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Signature campaign launched to free P.R. Pandiyan

R. VALAYAPATHY | DC
ARIYALUR, DEC. 14

Members of various farmers associations and like-minded organisations launched a signature campaign at Thirumanur near Ariyalur on Sunday to request the Tamil Nadu government to release Tamilaga Kaveri Vivasayegal Sangam president P.R. Pandiyan, who was convicted by a lower court.

Pandiyan and former Karimanagalam village panchayat president Selvaraj of AIADMK were convicted to undergo 13 years of imprisonment for damaging the ONGC office at Kaariyamangalam village in Tiruvarur district in protest against the sinking of an oil well by the ONG in 2015.

The signature campaign was jointly launched by Thangarasu, state president of 'Cauvery Thai Iyarkai Vazhi Velaan Uzhavar Naduvam', Thangasamuga Sundaram, state president of the farmers wing of 'Akila IndhiaMakkal Sevai Iyakkam', M. Varadharajan, treasurer, P. Velumani of 'Desiya Then Indhiya Nathigal Inaippu Vivasayigal Sangam', Piranha Karthikeyan, farmers wing secretary of the Tamil Maanila Congress, and Muthu Paramasivam, president of the Tamilaga Vivasayigal Sangam Uzhavar Mandram, and others.

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, DEC 14: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms. In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum

and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes. It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/ strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said. Also,

the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said. "In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes." Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to

safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted. While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments. "These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security,"

it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad. "The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said. "At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

INDIA IMPORTS NEARLY 89% OF ITS CRUDE OIL REQUIREMENTS

Parl committee for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

MPOST BUREAU

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MOU—HURL

HURL launched SAKSHAM 2.0, a CSR skill development program targeting unemployed youth from Gorakhpur, Sindi, Dhanbad, Barauni, and Begusarai. The MoU signing at HURL's Corporate Office was led by MD Dr. Siba Prasad Mohanty, with CIPET as key partner. The four-month residential program will train 418 beneficiaries in plastics processing, injection moulding, recycling, and tool-room operations, offering training, accommodation, certification, stipends, and industry exposure. Focused on employability, it ensures strong placement support through CIPET's industry ties, fostering socio-economic growth across Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand.



EVENT—PNB

Punjab National Bank signed Indian Women Cricket Captain & World Cup Champion Harmanpreet Kaur as its first-ever female brand ambassador, marking a key milestone in its brand transformation. The ceremony, themed 'Banking On Champions,' was attended by senior PNB leaders & M. Nagaraju, Secretary (FS). Harmanpreet Kaur was presented with a framed Punjab National Bank jersey bearing her name & number, along with a custom-engraved PNB bat. She unveiled four financial products: Punjab National Bank RuPay Metal Credit Card Luxura, Punjab National Bank One 2.0, Digi Surya Ghar, & PNB's onboarding on the IIBX Portal, highlighting PNB's digital innovation & customer focus.



EVENT—NTPC DADR

NTPC Dadr recently marked the Int'l Day of Persons with Disabilities by distributing assistive devices to specially-abled individuals from project-affected villages. The event, part of NTPC's CSR initiative, was organized in collaboration with ALI-MCO and Ujivan Hospital. Chief Guest Chandramouli Kasina, ED & HOP, emphasized empowerment as a key social commitment. Attendees included AK Mishra, CGM, Dr. BK Bishra, CMD, K. Durga Kumar, President of Jagriti Samaj, along with senior officials, CISF Commandant, beneficiaries, & their families.



TRAINING PROGRAMME—HUDCO

HUDCO, in partnership with the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs' and the Capacity Building Commission, successfully hosted a three-day Master Trainer Training Programme under Mission Karmayogi—Phase 2 from 8–10 December 2025. The programme served as a key enabler for the rollout of the Rashtriya Karmayogi—Large Scale Jan Seva Programme, aimed at strengthening citizen-centric governance and enhancing public service delivery across the Government of India. A total of 17 MoHA organisations participated, including HUDCO, NORTC, NUA, TCCPO, BMTPC, NBO, DUAC, CPHEEO, L&DD and several others.



MOU—NBCC

NBCC, under the Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs, signed an MoU with GDA for a Rs 642.82 cr redevelopment of the Tufsi Niketan Scheme Area. The MoU was signed by Rajesh Kumar Singh, IAS, Secretary, GDA, & Pradeep Sharma, Executive Director, NBCC. The 78,000 sq. metre area with 2300 residential units and 64 shops will be redeveloped on a self-sustainable model. NBCC will conduct a feasibility study and, upon approval, lead planning, construction, financial management, marketing, and resettlement.



RE-ELECTION—ICA-AP

Dr. Chandre Pal Singh Yadav has secured unanimous re-election as President of the ICA-AP. The election was held during the 17th ICA-AP Regional Assembly in Colombo, Sri Lanka, reaffirming the strong confidence of member nations. Dr. Yadav emphasized that the achievement belongs to grassroots farmers, workers, artisans, and cooperators, who uphold unity to unlock the region's cooperative potential. His distinguished career includes serving as chairman of KRIHCO, President of the NCUI, Vice President of ICA-AP (2010–2021), Member of Parliament, MLA, and holding board positions in NCCF, NAFED, and the International Raiffeisen Union, Germany.



CORPORATE BRIEFS



LOAN AGREEMENT—PetroNet LNG

PetroNet LNG has executed a Secured Rupee Term Loan (RTL) facility amounting to Rs 12,000 cr with a consortium consisting of SBI (Leader of consortium) & BDB, with sanctioned limit of Rs 6,000 cr each from both the banks. The RTL facility is intended to be utilised primarily for financing the Petrochemicals Project and other capital expenditure needs of the Company. The loan agreement for Rupee Term Loan Facility was signed in the august presence of Pankaj Jain, IAS, Secretary, MoP&NG and Chairman, PLL; Challa Sreenivasulu Setty, Chairman, SBI, Dr. Debadatta Chand, MD & CEO, Bank of Baroda and Akshay Kumar Singh, MD & CEO, PLL. The RTL facility was finalised through a competitive bidding process undertaken with the support of SBI Capital Markets Ltd, acting as the PLL's financial advisor. PLL has secured this facility on improved terms than the financing assumptions considered at the DPR and project approval stage, which are expected to further enhance overall project viability and support PLL's broader strategic objectives.

AGREEMENT—OIL

Oil and PetroNet LNG Limited have signed a 15-year Ethane Unloading, Storage, & Handling Services Binding Term Sheet, starting between October & December 2028. PLL is developing ethane USH facilities with a 1,70,000 cubic meter storage tank & a unique third jetty at Dahej, Gujarat, capable of handling ethane, propane, and LNG. ONGC will reserve about 600 KTPA capacity at Dahej. PLL expects Rs. 5,000 crore revenue over 15 years, expanding its petrochemical infrastructure & supporting downstream industry growth. This step of PLL underscores its commitment for enabling growth of downstream industries.



EVENT—SCOPE

SCOPE's Advanced Global Leadership Program recently concluded with a session featuring senior leaders, including Atul Sobti, Anil Kumar Jadh, Director (HR), NTPC Ltd, Prof. Prashant Mishra, Biswajit Saha from IIM Calcutta & other experts. Participants received certificates for completing a comprehensive program designed to enhance leadership skills in Public Sector Enterprises. The program included a five-day module at IIM Calcutta, a two-day workshop at SCOPE, & a two-week international business tour across New Zealand, Australia, Malaysia, & Singapore. The global exposure offered valuable insights into best practices & innovative technologies from top institutions worldwide.



CONFERENCE—NGT

The Regional Conference on Environment, 2025 was held recently at Kalivanar Arangan, Chennai, organized by the National Green Tribunal, Southern Zone Bench, with Southern State Pollution Control Boards. Led by Justice Prakash Shrivastava & inaugurated by SC Judge I.M. Sundresh, the event focused on environmental protection as a constitutional & moral duty. Justice Shrivastava emphasized NGT's role beyond adjudication, highlighting its efforts in awareness creation & guiding sustainable practices across institutions. The inaugural session commenced with Justice Pushpa Sathyanarayana extending a warm welcome to the dignitaries & participants.



CONFERENCE—REC

Manohar Lal, M/o Power, highlighted AI & ML's pivotal role in creating intelligent, consumer-focused, self-optimizing power distribution networks at the National Conference in New Delhi. He praised industry, states, innovators, & technology partners for their active participation and innovative AI/ML solutions by DISCOMs and service providers. The Minister urged DISCOMs to collaborate with stakeholders and engage consumers to foster trust and technology adoption. AI/ML solutions help prevent outages, reduce losses, empower consumers, and position India as a global leader in digital power distribution.



CELEBRATION—DMRC

Nai Asha by Leher Foundation, a learning & therapy centre for children with special needs, celebrated its 4th Annual Day on 29th Nov. 2025. Armit Kumar Yadav, IAS, Secy., Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, (GOI) graced the occasion as the Chief Guest, in the presence of Dr. Vikas Kumar, MD, DMRC.



ALUMNI MEET—BPIT

BPIT hosted its eagerly awaited alumni meet, 'Abhigyan' 25, recently at the campus, drawing 206 alumni from India & abroad & highlighting their enduring connection with the institute. The event began with the ceremonial lamp lighting & was attended by Chairman Vinod Vats, Jai Prakash Vashisthi J., Treasurer Sanjeev Sharma, Principal Prof. Poyal Palwa, Director Admin S.N. Jha, Director Establishment Prof. Y.D. Gaur, OSD M.S. Vats, along with Deans & faculty members. The programme featured captivating cultural performances, followed by the felicitation of 20 distinguished alumni who shared heartfelt memories of their college days.



PANEL DISCUSSION—IREDA

PK Das, CMD, IREDA, speaking at the panel on "Green and Clean: Balancing Ecology and Economy," emphasized IREDA's pivotal role in supporting Odisha's clean-energy transition & advancing India's sustainability agenda at the Global Energy Leader's Summit in Puri. He highlighted that IREDA has sanctioned over Rs.2.7 lakh crore and disbursed more than Rs.1.7 lakh crore nationwide, supported by robust governance, digital paperless processes, and industry-leading asset-quality.



EVENT—THDCIL

THDCIL has commenced the Commercial Operation Date process for the 3rd Unit (250 MW) of the 1000 MW Variable Speed Pumped Storage Plant at Tehri, Uttarakhand. This milestone establishes Tehri PSP as India's first Variable Speed PSP & the largest of its kind by any Central Public Sector Enterprise. The event was inaugurated by Union Minister Manohar Lal, and attended by Shripad Naik, Hon. Minister of State for Power and New & Renewable Energy, GOI & other officials reinforcing THDCIL's leadership in advanced, clean hydropower solutions.



