रधानमंत्री ने यहां 'एडवांटेज असम 2.0 निवेश एवं अवसररचना शिखर सम्मेलन' का उद्घाटन करते हुए कहा, 'इतिहास गवाह है कि भारत की समृद्धि में पूर्वी भारत ने प्रमुख भूमिका निभाई है। आज, विकसित भारत के लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ते हुए ये क्षेत्र अपनी वास्तविक क्षमता का प्रदर्शन करेंगे।' असम के व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन के पहले दिन मंगलवार को 90,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के निवेश प्रस्तावों पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए हैं।

यहां एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने कहा कि पहले दिन हुए समझौतों में टाटा पावर के साथ 30,000 करोड़ रुपये, जेएसडब्ल्यू ग्रुप के साथ 7,000 करोड़ रुपये, ग्रीनको एनर्जीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड के साथ 5,850 करोड़ रुपये, अदाणी टोटल गैस लिमिटेड के साथ 5,000 करोड़ रुपये, पीएनबी इन्वेस्टमेंट सर्विसेज लिमिटेड के साथ 3,000 करोड़ रुपये और एस्सार ग्रुप के साथ 2,100 करोड़ रुपये का समझौता शामिल है।

उन्होंने बताया कि पहले दिन प्रमुख समझौता ज्ञापनों पर हस्ताक्षर करने वाले सार्वजनिक उपक्रमों में ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड शामिल है, जिसने 23,300 करोड़ रुपये के निवेश का वादा किया है।

भाषा

भारत ने 49 अरब यूरो मूल्य का रूसी तेल आयात किया

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

दुनिया के तीसरे सबसे बड़े तेल उपभोक्ता और आयातक भारत ने यूक्रेन पर रूस के आक्रमण के तीसरे वर्ष में रूस से 49 अरब यूरो मूल्य का कच्चा तेल खरीदा है। वैश्विक शोध संस्थान ने यह जानकारी दी।

भारत पारंपरिक रूप से पश्चिम एशिया से अपना तेल खरीदता रहा है। हालांकि उसने फरवरी 2022 में यूक्रेन पर आक्रमण के तुरंत बाद रूस से बड़ी मात्रा में तेल आयात करना शुरू कर

दिया। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि पश्चिमी प्रतिबंधों और कुछ यूरोपीय देशों द्वारा खरीद से परहेज के कारण रूसी तेल अन्य अंतरराष्ट्रीय बेंचमार्क की तुलना में काफी छूट पर उपलब्ध था। इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत के रूसी तेल आयात में वृद्धि हुई, जो कुल कच्चे तेल आयात के एक प्रतिशत से बढ़कर अल्प अवधि में 40 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया।

ऊर्जा एवं स्वच्छ वायु अनुसंधान केंद्र ने अपनी नवीनतम

■ यूक्रेन-रूस युद्ध के तीसरे वर्ष में किया गया यह आयात



रिपोर्ट में कहा, 'आक्रमण के तीसरे वर्ष में नए बाजारों पर रूस की

पकड़ मजबूत हुई है। तीन सबसे बड़े खरीदार चीन (78 अरब यूरो),

भारत (49 अरब यूरो) और तुर्किये (34 अरब यूरो) रहे। आक्रमण के तीसरे वर्ष में जीवाश्म ईंधन से रूस के कुल राजस्व में इनकी हिस्सादारी 74 प्रतिशत रही।'

इसमें कहा गया भारत के आयात मूल्य में सालाना आधार पर आठ प्रतिशत की वृद्धि देखी गई। आक्रमण के तीसरे वर्ष में रूस की कुल वैश्विक जीवाश्म ईंधन आय 242 अरब यूरो तक पहुंच गई और यूक्रेन पर

आक्रमण के बाद से यह कुल 847 अरब यूरो हो गई है। भारत की कुछ रिफाइनरियों ने रूसी कच्चे तेल को पेट्रोल और डीजल जैसे ईंधन में परिवर्तित कर दिया, जिसे यूरोप तथा अन्य जी-7 देशों को निर्यात किया गया।