APPOINTMENT

RAITEL Ms. Sarika Aggarwal Sytem has joined RailTel Corporation of India Ltd., a Navratna CPSE under the Ministry of Railways, as Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO). A 2001-batch Indian Defence Accounts Service officer, she brings over 20 years of expertise in financial management, governance, & public administration. Her distinguished career is marked by numerous academic and professional accolades.



DOCUMENTARY RELEASE—BINTIN MEDIA

Bintin Media released "Bharat Ek Vishwaguru," a documentary by Nitin Vashisth exploring the decline of India's ancient education & urging a revival of the Gurukul system with the Bhagavad Gita as a compulsory subject. It traces India's educational journey from Nalanda & Takshashila to modern Westernized schooling's impact. The film emphasizes restoring India's cultural roots & values in education, highlighting Sushma Swaraj's advocacy for the Gita as a national book & global recognition of its wisdom, calling for spiritual and moral learning to shape India's youth.



TG sets target of 20GW green fuel

NEERAJ KUMAR | DC
HYDERABAD, DEC. 14

Union minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday hailed India's green hydrogen push, with state-run companies like IOCL, BPCL, and HPCL targeting 900 kilo tonnes per annum (KTPA) capacity by 2030 to slash ₹1 lakh crore in fossil fuel imports and fuel low-carbon industries.

In tune with the Centre's push for green energy, Telangana has already initiated efforts to emerge as a frontrunner, boasting vast solar and wind potential for green H2 hubs.

Telangana's new Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 has set a target of adding 20,000 MW (20 GW) of renewable energy and storage capacity by 2030, focusing on solar, wind, battery storage (BESS), waste-to-energy, and green hydrogen, with significant incentives for investors and commitments to grid stability.

Deputy Chief Minister Bhatti Vikramarka said the state aims for energy security, creating jobs, and aligning with national goals by boosting its current capacity (around 11 GW) through diverse projects, including supporting farmers with paddy straw-based biogas and enabling women-led solar initiatives. The Ramagundam industrial cluster eyes a dedicated H2 valley under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, leveraging NTPC and local industries for decarbonisation.

"Telangana's policy alignment with the Centre's ₹19,744 crore Mission positions Hyderabad as a green energy nexus, creat-

ing jobs and export hubs," said a senior official of the energy department. "With pilots already blending surplus RE for H2, the state's 11,399 MW capacity can scale nationally—a win for net-zero goals."

The Centre's plans integrate Telangana through Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme incentives for electrolyzers and High Voltage Integrated Circuits (HVIC), though no dedicated Hyderabad hub yet — unlike Andhra Pradesh's 1,500 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) project, a NTPC Green Hydrogen Hub being developed in Pudidmadaka, Anakapalli district.

This project is one of India's largest integrated green hydrogen facilities, with a capacity to produce 1,500 tonnes of green hydrogen daily, along with 7,500 tonnes of derivatives like green methanol and green ammonia. This leap promises greener supply chains, 6 lakh jobs, and 50 MMT GHG cuts nationwide.

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Headline: Crude oil reserves



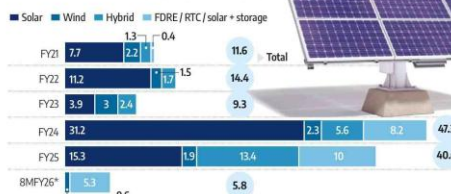
India's sudden solar storm

India's rapid solar boom is slowing as grid constraints, weak demand growth, stalled contracts and rising storage needs push the sector into a recalibration phase

Everything is not under the sun

Slowdown in tendering activities; delay in signing PPAs/PSAs

Year-wise renewable energy capacity awarded (Gw)



Notes: FDRE= Firm and Dispatchable Renewable Energy; RTC=Round-the-Clock power; *8MFY26 data is for the first eight months of FY26 (as of November 11, 2025). Figures are rounded and may not sum precisely due to rounding; PPAs= Power purchase agreements; PSAs= Power sale agreements; Sources: Icra Research; Central Nodal Bidding Agencies and State Distribution Utilities

SUDHEER PAL SINGH
New Delhi, 14 December

The past few months have seen an upheaval in India's solar power sector. What was until recently a sunrise sector drawing record investments and adding new capacity at a record pace, has suddenly skidded to a phase of consolidation and recalibration, with the government saying it may not make sense to go for large-scale renewable energy bids amid a flattening of project pipelines. While the government aimed for a national target of tendering 50 gigawatt (Gw) annually with the larger aim of reaching 500 Gw of installed non-fossil fuel-based generation capacity, the country is now adding only 15-25 Gw capacity annually.

To be sure, the country's overall renewable energy capacity has jumped multifold from a mere 35 Gw in 2014 to 197 Gw at present. The past 11 years have witnessed growth in capacity creation at a pace unparalleled in India's energy sector. On October 22, the ministry of new and renewable energy (MNRE) issued a statement saying such exponential growth inevitably reaches a point where the next leap requires not just more megawatts, but deeper system reforms.

"The sector has entered that phase, where the focus is shifting from capacity expansion to capacity absorption," the MNRE said in a statement.

"We are now dealing with grid integration, energy storage, hybridisation, and market reforms, the real foundations for a 500 Gw plus non-fossil future. In that sense, the recent moderation in capacity addition is a recalibration, a necessary pause to ensure that future growth is stable, dispatchable and resilient."

In other words, a confluence of factors has come into play, all at the same time, making it necessary to redraw priorities, projections, and policy focus.

From surge to slowdown

The slowdown in tendering activity can be gauged from these numbers: The year-wise renewable energy capacity awarded in the country jumped from 9.3 Gw in 2022-23 to 47.3 Gw in 2023-24, before slipping slightly to 40.6 Gw in 2024-25 and finally plummeting to a mere 5.8 Gw in the first eight months of 2025-26, the current financial year ending March 2026, according to research and ratings agency Icra.

Unsigned power purchase agreements (PPAs) also remain sizable at about 40-45 Gw as of date, it said in a statement on November 20.

One key and landmark change that has happened in the renewable energy sector is the emergence of what are called firm and dispatchable renewable energy, or FDRE tenders, which have replaced plain vanilla solar and wind auctions. These tenders couple green energy with mandatory storage capacity. The bouquet aims to address the traditional problem of intermittency associated with renewable energy but increases the cost of power generation. Intermittency refers to the non-continuous nature of availability of solar power or wind energy.

Battery energy storage systems (BESS) are currently being integrated at both grid and project levels, marking the emergence of a new market.

The government is reimagining development of the national power grid under a ₹2.4 trillion transmission plan for achieving the 500 Gw target, linking renewable-rich states with demand centres. It is prioritising investment in green energy corridors and new high-capacity transmission lines from Rajasthan, Gujarat and Ladakh. These projects are multi-year efforts and are expected to unlock over 200 Gw of new renewable capacity.

"The current stage is therefore temporary, a transition lag, not a structural ceiling," MNRE said in its October statement.

The lag in grid infra

Power transmission capacity creation is currently lagging growth in generation capacity as there have been delays in ramping up grid infrastructure, according to Icra. Grid infrastructure is lagging due to delays in project implementation.

In this situation, ensuring grid reliability becomes critical and slow transmission build-out undermines project economics and capacity growth, Icra said, even as it maintained a stable outlook for the sector on the back of strong demand prospects, policy support and superior competitiveness of the industry.

"There are a couple of factors behind this changed scenario in the solar power sector. First, while new demand centres have come up in the form of electric vehicles and data centres etc, the country has not witnessed huge overall electricity demand growth this year and that has possibly led to rationalisation of expectations on the capacity front. Here, a key issue is lack of transmission strengthening and, more importantly, Time of Day (ToD) pricing which can shift evening and night demand for power to daytime demand, which coincides with availability of solar power," said Vibhuti Gang, director for South Asia at the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA), a US-headquartered think-tank.

"If a large part of the power demand is not coming up during solar hours, you are naturally going to need more storage and grid strengthening measures. The government must, therefore, boost measures to manage the demand curve in a way it matches RE generation," she added.

Stalled agreements

Another key issue that has occupied much of the discussion in the solar sector of late is stalled power sale and purchase agreements (PSAs). As of September-end, the renewable energy (RE) implementing agencies, including NTPC, NHPC and SECI, have issued letters of award for 43.9 Gw capacity, where such agreements with end-procurees — the power distribution companies — remain unsigned due to a variety of factors, including lack of connectivity. MNRE is currently monitoring all such cases.

A few distribution companies have expressed reluctance to sign PSAs for bids where the likely start date of connectivity for the successful bidders is in the distant future. The government has advised the implementing agencies to carry out due diligence by reviewing and categorising such cases based on the likelihood of securing PSAs with end-procurees.

The likely churn in the sector is reflected in the fact that the ministry last month had to scotch speculation around a blanket cancellation of project awards. It is, however, actively exploring mechanisms with stakeholders to optimise transmission capacity and improve the contracting framework.

It is crucial for these efforts to meet success. The growth of the solar power sector has critical linkages with India's long-term Net Zero and climate change targets, apart from the larger energy security considerations.

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GRAP Stage-IV curbs invoked in Delhi-NCR

The Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) on Saturday invoked Stage-IV of its strictest measures under its air pollution control plan, Graded Response Action Plan (GRAP) in Delhi-NCR after pollution levels rose sharply amid unfavourable meteorological conditions. Under this stage, the entry of trucks into Delhi is stopped. However, CNG, LNG, electric and BS-VI diesel trucks are allowed. On Sunday, the CAQM directed Delhi and NCR state governments to ensure suspension of all outdoor physical sports activities, warning against "serious health risk to children".

PTI

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Egypt proposes unified Arab emergency oil & gas purchase system

Egypt has proposed five new initiatives to strengthen Arab energy security, including an Arab energy interconnection map and coordinated emergency oil and LNG purchases, the petroleum ministry said on Sunday. Attending an Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries ministerial meeting in Kuwait, Egyptian petroleum minister Karim Badawi also proposed a digital investment platform covering upstream, downstream and renewable energy projects. REUTERS

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N-Power: Reform road from Bill to chimney

Revision in insurance policies, fuel-buying plans, and lack of skilled manpower among issues flagged for the industry

SHUBHANGI MATHUR
& SUDHEER PAL SINGH
New Delhi, 14 December

With the Union Cabinet clearing the much-awaited Atomic Energy Bill 2025 last week, industry experts feel that India's nuclear power space requires other significant reforms to take off in earnest, including a revised insurance policy, fuel procurement strategies and making skilled manpower available, to be able to reach the country's 100 gigawatt (Gw) target by 2047.

At present, the Indian Nuclear Insurance Pool (INIP) provides ₹1,500 crore as nuclear operator and supplier liability under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act 2010.

The capacity of INIP will have to be ramped up as more players enter the



Towards 100 Gw capacity

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- Insurance cover for hot-zone assets for private operators has also been suggested
- Managing supply of nuclear fuel would be another key challenge
- India would need to augment uranium supplies and have commensurate processing and fabrication capabilities

industry, according to a high-level government committee set up by the power ministry. The panel will draft an implementation road map for increasing nuclear power in India.

It has also suggested insurance cover for hot zone assets, which are assets

within nuclear reactor zones, for private operators to transfer their risk to insurance companies. At present, property insurance for nuclear installations is made available for only cold zone assets or assets outside the nuclear reactor zone. "Unless the facilities are not fully insured,

lenders will be sceptical. The ability to seek proper insurance cover of the nuclear plants and the assets is extremely important. Because the sector was closed so far, the capability of organisations that have had commercial interest in the sector is limited," said Anujesh Dwivedi, partner, Deloitte India.

Managing the supply of nuclear fuel would be another key challenge to meet the 100 Gw target, added experts.

India uses uranium-235 as nuclear fuel, employing natural uranium in pressurised heavy water reactors (PHWRs) and enriched uranium in pressurised water reactors (PWRs).

Currently, over 70 percent of uranium demand for the country's 8.8 Gw nuclear capacity is met through imports, while domestic sources supply only about 2.4 Gw worth of uranium requirements.

The government panel said India would need to augment uranium supplies and have commensurate processing and fabrication capabilities to meet the 100 Gw target.

Dwivedi suggested substantial mixing of thorium in nuclear fuel as India has good reserves of the chemical element. "There have also been reports of development of Advanced Nuclear Energy for Enriched Life (ANEEL) fuel, a mix of uranium and thorium. Its testing has also been under consideration. If that happens successfully, the uranium requirement of existing reactors can be moderated," he added.

Securing significant funding for nuclear projects and reducing project timelines, which are currently around 11-12 years, are other key challenges faced by India's nuclear sector.

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Nuclear energy for growth

Sustaining a vibrant enabling environment is the key

Cabinet clearance for the Atomic Energy Bill marks a significant step in India's nuclear-energy programme. The Bill, to be introduced in the current session of Parliament, reportedly seeks to enable the private sector's participation in operating nuclear-power plants for the first time and address the issue of liability. The Bill, labelled Sustainable Harnessing of Advancement of Nuclear Energy for Transforming India, or SHANTI, which is likely to amend the Atomic Energy Act, 1962, and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (CLND) Act, 2010, attempts to bridge regulatory gaps and create an enabling legal framework for the flow of private, especially foreign, investment in the sector — up to 49 per cent. The strategy is to enable the expansion of nuclear power at scale and create a reliable low-carbon alternative to India's overwhelming dependence on coal, which renewable-energy technologies cannot sustainably achieve at the present moment.

To move closer to net-zero goals, India is betting big on small modular reactors (SMRs), which generate up to 300 Mw and are easier, cheaper, and faster to install than traditional large reactors. The government has announced a Nuclear Energy Mission for research & development on SMRs at an outlay of ₹20,000 crore. The mission has targeted at least five SMRs to be operationalised by 2033. Greater cooperation with Russia, the terms of which were concluded during President Vladimir Putin's recent visit, is a vital element of this strategy, given that country's significant expertise in this field. India's nuclear ambitions are understandably expansive and meeting them will require a sustained focus to create a vibrant enabling environment for private players.

Finance could be one challenge. India's goal is to boost its installed nuclear-power capacity to 100 Gw from the current 8.8 Gw by 2047. According to a power-ministry report, this scale-up would require \$214 billion of cumulative capital. Accessing relatively low-cost finance, therefore, would be vital. The Department of Economic Affairs, under the finance ministry, had earlier proposed including nuclear energy in its climate-finance taxonomy. But it is unclear whether domestic finance would be sufficient to achieve the scale the government is hoping to achieve. Globally, there is considerable ambivalence on nuclear finance, with regions and even institutions within them varying in their approach to include nuclear energy in green taxonomies. Many large American financial players, for instance, exclude nuclear power from green taxonomies, whereas the European Union and China allow it with conditions such as waste disposal and safety protocols.

Amendment to the nuclear-liability law, which extended compensation liabilities to victims of nuclear accidents to suppliers as well as operators, will also be important. This single clause has been cited as a deterrent by some of the largest manufacturers of foreign reactors such as America's Westinghouse and France's EDF from participating in India's nuclear programme. The sector will closely watch how India addresses this issue. Although nuclear power is considered one of the safest sources of energy, accidents, Chernobyl or Fukushima, can have far more catastrophic long-term impacts than conventional industrial disasters. In India, the long-drawn fallout from the Union Carbide disaster in Bhopal is seared in public memory. Managing public perception and implementing workable compensation mechanisms would, therefore, be as critical as accessing technology and finance.

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व्यापार गोष्ठी

विषय: पुतिन की यात्रा से भारत को कितना फायदा ?

रूस से व्यापारिक संबंध हुए और मजबूत, अमेरिका को भी मिला सबक

सैन्य बल के आधुनिकीकरण में मदद

रूस एवं भारत के मध्य द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को वर्ष 2030 तक 100 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य है। चेन्नई-व्हाट्सोन्सोफ इस्टर्न कॉरिडोर से भारत को कच्चा तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस, कोयला, उर्वरक एवं अन्य औद्योगिक माल आयात करना आसान होगा। भारत में रूसी हथियारों एवं रक्षा उपकरणों के रखरखाव से भारतीय सैन्य बल के आधुनिकीकरण में सहायता मिलेगी।

दीपन विश्वास

कोयला, मध्य प्रदेश

आर्थिक व रक्षा साझेदारी में नया आयाम

पुतिन का भारत दौरा मौजूदा बदलते वैश्विक परिदृश्य में आर्थिक, तकनीकी और रणनीतिक साझेदारी को नई दिशा देने वाला महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। दोनों देशों ने 2030 तक द्विपक्षीय व्यापार करीब 100 अरब डॉलर तक बढ़ाने के लक्ष्य से भारत को ऊर्जा-सुरक्षा, रक्षा क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भरता, व्यापार में वृद्धि, स्वास्थ्य संस्थाओं में तकनीकी सहयोग जैसे दीर्घकालीन लाभ मिलने की उम्मीद है।

प्रो. कविता भटनगर

मुद्राबन्ध, उत्तर प्रदेश

वैश्विक प्रभाव बढ़ाएगी यह यात्रा

पुतिन की यात्रा भारत के लिए वैश्विक, आर्थिक और सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है। रूस से तेल और गैस की निरंतर आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित होने से देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा मजबूत होने के कारण वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजार में स्थिरता आएगी। रक्षा क्षेत्र में दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग बढ़ने के साथ ही निवेश और व्यापार में वृद्धि होने से रोजगार व आर्थिक विकास को गति तेज होगी।

हितेश ललवानी

खंडवा, मध्य प्रदेश

डिजिटल भुगतान से कारोबार को लाभ

रूस से द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को वर्ष 2030 तक 100 अरब डॉलर तक पहुंचाने, डिजिटल भुगतान से व्यापार को सक्षम बनाने के साथ परिकल्पना, परमाणु सौदों में सहयोग तथा रक्षा साझेदारी के लिए आवश्यक पुर्जों की उपलब्धता तथा भारत में संयुक्त रूप से विनिर्माण को प्रोत्साहित करने जैसे महत्वपूर्ण समझौते पर सकारात्मक ब्याह हुई है। भारत से ब्रिजों की भेजा जाना भी लाभकारी है।

राजानन पांडेय

हैदराबाद, तेलंगाना

अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर भारत सुदृढ़ होगा

पुतिन की इस यात्रा से भारत के आर्थिक प्रगति के नए द्वार खुलना संभावित है। एक ओर जहां तेल और गैस की आपूर्ति स्थिर होने से घरेलू ऊर्जा की पूर्ति होगी, वहीं रक्षा क्षेत्र में हथियार और तकनीकी सहयोग से भारत की सैन्य क्षमता में वृद्धि होगी। व्यापार और आर्थिक क्षेत्र में निवेश और साझेदारी बढ़ने से रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि होकर आर्थिक विकास भी मजबूत होगा।

मेधा योगेश

सीतापुर, मध्य प्रदेश

आर्थिक व सामरिक सहयोग बढ़ेगा

पुतिन की यात्रा के दौरान 16 समझौते हुए, जो प्रवासन, स्वास्थ्य, समुद्री सहयोग, खाद, वैज्ञानिक सहयोग व मीडिया से जुड़े हैं। चार घोषणाएं भी हुई हैं, जिनमें वर्ष 2030 तक भारत-रूस आर्थिक सहयोग के रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों के विकास पर कार्यक्रम हैं और दोनों फ़ों ने दोहराया कि वर्ष 2030 तक द्विपक्षीय व्यापार एक खरब अमेरिकी डॉलर तक किता मिलेगा।

धौरिंद सोमानी

बेगूसर, कर्नाटक

विकास के नए अवसर

रूस अब भी भारतीय सैन्य फ़ोटोफ़ॉनों का सबसे बड़ा कोत है और स्मैलर-पाटर्स व संयुक्त उत्पादन पर नए समझौते भारत की दीर्घकालिक क्षमताओं को सुरक्षित करेंगे। रूस से मिलने वाला सस्ता कच्चा तेल भारत की ऊर्जा लगातार और मुद्रास्फीति नियंत्रण को सुनिश्चित करता है। रूस में ब्रम कमी के बीच भारतीय आईटी और स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र के पेशेवरों के लिए नए अवसर खुल सकते हैं।

विजय सिंह अधिकारी

नैनीताल, उत्तराखंड

तेल, गैस, रक्षा क्षेत्र में मिलेगा लाभ

रूस के राष्ट्रपति पुतिन की भारत यात्रा से भारत को रूस से तेल और गैस की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित होने से भारत की ऊर्जा आवश्यकता को पूर्ति होगी। रक्षा क्षेत्र में हथियार और तकनीकी सहयोग भारतीय सुरक्षा को और मजबूत करेंगे। व्यापार और आर्थिक साझेदारी में होने वाली वृद्धि से निवेश और रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि सुनिश्चित है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय मंच पर भारत का प्रभाव बढ़ेगा।

कृतिता अग्रवाल

मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र

भारत-रूस साझेदारी हुई मजबूत

पुतिन की यात्रा से ऊर्जा, रक्षा, परमाणु और अंतरिक्ष जैसे रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों में दीर्घकालिक सहयोग और मजबूत हुआ है। राष्ट्रीय मुद्राओं में व्यापार और कनेक्टिविटी को बढ़ावा देने से भारत को व्यापार घाटा घटाने और आपूर्ति-श्रृंखलाएं सुरक्षित करने में मदद मिलेगी। कुंडनकुलम परियोजना और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों में साझेदारी भारत की तकनीकी क्षमता को आगे ले जाएगी।