रूसी तेल पर कीमत में छूट (जो कभी-कभी अन्य तेलों के बाजार मूल्य से 18-20 डॉलर प्रति बैरल कम होती है) ने भारत को बहुत सस्ती दर पर तेल खरीदने का मौका दिया। हालांकि, हाल के दिन में छूट घटकर तीन डॉलर प्रति बैरल से भी कम रह गई है।

रिलायंस अगले पांच वर्ष में असम में 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करेगी: मुकेश अंबानी

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रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज के चेयरमैन मुकेश अंबानी ने असम में अगले पांच वर्षों में कंपनी का निवेश चौगुना करके 50 हजार करोड़ करने की घोषणा की। अंबानी ने बताया की रिलायंस पहले ही प्रदेश में 12 हजार करोड़ से अधिक का निवेश कर चुकी है। जो उसकी 5 हजार करोड़ की प्रतिबद्धता से कहीं अधिक है। मुकेश अंबानी गुवाहाटी में 'एडवांटेज असम 2.0 समिट' में बोल रहे थे। अंबानी ने रिलायंस की प्राथमिकताएं गिनवाते हुए बताया कि वे असम को एआई-रेडी बनाना चाहते हैं। असम में विश्व स्तरीय कनेक्टिविटी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बनाने के बाद, अब रिलायंस यहां कंप्यूटिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्थापित करेगी। उन्होंने घोषणा की कि रिलायंस असम में एआई-रेडी एज डेटा सेंटर बनाएगी।



रिलायंस रिटेल भी प्रदेश में अपने स्टोर्स की तादाद 400 से बढ़ कर 800 करने वाला है। जिससे युवाओं के लिए प्रत्यक्ष और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हजारों रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे।

असम को स्वच्छ और हरित ऊर्जा का केंद्र बनाने की प्रतिबद्धता भी उन्होंने जाहिर की। परमाणु ऊर्जा के साथ असम की बंजर भूमि पर दो बायोगैस प्लांट भी लगाए जाएंगे। इनसे सालाना

8 लाख टन स्वच्छ बायोगैस का उत्पादन होगा, जो हर दिन 2 लाख यात्री वाहनों को ईंधन देंगे। अंबानी ने असम में एक मेगा फूड पार्क बनाने की भी घोषणा की, जो असम को देश

विदेश में खाद्य और अखाद्य उपभोक्ता उत्पादों का सप्लायर बनने में मदद करेगा। उन्होंने हाल ही में असम में बने कैंपा के बॉटलिंग प्लांट का भी जिक्र किया।

वेदांता समूह असम, त्रिपुरा के तेल व गैस क्षेत्र में करेगा निवेश

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खनन क्षेत्र की प्रमुख कंपनी वेदांता समूह के चेयरमैन अनिल अग्रवाल ने मंगलवार को घोषणा की कि कंपनी अगले तीन-चार साल में असम और त्रिपुरा के तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करेगी। एडवांटेज असम व्यापार शिखर सम्मेलन के उद्घाटन समारोह में उन्होंने कहा कि समूह की कंपनी केयर्न ऑयल एंड गैस पहले ही पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के दोनों राज्यों में करीब 2,500 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश कर चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा, असम में प्रचुर मात्रा में प्राकृतिक संसाधन हैं और इसमें विश्व का मेगा बेसिन बनने की



क्षमता है। हम असम के सतत विकास और वृद्धि में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाने के लिए तैयार हैं। अग्रवाल ने कहा कि कंपनी ने अगले तीन से चार साल में असम और त्रिपुरा के तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में 50,000 करोड़ रुपए का निवेश करने की योजना बनाई है। उन्होंने कहा, इस तरह के निवेश से हम प्रतिदिन 1,00,000 बैरल तेल व गैस का उत्पादन करेंगे।