देवेन्द्रज सुथार

बाला, राजस्थान

वैश्विक परिवर्तन की आहट

रूस के राष्ट्रपति व्लादीमिर पुतिन के भारत दौर के परिणामस्वरूप भारत रूस के रक्षा और व्यापारिक संबंधों के ऊंचे आयामों में वैश्विक परिवर्तन की आहट दी है। भारत और रूस के बीच वर्ष 2030 तक 100 अरब डॉलर के व्यापार का लक्ष्य दोनों देशों की जीर्णोद्धार को बढ़ाएगा। भारत रूस के साथ खड़ा रहा और इतिहास बतला है कि रूस ने सदा भारत का साथ दिया है।

विनोद जोहरी

दिल्ली

अमेरिका के दबाव में न आने का संदेश

पुतिन की यात्रा अमेरिका के लिए एक संदेश है कि रूस के मुद्दे पर भारत अमेरिका के दबाव में आने वाला नहीं है और भारत के पास अमेरिका से इतर भी व्यापार के मौके हैं। इस दौरान हुए समझौतों और घोषणाओं से भारत ने अपनी स्वतंत्र विदेश नीति को कायम रखा और साबित किया कि भारत के लिए किसी गुट से जुड़ाव से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण उसके अपने राष्ट्रीय हित हैं।

बुजेश माधुर

नांजिगाव, उत्तर प्रदेश

भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है यह यात्रा

पुतिन की यह यात्रा अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप द्वारा रणनीतिक रूप से भारत का दर्जा घटाए जाने की कुचोट की काट भी रही। रक्षा, ऊर्जा, व्यापार और दीर्घ चुनौतियों को लेकर कई नए समझौतों पर हस्ताक्षर तथा संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद जैसे वैश्विक मंचों पर रणनीतिक समर्थन का अवसर भारत दौर की उपलब्धि कही जा सकती है। एत 400 एयर डिफेंस सिस्टम सुरक्षा के लिहाज से आगम है।

इंशवर चंद गर्ग

कैथन, हरियाणा

बकौल विश्लेषक

रूस से रिश्ते दबाव में बिखरने वाले नहीं

भारत और रूस के रिश्ते समय की कसीदी पर खरे उतरें हैं। भारत की आजादी के बाद से वह रिश्ता लगातार राजनीतिक सट्टाबाना, विकास में सहयोग और साझा भूराजनीतिक नजरिए से बनी एक रणनीतिक साझेदारी के तौर पर विकसित हुआ है। एतकों से बढ़ते वैश्विक हालात के दौरान, दोनों देश एक-दूसरे के साथ खड़े रहे हैं। घोषित समझौते, पब्लिक में व्यापार बढ़ने पर स्पष्टता और ऊर्जा सहयोग पर जोर एक ऐसे रिश्ते को दिखाते हैं जिसकी रणनीतिक गहराई बरकरार है और वैश्विक अनिश्चितता के बावजूद वे रिश्ता लगातार मजबूत होता रहता है। इस दौर में दुनिया की यह भी संकेत दिया है कि भारत पर अब अपने रणनीतिक फैसले के खिलाफ जाने का दबाव नहीं डाला जा सकता या उसे धमकाया नहीं जा सकता। दुनिया भर से दबाव पड़ने के बाद भी रूस के साथ अपने संबंधों को मजबूत करने की भारत की क्षमता उसकी संशुद्ध विदेश नीति और आत्मविश्वास तथा स्पष्टता के साथ राष्ट्रीय हित पर आगे बढ़ने का उसका संकल्प दिखाती है।

ब्रान्तचीत : सुशील मिश्र

सुनीता रामनाथकर

अजयध, आंध्रप्रदेश चैयर ऑफ कॉमर्स ऐंड इंडस्ट्री

रूस के लिए भी फायदेमंद रही पुतिन की यात्रा

रूस के राष्ट्रपति व्लादीमिर पुतिन की भारत यात्रा का ज्यादा लाभ रूस को हुआ है जो यह प्रमाणित करने में सफल हुए हैं कि वह अकेले नहीं और न ही उनके पुराने भारत जैसे साथी उन्हें छोड़ने को तैयार हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय युद्ध अराधय डिस्कलने सभी सदस्य राष्ट्रों को उनकी गिरफ्तारी का निर्देश दिया है। पुतिन ने भारत में यह निर्भीक घोषणा की कि वह भारत को उसकी जरूरत के अनुसार तेल, टेक्नोलॉजी तथा सुरक्षा सामग्री सलभ करती रहेगी। इस बात को अनदेखा नहीं किया जा सकता कि किसी बड़े सैनिक संहि की घोषणा नहीं की गई। भारत के लिए यह दौरा प्रतीकात्मक महत्त्व का था। पुतिन की मेजबानी के माध्यम से भारत अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति को वह संदेश पहुंचाने की चेष्टा कर रहा था कि भारत विकल्पहीन नहीं। यदि अमेरिका और चीन आपस में समझौता कर डिप्लोमैटिक का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तब भारत और रूस इसे सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं।

भारतचीत: रामवीर सिंह गुजर

पुथेरा पंत

पूर्व प्रोफेसर, स्कूल ऑफ इंटरनेशनल स्टडीज, जेएम्स

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Headline: Diversifying crude oil sources is essential to reduce risk.

जोखिम घटाने के लिए कूड़ के स्रोतों में विविधता जरूरी

नई दिल्ली: एक संसदीय समिति ने कच्चे तेल के आयात पर भारत की भारी निर्भरता और बढ़ते भू-राजनीतिक जोखिमों को देश के लिए बड़ी चुनौतियां बताते हुए सरकार से आपूर्ति स्रोतों में विविधता बढ़ाने और जोखिम प्रबंधन तंत्र को मजबूत करने का आग्रह किया है। समिति ने पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय और सरकारी तेल कंपनियों से कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति के स्रोतों को भौगोलिक और अनुबंधीय दोनों स्तरों पर विविध बनाने की सिफारिश की है। (प्रैट)

Publication : Financial Express

Editions : New Delhi

Date : 15 December 2025

Page : 2

Nearly 4 GW of solar capacity in Rajasthan hit

NEARLY 4,300 MW OF solar power capacity in Rajasthan faces complete daytime curtailment due to inadequate transmission infrastructure, putting projects worth about ₹20,000 crore at risk, industry sources said.

Trade imbalance slows down rupee oil payouts

FE BUREAU
New Delhi, December 14

OIL COMPANIES IN India are increasingly engaging with suppliers to negotiate crude oil settlements in Indian rupees (INR), but foreign suppliers remain hesitant to accept the currency, citing trade imbalances, according to the ministry of petroleum and natural gas.

The ministry's statement comes in response to a parliamentary committee recommendation advocating for the settlement of crude oil imports in rupees to conserve the country's foreign exchange reserves.

The committee said that it found lack of momentum in settlement of crude oil import bills in Indian rupee and recommended the oil ministry to take up the issue with the ministry of finance and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for removing bottlenecks in settlement of crude oil import bills in Indian rupee and promote the same.

It noted in its report that the RBI introduced additional arrangements for invoicing, payment, and settlement of exports/imports in INR. Authorised Dealer (AD) banks in India

QUICK TAKES

■ Govt backs rupee settlements as official policy

■ Calls to diversify crude sources & find new international partners

■ RBI allows Vostro accounts to ease INR trade with partner countries.

■ Over reliance on any one region may threaten energy security



are permitted to open Rupee Vostro accounts for correspondent banks in partner trading countries, subject to RBI approval.

"The promotion of Indian rupee in settlement of crude oil bills is not a mere dream but it is a policy of the Government of India and it is incumbent on all the government agencies to make all out effort for successful implementation of the policy," the committee said. It reiterated its recommendation that the petroleum ministry take up the issue with the finance ministry and RBI to accelerate

rupee-based settlements.

It also said that over dependence of the country and oil PSUs on any one region for crude oil and gas supplies can impact energy security of the country which entails getting uninterrupted supplies of crude oil and gas at reasonable prices to support the rapidly growing economy of the country.

The committee recommended that the petroleum ministry take concrete steps to diversify crude oil and gas import sources by exploring new international partners.

TALKING SHOP



RAJEEV NARAYAN

THE WRITER IS A VETERAN JOURNALIST AND COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALIST

A fractured redressal structure is threatening the most vulnerable, leaving India and developing economies struggling to fund adaptation, energy transitions and resilience. The West refuses to foot the bill for its own excesses

New Bay of Pigs

Severe climate tumult is widening the global justice gap, what with developing nations curtailing growth ambitions to pay for the past follies of the developed

"The promise of climate finance remains unfulfilled. Developing countries are being stranded without the funding to adapt, while the clock keeps ticking."

— António Guterres

The images have been hitting us relentlessly. Entire Libyan neighbourhoods have been swept into the sea after dam failures, Europe's rivers are drying up into cracked riverbeds, Canada battles its worst wildfire season, and India's heatwaves have pushed temperatures past 50°C, causing schools to shut and power grids to buckle under growing demand. These are not isolated catastrophes, but a reality check that the climate crisis has accelerated beyond political promise and diplomatic declaration(s). Scientists have warned of tipping points for long, but the scale of devastation unfolding across continents is a wake-up call for urgency and meaningful global negotiations.

The urgency has collided head-first with a growing sense of injustice. At COP28 and COP30, negotiators from vulnerable nations challenged the global response, insisting that those who had contributed least to creating the problem were bearing the most impact. "We are paying for a crisis we did not cause," Barbados Prime Minister Mia Mottley said, capturing the anger shared by many in the Global South.

The launch of the 'Loss and Damage Fund' was seen as a turning point, yet its pledges totalled only \$700 million, barely enough to cover a single climate disaster. Further, given rising fossil fuel use, global emissions hit new highs in 2024 and 2025. The result: a world caught between soaring ambition and scary reality. Indeed, the world is facing climate's Bay of Pigs—if the original event saw the US and the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front fail to overthrow Fidel Castro, the latest avatar is seeing the world battle a climate curve ball where rising natural adversities are stifling ambition. **Justice Versus Reality**

Climate justice, once a moral appeal, has turned into a geopolitical fault-line. Developing countries say decarbonization must not undermine their growth or send millions into poverty. Resultantly, historical polluters in the West are facing pressure to deliver funds and technology commensurate with their responsibility. But political fatigue, domestic pulls and rising nationalism have slowed action.



From floods to heatwaves, nature is forcing accountability where diplomacy and declarations have failed

The numbers tell the story. The promised \$100 billion per year in climate finance stays elusive. Studies indicate that much of what is counted as climate finance comes in as loans and not grants, adding to the debt burden of already struggling economies. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates that 60 per cent of climate finance to developing countries is provided as debt. "This is not climate solidarity, it is climate debt," a negotiator from a Pacific island nation said.

At the same time, fossil fuel consumption remains stubbornly high. Global coal use hit records in 2023, driven by Asia's energy demand. Oil and gas investments surged, even as 'green' capacity expanded. This paradox, that of expanding clean energy alongside persistent fossil reliance, illustrates the reality confronting emerging economies, where energy security and affordability remain paramount.

India's Balancing Act

No country embodies this tension more than India. As the world's third-largest emitter in absolute terms but with per capita emissions far below the global average, India straddles the divide between climate responsibility and development necessity. Its energy demand is projected to grow faster than any other economy through 2040, driven by industrial growth, urbanization and rising incomes.

India has made bold commitments too, such as 500 GW of non-fossil energy capacity by 2030, net-zero emissions by 2070, and rapid expansions in solar and wind power. It has also become a leader in green hydrogen, electric mobility and battery manufacturing, positioning itself as a clean energy hub.

Analysts praise India's progress as energy deployment is among the fastest worldwide. Yet, challenges remain. Coal fuels 70 per cent of electricity generation and efforts to phase this down face tough political and economic hurdles. Coal-dependent industries employ millions and provide revenues to the government. "A transition in India is not simple. It is not just about replacing energy sources, it is about livelihoods, regional equity and political stability," an energy expert said.

The 2024 heatwaves and erratic monsoon exposed the vulnerability of India's agriculture sector, affecting crop yields and food security. Year 2025 brought its own challenges, especially during the monsoons. Urban and rural flooding highlighted infrastructure glitches, strengthening the argument that adaptation and resilience must receive equal emphasis alongside mitigation.

Financing the Transition

The greatest barrier to climate action remains finance. The International Energy Agency says emerging economies need \$2 trillion annually in clean energy funding by 2030. India alone requires hundreds of billions to meet its climate goals, develop resilient infrastructure and support vulnerable communities. Development banks and the West have been berated for slow, bureaucratic processes and insufficient commitments. Private finance, in turn, has been reluctant to invest at scale due to policy uncertainties.

India has called for reforms that make climate finance accessible, predictable and affordable. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman says "climate action cannot come at the expense of development, nor can it be financed through unsustainable debt". Inno-

vative financing mechanisms, such as blended finance, green bonds and sovereign guarantees are gaining traction but remain insufficient. Without reforms to global financial institutions and greater participation from private capital, climate goals will remain out of reach. The 'Loss and Damage Fund', while symbolically pleasing, faces questions on long-term capitalisation and governance. Vulnerable nations fear that the fund could become just another under-resourced mechanism, unable to meet the escalating costs of disasters.

While mitigation dominates the narrative, adaptation has become a priority, especially in India. Rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall and extreme weather events threaten agriculture, water security and public health. Without substantial funding in adaptation, development gains could be reversed. India has unveiled initiatives to bolster climate resilience, early warning systems, better farm practices and flood management. The nation's role in the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure reflects its commitment to global cooperation on adaptation. However, funding remains limited. Adaptation receives only a fraction of global climate finance, at under 30 per cent, as per the United Nations. **Variegated Approach Needed**

The gap between climate justice and reality thus demands a new approach. Historical polluters must deliver on finance and technology commitments, while emerging economies must pursue low-carbon development pathways. A cooperative framework that balances responsibility and capability is a must. For the world, prioritizing shared resilience over geopolitical competition is crucial. Without collective action, climate impacts will accelerate, leading to greater instability, displacement and conflict.

For India, the path forward requires mobilizing financing, strengthening capacity and prioritizing adaptation alongside mitigation. By following a transparent and equitable global climate architecture, India can help shape a development model that aligns growth with sustainability and justice.

If the world fails to bridge the gap between climate justice and climate reality, the result will be severe. But if nations act with urgency and solidarity, the crossroads could lead to a resilient and equitable future, where development and decarbonization reinforce, not undermine, each other.

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Hong Kong, India fuel mega year for Asia fundraising

Bloomberg
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Not long ago, Hong Kong's share-sale market was a symbol of China's slowdown: Deal books were thin, investor sentiment was sour and bankers were fleeing the industry. This year, the script has flipped.

Share sales nearly quadrupled to more than \$73 billion through initial public offerings (IPOs), placements and block trades. For the first time since 2013, that made Hong Kong the No. 1 fundraising spot in Asia, ranking just behind the US globally. The city has been at the front of a dealmaking boom across the continent that included a record year for IPOs in India, and strong markets in mainland China and Japan.

In Hong Kong, Chinese companies fueled the frenzy with gargantuan deals to power their global expansion plans. Battery maker Contemporary Amperex Technology Co. raised \$5.3 billion in the world's second-largest listing in May. Electric-vehicle maker BYD Co. and EV-to-smartphones giant Xiaomi Corp. also raised more than \$5 billion each in share placements. Deals even powered ahead as the US rolled out tariffs, and some faced pushback from US politicians.

"This year has exceeded expectations," said James Wang, head of equity capital markets for Asia excluding Japan at Goldman Sachs Group Inc. "We expect volumes to continue rising, albeit at a more measured pace."

The upswing has been broad-based across Asia. Four of the world's five largest share-sale venues are in the continent, with India, mainland China and Japan trailing Hong Kong. For the first time, four Asian markets were among the top five in the world for share sales, according to data compiled by Bloomberg.

The Hong Kong IPO pipeline looks healthy as well, with



For the first time since 2013, Hong Kong is the top fundraising spot in Asia, ranking just behind the US globally. BLOOMBERG

about 300 companies waiting to list their shares, according to the Hong Kong stock exchange. In a sign of the feverish pace of dealmaking, Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing Ltd. and the market watchdog had to scold banks over filing shoddy applications. The torrent of deals is also making some investors cautious.

"Investor discipline on valuation and fundamentals is likely to be higher after such a strong year," said Zhe Song, a senior investment specialist at BNP Paribas Asset Management in Hong Kong. Song said his funds managed by his team would selectively participate in high-quality deals related to innovation, manufacturing of heavy machinery for use in robotics, and new consumer trends.

The flood of share sales is a stark contrast to a drought that started in 2022, when borrowing costs rose, tensions between the US and China intensified and Beijing cracked down on its home-grown technology giants.

This year, the Hong Kong market became a beneficiary of China's artificial-intelligence ambitions, advances in

biotechnology, efforts by Beijing to boost domestic demand, and gains in global prices of gold and aluminum. All the while, share sales had been relatively muted in mainland China, where proceeds had outpaced those in the city in past years.

"Sectors that are still in line with China's key strategies will be more active to get on an IPO," said Shi Qi, deputy head of capital markets at China International Capital Corp. These include companies related to technology,

Share sales nearly quadrupled to more than \$73 billion through IPOs, placements and block trades

advanced manufacturing and robotics, Shi said.

Heavyweight listing candidates expected to come to the Hong Kong market next year include those whose shares aren't trading elsewhere. That would be a fresh crop of deals on top of second listings of China-traded firms that dominated this year's pipeline. The biggest potential IPOs include Chinese-owned Swiss agricultural technology company Syngenta Group and CK Hutchison Holdings Ltd.'s health and beauty retailer A.S. Watson Group, people familiar with the matter have said. China's AI darlings are also expected to list their shares.



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Underinvestment risks future oil price spikes: ExxonMobil's Joshi

Oil companies must ramp up investment in exploration and production to meet future demand, said Prasanna V. Joshi, a senior ExxonMobil executive, while cautioning that output increases by the Opec could lead to a near-term glut.

>P5

'Underinvestment to fuel oil price risks'

Rituraj Baruah

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NEW DELHI

Oil companies must ramp up investment in exploration and production to meet future demand, Prasanna V. Joshi, a senior ExxonMobil executive, said, while cautioning that output increases by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) could lead to a near-term glut.

In November, eight core Opec+ countries, including Russia, increased crude output by about 160,000 barrels per day, according to estimates by Argus. With this, the oil cartel has cumulatively added around 2.25 million barrels per day since it began unwinding production cuts on a monthly basis in April 2025.

Joshi, corporate director for economics and energy at the US energy giant, said that the demand-supply scenario in the near term may remain volatile. "We are seeing that Opec might actually start cutting (production) moving forward, as opposed to continuing to grow. So it's very uncertain to predict. But in the scenario that Opec continues to pro-



Prasanna V. Joshi, corporate director for economics and energy at ExxonMobil.

duce more, then, yes there will be an oversupply given what the demand projection from our outlook is in the near term," he said in an interview.

Opec+ countries are scheduled to raise output by 137,000 barrels a day in December. However, the cartel has decided to temporarily pause the increases in output during the January-March quarter amid anticipation of a seasonal drop in demand.

Joshi said current investments in new assets are not adequate for long-term energy demand projections

Oversupply may lead to a fall in global crude prices. This prospect holds significance for India, which is a major importer of crude. Currently, Brent crude is trading around \$61 per barrel, compared to over \$70 a barrel a year ago. Stressing on the need to invest in both conventional energy sources and new technologies such as Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) and green hydrogen, Joshi said that every

country should have a mixed energy basket, keeping in view their specific requirement.

Joshi also said that the current investments in new assets are not adequate for the projections of long-term energy demand.

"Primary energy mix (globally and in India) will be supplied by oil and gas. And what's supporting oil is the long haul transportation as I mentioned and chemical feedstock. That's still in the money and really affordable. And then what's supporting gas is power generation replacing coal because you get an emission benefit."

"But to enable that, a lot of investment is going to be needed to enable that source of supply for oil and gas. And currently our projection which is in the outlook, if you stop complete investment today, oil (production) will decline at a rate of 15% and gas will decline at a rate of 11% per year," he said, adding that that if huge investments are made in the coming years, prices may remain at the current level, otherwise, the supply-demand imbalance will push prices up in the future.

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

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Panel calls for diverse crude oil sources

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NEW DELHI

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89% of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. The committee recommended that ministry of petroleum and natural gas and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes. It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against geopolitical shocks.

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Parl Panel Flags Crude Import Dependence, Urges Diversification

New Delhi: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.



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The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said. —PTI

Panel for diversification of crude sources

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intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes. It called for institutionalising risk management tools to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the MoEA to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms.

—PTI

Are methane emissions in India being missed?

Satellites show that emissions at key sites can be up to 10 times higher than estimates

DATA POINT

Suyash Nandgaonkar

What fuels landfill fires and is 84 times more potent than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period? The answer is methane. While it is an excellent fuel for kitchen stoves, CNG vehicles, and power plants, it is also busy burning the planet. Methane is generated naturally by decomposing organic matter. The same prehistoric processes that created natural gas reserves are now at work within landfills. Managing methane means not just cleaner cities but also a significant step toward our climate ambitions.

Around 15% of India's methane emissions are from the waste sector. Unlike the agriculture or energy sectors, which require complex, long-term reforms, waste management offers immediate gains through targeted action. Crucially, the policy frameworks and incentives are already in place through national programmes such as the Swachh Bharat Mission.

Targeted action is only possible if we know exactly where the hotspots are, but tracking an invisible gas is difficult. Historically, we have relied on models that estimate emissions by tracking incoming waste volumes and applying baseline assumptions. However, this approach depends on accurate, recurring data, which is often scarce in developing countries. Because such data are aggregated at the regional or national levels and updated infrequently, it makes pinpointing individual sources nearly impossible.

The alternative is physical monitoring, which is even more challenging in the Indian context. Ground-level detection requires expensive equipment, regular maintenance, and constant oversight, making it logistically and technically difficult to scale.

As technology advances, satel-

lites are stepping into this gap. This data broadly fall into two categories: regional measurements that monitor methane over a few kilometers (frequent and useful for national trends), and fine-resolution detection that can pinpoint hotspots down to a few square meters (critical for targeted action).

Satellite data

India has already taken the first steps toward this opportunity. Last year, a paper published by scientists from ISRO quantified anthropogenic methane emissions across the country using satellite data that was acquired in 2023. Based on these measurements, the study identified major dumpsites in Pirana (Ahmedabad), Deonar and Kanjurmarg (Mumbai), and a sewage outlet as significant emitters. The National Green Tribunal took these findings further, establishing a committee to conduct ground investigations at the flagged sites.

Over the past few years, multiple new satellite missions have emerged, such as CarbonMapper's Tanager and the Space Research Organisation Netherlands (SRON) projects. These satellites provide public data covering major landfills across the country, including Ghazipur and Okhla in Delhi, Jawaharnagar in Hyderabad, and Dhapu in Kolkata. Platforms such as ClimateTRACE and WasteMap collate this global monitoring data, combining it with baseline statistics for advanced modeling. These newer models refine traditional calculations by integrating real-time satellite observations and updating landfill-specific estimates to reflect reality.

Globally, satellite surveys estimate that actual landfill emissions can exceed model-based predictions by around 1.8 times. In India, city-level comparisons are difficult due to a lack of granular data on waste characteristics. Consequently, we must rely on State-level estimates from 2018 for sector-wise breakdowns, as newer public data have not yet been compiled. This



The landfill at Bhalswa in northwest Delhi FILE PHOTO: SUSHIL KUMAR VERMA

discrepancy between advanced satellite observations and older State models highlights a critical information gap: we currently cannot agree on the true scale of the numbers or the location of the hotspots.

Differing data

Take Delhi as an example: its 2018 emissions inventory estimates 1.07 million tons of CO₂ equivalent annually from the entire solid waste sector. Recent satellite observations, however, estimate emissions from just Ghazipur and Bhalswa alone to be between 0.85 and 0.96 million tons – almost as much as the sector's entire theoretical footprint. In Mumbai, the data offer a different perspective. While calculations suggest that the Kanjurmarg landfill accounts for 11% of the city's waste emissions, an expected number given its engineered design. However, satellite data show it to be emitting 1.05 million tons. This is almost 10 times the model's estimate and approximately half of the entire State's solid waste emissions. A similar discrepancy emerges in Ahmedabad: while Gujarat estimates 0.73 million tons for the entire sector, satellite observations show the Pirana landfill alone emitting between 0.60 and 0.81 million tons.

These are not just numbers. They indicate potential leakages, accelerated methane generation, or opportunities to refine our engineered systems. Critically, these are hazards we never tackled

By making data the backbone of our waste policy, we can turn one of our biggest environmental challenges into our smartest climate solution

simply because we did not know they existed. Now, we can not only gauge the magnitude of the problem but, in the case of large landfills, also pinpoint the exact source of the leaks, allowing for precise, targeted solutions.

Of course, these observations come with limitations. Cloud interference and complex weather dynamics mean that satellite data cannot fulfil its potential in isolation. Urban local bodies must complement these findings with ground-level insights, a step that is especially critical for the massive, unwieldy landfills of our metro cities. The real breakthrough lies in linking satellite detection with ground-level action.

Feedback loop

When satellites detect a methane hotspot, ground teams can immediately investigate the cause – whether it is poor waste coverage, a gas collection failure, or illegal dumping. This creates a powerful feedback loop: space-based detection guides targeted ground interventions, while ground data validate and improve satellite accuracy. Integrating other data sources beyond just methane monitoring can further enhance the efficiency of this loop.

At open dumpsites such as Ghazipur, recording dumping and reclamation patterns provides critical insight into how human activity drives methane generation. Meanwhile, at engineered landfills such as Jawaharnagar and Kanjurmarg, infrastructure data on existing gas collection systems can help pinpoint leaks and identify hidden hotspots. Cities such as Bengaluru, with their advanced waste management systems, are well-positioned to integrate these

datasets to increase transparency.

To address this, we need coordinated action on three critical fronts: expanding satellite monitoring to cover all major waste sites, establishing on-ground validation systems in metro cities, and creating standardised data-sharing protocols between urban local bodies and oversight agencies.

Currently, urban local bodies operate in silos, separate from the State Pollution Control Boards that oversee them. This disconnect hinders coordinated action on methane reduction. However, the revised municipal waste guidelines already envision a centralised data portal for bulk waste management, handling the wet waste that is the primary source of untreated methane. This portal could be expanded to connect with a standardised nationwide dataset for tracking emissions. Regional bodies such as the Commission for Air Quality Management (CAQM) in the NCR can oversee this monitoring, while the Swachh Bharat Mission can integrate methane targets, aligning them with other central schemes.

This integrated approach delivers multiple co-benefits that make the investment worthwhile. Methane's potential as a fuel is already recognised in policy. Just recently, Indore has utilised the Gobardhan scheme to set up a Bio-CNG plant from its waste.

This strategy creates a powerful ecosystem: satellites detect hotspots, ground teams investigate and fix leaks, and standardised data sharing ensures insights reach decision-makers instantly. What is needed now is coordinated implementation across these three fronts. By making data the backbone of our waste policy, we can turn one of our biggest environmental challenges into our smartest climate solution.

Suyash Nandgaonkar is a Senior Research and Policy Associate at the Energy Policy Institute at the University of Chicago (EPIC India)

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QUANTUM.

Honeywell cracks a decade-old problem
— turning abundantly available plant and
agri residue into efficient fuel **p7**



● HYDROCARBON IN WAITING

Honeywell builds RE bridge to biomass

BURNING ISSUE. US multinational cracks a decade-old problem — turning abundantly available plant and agri residue into efficient fuel

M Ramesh

Between the abundant availability of biomass and the extraction of useful energy is a yawning chasm — one into which many promising technologies have slipped and died. But now, the US multinational Honeywell appears to have a few ideas up its sleeve that may finally bridge this gap.

So why has biomass remained an underdog in renewable energy (apart from factors such as supply inconsistency and volatility of price)? After all, biomass is as much a hydrocarbon as petroleum and, indeed, petroleum and coal were nothing but ancient biomass. If hydrocarbons are natural sources of energy, why has biomass struggled?

Yes, biomass is energy-rich — but it carries a hidden complication: oxygen.

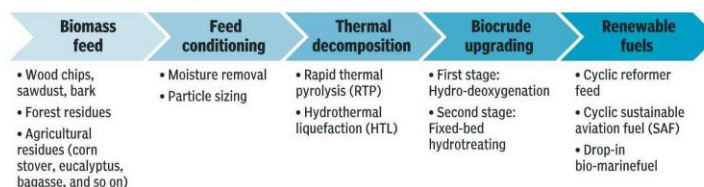
Oxygen, a great friend of life, isn't so benign in biomass. Chemically bound oxygen atoms are extremely reactive; they latch on to all and sundry, forming undesirable molecules. In practice, this means they promote polymerisation — the tendency to form long, sticky chains.

Worse, oxygen makes the oil acidic and corrosive. Being hygroscopic, it grabs moisture from air and forms unstable emulsions. It interferes with combustion and reduces the energy density of the oil. It reacts with catalysts and deactivates them, turning expensive catalysts into useless lumps.

You may wonder why oxygen — so helpful in rocket engines — is a villain here.

The difference is that in rocket engines, pure oxygen is stored separately and mixed with fuel only at the time of combustion, where it serves as an oxidiser. But when oxygen is chemically bound to bio-

Biocrude upgrading pathway and process overview



Source: Honeywell UOP



LATENT ENERGY. Converting biomass into biocrude is easy but the thick, dark liquid defies standard refining (ISTOCK)

mass-derived molecules, it causes all sorts of trouble: polymerisation, emulsions, instability and low energy density.

Converting biomass into biocrude — a thick, dark liquid faintly resembling petroleum — is not a big deal. But biocrude, as an energy source, is a lemon. Its high oxygen content makes it unstable, corrosive and incompatible with standard refining.

This is where Honeywell enters the picture. The company, better

known for aviation equipment (including the famed blackbox) and industrial automation, is also a major force in energy technologies.

Honeywell UOP, a wholly owned subsidiary of Honeywell International Inc, has developed a process that "upgrades" biocrude into drop-in fuels, which can directly replace conventional marine fuel, gasoline or sustainable aviation fuel (SAF) without any engine modifications.

According to the company, plant

and agricultural residue can be converted into low-carbon biocrude right at the collection site, keeping transport costs manageable.

Honeywell's new process then helps refine the biocrude at major facilities — much like any petroleum stream — to produce finished fuels. "For more than a decade, Honeywell has provided process technologies for renewable and alternative fuels using various feedstocks. The new biocrude upgrading technology is complementary

to its renewable fuels portfolio," the company says.

THE CORE TECHNOLOGY

The heart of the process entails neutralising the ill-effects of oxygen. This is accomplished by introducing hydrogen, which combines with oxygen to form water and exits the system, a step known as hydrodeoxygenation.

Hydrogen, however, complicates the picture. If the process uses conventional grey hydrogen, then the pathway is not fully green because grey hydrogen production involves significant carbon dioxide emissions. If green hydrogen is used, the pathway is clean — but expensive.

Yet Honeywell maintains that the overall process remains both green and economical. Ranjit Kulkarni, Vice-President and General Manager, Energy and Sustainability Solutions, Honeywell India, told *businessline* that the biocrude-to-fuel process is "cost-competitive". This implies that the hydrogen required is not too much to make the fuel prohibitively expensive — perhaps because the initial biocrude production step (rapid thermal processing) already removes some oxygen, reducing the burden on hydrogen. And even when grey hydrogen is used, the lifecycle emissions are substantially lower than those of fossil fuels.

In response to *businessline's* query, Honeywell said: "The biocrude upgrading technology does use hydrogen and the type of hydrogen used is based on the customers' goals and needs."

If Honeywell's process succeeds at scale, it may well be the long-awaited bridge that brings India's abundant biomass resources to the centre stage of clean energy.

We value your feedback.
Do send your comments to
quantum@thehindu.co.in

Publication : The Hindu Business Line	Editions : New Delhi
Date : 15 December 2025	Page : 8

New dual-fuel methanol ship sets sail

CMA CGM marked a new step in its energy transition with the naming ceremony of the CMA CGM *Antigone*.



With this, the group's fleet acquires yet another dual-fuel methanol ship. Captain Zhang Zequan will command her, with Harriet Wu, former CFO of CMA CGM China, serving as the honoured godmother.

The CMA CGM *Antigone* will be deployed on the BEX2 service, connecting Asia, West Asia and the Mediterranean.

Online

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	Asia insurance post	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://asiainsurancepost.com/archives/73907>

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil

requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea

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Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices, the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows, its report said.

In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes.

Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks, the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security, it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad, the report said.

At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Bollywood Country	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://bollywoodcountry.com/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri--20251214180304>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (IANS) Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900

KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as "a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership".

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

"India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green -- produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg," Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Parl Panel urges diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	Business Standard	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel urges diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

https://www.business-standard.com/economy/news/parl-panel-urges-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-125121400136_1.html

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the

country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

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"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

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"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes." Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

"The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

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Publication	Daily Hunt (Mobile)	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/news18-epaper-newseigh/parl+panel+for+diversification+of+crude+sources+to+cut+geopolitical+risks-newsid-n692983414>

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks 1hr

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Publication	Daily Hunt (Mobile)	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/thehansindia-epaper-hans/india+poised+for+big+energy+leap+with+green+hydrogen+hardeep+puri-newsid-n693040455>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

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Publication	ET Energyworld	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/parliamentary-panel-urges-diversification-of-crude-oil-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks/125960142>

It urges the government to diversify oil sources and strengthen risk management. This includes bolstering strategic reserves and developing alternative import routes.

Institutionalizing hedging and flexible contracts is also recommended to ensure energy security against future shocks.

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

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Publication	ET Energyworld	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

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<https://energy.economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/oil-and-gas/india-faces-significant-decline-in-natural-gas-production-and-lng-imports-in-october-2025/125968961>

This led to a significant drop in gas available for sale. Fertiliser units remained the top consumers. City Gas Distribution and petrochemicals showed growth in consumption for the financial year so far.

New Delhi: India's gross natural gas production fell 5.1 per cent year-on-year to 2,954 million metric standard cubic metres (MMSCM) in October 2025, while liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports declined 21.6 per cent to 2,844 MMSCM, leading to a 14.6 per cent drop in gas available for sale, data released by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) showed.

According to PPAC's Monthly Report on Natural Gas Production, Availability and Consumption for October 2025, domestic gas production was lower compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, while LNG imports also recorded a sharp decline. As a result, natural gas available for sale during the month stood at 5,302 MMSCM, compared with 6,212 MMSCM in October 2024. Total gas consumption availability during the month was reported at 5,759 MMSCM.

The data showed that fertiliser units remained the largest consumers of natural gas in October, accounting for about 30 per cent of total consumption. City Gas Distribution (CGD) followed with a 23 per cent share, while the power sector consumed around 9 per cent. Refineries accounted for 8 per cent of gas consumption, and petrochemicals used about 6 per cent, according to the sector-wise break-up provided by PPAC.

PPAC noted that net domestic gas production available for sale was around 84 per cent of gross production during the month, after accounting for internal consumption, flaring and technical losses by gas-producing companies. Of the total domestic output, ONGC remained the largest producer, followed by Oil India Ltd and private and joint venture operators.

The report also highlighted that total LNG imports during October were lower compared to the same period last year, contributing to the overall reduction in gas availability. Domestic net gas production for sale declined marginally, while the sharper fall in LNG imports weighed on total supply.

On the consumption side, PPAC data showed mixed trends across sectors on a cumulative basis for the current financial year so far. While CGD and petrochemicals recorded growth, gas consumption in fertilisers, power and refineries declined compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

State-wise data indicated that Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra were among the largest consumers of natural gas in October, reflecting demand from fertilisers, CGD networks, power plants and industrial users.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Hi India	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://hiindia.com/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

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KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future. In a post on X, the minister termed this as a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership. India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing. This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production. The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs. The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports. India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg, Puri stated earlier. This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity. Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070. The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production. The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy. IANSsps/vd

Headline	ONGC pipeline leak sparks fears of major accident in Assam's Charaideo		
Publication	INDIA TODAY NE	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://www.indiatodayne.in/assam/video/ongc-pipeline-leak-sparks-fears-of-major-accident-in-assams-charaideo-1317142-2025-12-14>

0 seconds of 0 seconds Volume 0% A dangerous gas leak at an Oil and Natural Gas Corporation pipeline has left authorities scrambling to

prevent a potential disaster in Assam's Charaideo district, with natural gas continuing to escape from the facility despite ongoing containment efforts.

The leak, originating from the Laiphaleng LP-1 manifold in the Bakata Patsaku Laiphaleng area, is believed to have resulted from excessive pressure buildup in the natural gas transport system. ONGC personnel arrived at the site following reports of the incident, though efforts to seal the breach had not succeeded by late Saturday.

Local administration officials and company teams have established monitoring protocols around the affected zone as the uncontrolled release of gas raises concerns about the possibility of a catastrophic event. The volatile nature of natural gas makes the situation particularly precarious, with experts warning that any ignition source could trigger an explosion.

The incident has prompted heightened vigilance from emergency response teams, who remain on standby whilst engineers work to isolate the damaged section of the pipeline and halt the flow of gas from the manifold system.

ONGC has not yet stated the cause of the pressure surge or provided a timeline for when normal operations might resume.

Headline	Today's News » India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel		
Publication	Indian Oil and Gas	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

Today's News » India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel

<http://www.indianoilandgas.com/viewnews.php?id=63186>

December 15, 2025: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges

for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

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It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

Here's what the panel said

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

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Headline	Today's News » Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) Receives a Buy from Jefferies		
Publication	Indian Oil and Gas	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

Today's News » Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) Receives a Buy from Jefferies

<http://www.indianoilandgas.com/viewnews.php?id=63182>

December 15, 2025: In a report released today, Bhaskar Chakraborty from Jefferies reiterated a Buy rating on Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, with a price target of INR435.00.

According to TipRanks, Chakraborty is a 3-star analyst with an average return of 3.9% and a 51.06% success rate. Chakraborty covers the Energy sector, focusing on stocks such as Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, GAIL (India) Limited, and Oil & Natural Gas Corp. Ltd..

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited has an analyst consensus of Strong Buy, with a price target consensus of INR391.67.

Based on Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited's latest earnings release for the quarter ending June 30, the company reported a quarterly revenue of INR1125514500 thousand and a net profit of INR68.39 billion. In comparison, last year the company earned a revenue of INR1130949200 thousand and had a net profit of INR28.42 billion.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Lokmat Times	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://www.lokmatimes.com/national/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

New Delhi, Dec 14 Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900 KTPA (kilo

tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as "a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership".

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

"India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green -- produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg," Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	Millennium Post	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.millenniumpost.in/business/parl-panel-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-639621>

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges

for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes."

Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

"The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	Mint	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.livemint.com/focus/parl-panel-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-11765690365916.html>

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major

challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

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Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	NEWS DRUM	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.newsdrum.in/business/parl-panel-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-10908752>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (PTI) A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major

challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

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"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	Nagaland poor despite sitting atop wealth		
Publication	Nagaland Post	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

Nagaland poor despite sitting atop wealth

<https://nagalandpost.com/nagaland-poor-despite-sitting-atop-wealth/>

Nagaland sits atop an extraordinary wealth of crude oil, coal and other minerals, a natural endowment that most Indian states can only envy. Yet this abundance remains locked beneath the earth, leaving Nagaland paradoxically rich in resources but poor in economic outcomes. The state continues to depend heavily on central assistance at a time when the Union government itself can only extend support within limited means. With infrastructure needs mounting and internal revenue generation remaining negligible, Nagaland faces a stark reality: without tapping its own natural reserves, it cannot hope to build the economic foundation it urgently requires.

The logic is straightforward. Extraction of oil, gas and coal is not merely an economic option; it is the only viable path toward financial self-reliance. Harnessing these reserves would reduce the state's dependence on external energy sources and open avenues for job creation, particularly for the youth who form a large share of Nagaland's population.

Leaders who recognise that ownership also entails responsibility argue that the state must act before global energy transitions render fossil fuels less valuable. The window of opportunity is narrowing as the world accelerates toward renewable alternatives.

Yet Nagaland's past attempts to exploit its resources have been mired in complications. Issues of land ownership, community rights under Article 371A, and territorial disputes with Assam have repeatedly stalled progress. While these concerns are legitimate, they have also been interpreted inconsistently, often weaponised to obstruct development projects. The state government's current efforts to frame clear policies and negotiate agreements for renewed exploration mark an important shift, but these efforts will succeed only if the ambiguity surrounding Article 371A is addressed decisively. Misinterpretations cannot be allowed to paralyse the state's future.

The scale of Nagaland's potential is staggering. ONGC assessments indicate prognostic reserves of nearly 600 million metric tons of crude oil, with an extraction window of 35 to 40 years. The projected value approximately Rs. 25,20,000 crore represents a transformative economic opportunity. Significant deposits stretch across the Patkai ranges, Changpang, Tssori, Singphan, Geleki, Tzrangkong, Chmoukedima, Niuland and Jalukie. The Tzrangkong belt alone is believed to hold 60 to 70 million metric tons, surpassing even the well known Changpang and Tssori fields.

It must also be borne in mind that even as Nagaland appears to be bogged down by issues over oil exploration and extraction, Assam has been extracting huge quantities of crude from the Disputed Area Border (DAB) such as in Wokha district and Geleki area under Tzurangkong but which has been in occupation by Assam.

In addition, oil is being extracted through horizontal drilling from oil basins in the border with Nagaland.

Coal reserves add another layer of promise. With an estimated 492.68 million tonnes of high quality coal concentrated in Mon, Mokokchung, Wokha and Tuensang, the state possesses a resource base valued between Rs. 29,561 crore and Rs. 51,731 crore. Limestone deposits in Tuensang and Phek further expand the mineral portfolio. Taken together, Nagaland's oil, gas and coal reserves could generate revenue of roughly Rs. 26 lakh crore or more -an amount capable of reshaping the state's socio economic landscape for generations.

For more than a decade, this immense wealth has remained tantalisingly out of reach, trapped between constitutional protections and central regulatory frameworks. But the cost of inaction is now too high. If Nagaland continues to delay, it risks being left behind by both technological change and political indecision. The time has come for the state to move forward with clarity, confidence and consensus. Only by responsibly unlocking its natural resources can Nagaland claim its rightful place among the most developed states of the region.

Headline	Is India Ready for a Major Energy Transformation with Green Hydrogen?		
Publication	Nation Press	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Is India Ready for a Major Energy Transformation with Green Hydrogen?

<https://www.nationpress.com/national/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri>

India is on the verge of a monumental energy transformation with its ambitious Green Hydrogen plan targeting 900 KTPA by 2030. This initiative promises not only cleaner industries and low-carbon supply chains but also the creation of new job opportunities, marking a significant step towards a sustainable future under Prime Minister Modi's leadership.

Key Takeaways

India plans to produce 900 KTPA of Green Hydrogen by 2030.

Public Sector Undertakings are critical in achieving this target.

The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme ensures authenticity in production.

The initiative aims to reduce fossil fuel dependency and imports.

India's installed non-fossil energy capacity is nearing 260 GW.

New Delhi, Dec 14 (NationPress) The Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Hardeep Singh Puri, announced on Sunday that India's "next significant energy transformation has arrived" with a plan to develop 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen by 2030. This initiative aims to pave the way for cleaner industries low-carbon supply chains , and new-age employment opportunities in the future.

In a post shared on X, the minister referred to this initiative as "a daring move towards a more sustainable economy under the guidance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi."

Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in India's oil sector, such as Indian Oil Bharat Petroleum Hindustan Petroleum , and the upstream giant ONGC , are actively working on a substantial portion of the country's green hydrogen capacity to meet this ambitious target, all part of the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission . This mission is designed to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, minimize imports, and establish India as a leader in clean energy, aided by various incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This endeavor aligns with the overarching goals of the National Green Hydrogen Mission, which sets a target of producing 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) by 2030 and provides incentives for electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic initiative from the government aimed at positioning India as a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting significant investments and generating employment.

The Petroleum Minister further emphasized the advancements made under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) , indicating that state energy companies are projected to save the nation Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

"India is cultivating trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) , introduced in April 2025, guarantees that hydrogen is authentically greenproduced using renewable energy with emissions lower than 2 kg of carbon dioxide per kg," Puri previously stated.

This initiative positions India to achieve its climate objectives while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a pivotal role in enhancing domestic production capabilities.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik mentioned last month that India is steadily progressing towards a target of 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and aims for net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister underscored the transition of the National Green Hydrogen Mission from planning to execution, with incentive schemes valued at Rs 17,000 crore and projects allocated for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

He also noted that India's installed capacity for non-fossil fuel-based power generation has nearly reached 260 GW , primarily driven by solar and wind energy.

Point of View

I assert that India's commitment to Green Hydrogen development aligns with global sustainability goals. This initiative, supported by significant government policies, is a crucial step towards reducing carbon emissions and fostering economic growth. With the involvement of PSUs, India is poised to emerge as a leader in the clean energy sector, ensuring energy security and job creation for the nation.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the target for Green Hydrogen production in India?

India aims to produce 900 KTPA of Green Hydrogen by 2030.

How does the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme work?

The GHCI ensures that hydrogen is produced using renewable energy with emissions below 2 kg of CO₂ per kg.

What role do PSUs play in this initiative?

Public Sector Undertakings are key players in developing India's green hydrogen capacity.

What is the broader goal of the National Green Hydrogen Mission?

The mission aims to establish India as a global hub for green hydrogen and reduce fossil fuel dependence.

How much is India investing in this initiative?

The initiative includes incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore.

Headline	India's Green Hydrogen Leap: How 900 KTPA by 2030 Will Transform Energy		
Publication	New Kerala	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India's Green Hydrogen Leap: How 900 KTPA by 2030 Will Transform Energy

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/o/india-poised-big-energy-leap-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri-216>

India is gearing up for a major shift in its energy landscape with a strong push for green hydrogen. Petroleum Minister Hardeep Puri announced a target of 900 kilo tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production by 2030. This effort is a core part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission, which aims for 5 million metric tonnes of total production. The initiative, supported by state-run oil companies, is designed to reduce fossil fuel imports, lower emissions, and establish India as a clean energy leader. Key Points: Hardeep Puri Says India's Next Big Energy Leap is Green Hydrogen India aims for 900 KTPA of green hydrogen production capacity by the year 2030 The National Green Hydrogen Mission targets 5 MMT total production by the same deadline Major oil PSUs like IOC, BPCL, and ONGC are leading the domestic capacity build-up The initiative aims to cut fossil fuel imports and save an estimated Rs 1 lakh crore Dec 14, 2025 2 min read India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri Union Minister Hardeep Puri announces India's plan for 900 KTPA of green hydrogen by 2030 under the National Green Hydrogen Mission to cut fossil fuel reliance. Share this article: Leave a Comment Thank you! Your comment has been submitted.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as "a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership".

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

"India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green -- produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg," Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

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The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	News 18	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.news18.com/agency-feeds/parl-panel-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-9769073.html>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (PTI) A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major

challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes." Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	parliament-panel-wants-more-crude-sources-for-less-risk		
Publication	News Arena India	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

parliament-panel-wants-more-crude-sources-for-less-risk

<https://newsarenaindia.com/business/parliament-panel-wants-more-crude-sources-for-less-risk/64807>

The Committee on Public Undertakings, in its report presented in Parliament last week, pointed out that India fulfils nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil needs through imports. This high dependency exposes the country to potential disruptions caused by global conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing countries, and interruptions in vital shipping lanes, including the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Events such as the Russia-Ukraine war and ongoing tensions in West Asia have exposed the precarious nature of India's energy supply chains.

The committee advised the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) along with central public sector undertakings (CPSUs) in the oil sector to ramp up initiatives for diversifying crude oil procurement both in terms of geography and contract types, fortify strategic petroleum reserves, and pursue the development of alternative import pathways.

Furthermore, it emphasised the need to formalise risk management instruments, including hedging mechanisms and flexible term contracts, to protect against potential future geopolitical disturbances.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

The oil and gas industry also grapples with various environmental issues stemming from its operational activities, encompassing greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and challenges in waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes.

"Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalised to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report additionally spotlighted domestic challenges within the sector, such as ageing oil fields, project delays and cost overruns, escalating expenses related to land acquisition, and domestic crude production failing to match the pace of capital investments. It also noted environmental issues, including greenhouse gas emissions, pollution, and waste management.

Although the committee recognised ongoing measures by entities like Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to broaden supply sources, it observed that sanctions, volatility in financial markets, and regulatory obstacles in host countries persist in hindering overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

The panel suggested enhanced collaboration between the MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to deepen diplomatic ties with oil-producing countries, negotiate better investment conditions, and resolve taxation and regulatory challenges encountered by Indian firms operating abroad.

"The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	Crude oil imports: Why Parliamentary Panel wants diversification of supply sources		
Publication	News Nine	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Crude oil imports: Why Parliamentary Panel wants diversification of supply sources

<https://www.news9live.com/business/biz-news/crude-oil-imports-why-parliamentary-panel-wants-diversification-of-supply-sources-2911739>

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

New Delhi: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices, the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

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In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes. Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks, the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security, it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad, the report said.

At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	News Point	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://www.newspointapp.com/english/trending/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri-ianslive/articleshow/14504820edcca60edbf81362749cf5b3eec931c>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900

KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as "a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership".

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing. This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production. The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

"India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green -- produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg," Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070. The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Assam: Gas leak at ONGC pipeline triggers high alert in Charaideo		
Publication	North East Now	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Assam: Gas leak at ONGC pipeline triggers high alert in Charaideo

<https://nenow.in/north-east-news/assam/assam-gas-leak-at-ongc-pipeline-triggers-high-alert-in-charaideo.html>

Guwahati: An uncontrolled gas leak at an ONGC pipeline in Assam's Charaideo district has authorities on high alert as natural gas continues to escape despite containment efforts.

The leak, reported at the Laiphalleng LP-1 manifold in Bakata Patsaku Laiphalleng, is thought to have been caused by excessive pressure in the gas transport system.

ONGC teams reached the site following the incident, but attempts to stop the leak had not succeeded by late Saturday.

Officials from the local administration and ONGC have set up monitoring measures around the affected area, as the uncontrolled gas release poses a risk of a serious accident.

Experts warned that the flammable nature of natural gas could lead to an explosion if it comes into contact with any ignition source.

Emergency response teams are maintaining heightened vigilance while engineers work to isolate the damaged pipeline section and stop the gas flow from the manifold.

ONGC has not disclosed the exact cause of the excessive pressure that caused the leak or indicated when normal operations may resume.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	OB News	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://obnews.co/Index/flowNewsDetail/id/13044589.html?val=9eddd4a91e88f0b159dd99f092e40583>

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The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

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Publication	Pro Kerala	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://www.prokerala.com/news/articles/a1707576.html>

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Headline	Crude Oil Diversification: Panel Urges Action		
Publication	Rediff	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Crude Oil Diversification: Panel Urges Action

<https://money.rediff.com/news/market/crude-oil-diversification-panel-urges-action/38591820251214>

Parliamentary panel urges India to diversify crude oil sources to mitigate geopolitical risks. Focus on energy security and risk management.

New Delhi, Dec 14 (PTI) A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

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Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

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"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes."

Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

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Publication	Social News XYZ	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://www.socialnews.xyz/2025/12/14/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (SocialNews.XYZ) Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is

here" with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

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Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	Telangana Today	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://telanganatoday.com/parl-panel-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks>

A parliamentary panel warned that India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports exposes it to geopolitical risks and supply disruptions, urging diversification of sources, stronger strategic reserves, alternative routes, and institutionalised risk management to safeguard long term energy security

New Delhi: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices, the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

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In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes. Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks, the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security, it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad, the report said.

At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Ten News	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://tennews.in/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's next big energy leap is here with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

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The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel		
Publication	Tezzbuzz	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel

<https://tezzbuzz.com/india-crude-oil-import-dependence-energy-security-risk-220665/>

Amid the ongoing trade negotiations with the US to resolve the issue of 50 per cent tariffs imposed on India by President Donald Trump, a parliamentary committee has warned against India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports, urging the government to speed up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms in view of rising geopolitical risks.

89 per cent of crude oil requirements imported

The Public Undertaking Committee stated in the report, tabled last week, that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, which makes it vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. President Trump has imposed a 50 per cent tariff on Indian goods, out of which 25 per cent are reciprocal tariffs, and the rest are a penalty for New Delhi's purchase of Russian oil, which the US claimed is being used by Moscow to fund its war in Ukraine.

The committee, in its recommendations, urged the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies to intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

Institutionalising risk management tools

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could hurt smooth supply of crude oil and its prices, the panel said.

Vulnerability from global events

It further stated that the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of its operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows, its report said.

In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes. Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks, it added.

Infrastructural challenges facing India

The report highlighted the internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also pointed out.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security, it said.

Close coordination between MoPNG and MEA

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Publication	Tezzbuzz	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://tezzbuzz.com/crude-oil-imports-why-parliamentary-panel-wants-diversification-of-supply-sources-2911739/>

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India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices, the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows, its report said.

In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes. Further, risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks, the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security, it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad, the report said.

At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country.

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Tezzbuzz	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://tezzbuzz.com/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's next big energy leap is here with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership.

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivizes electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg, Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Parliamentary Panel urges diversification of crude oil sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	The Economic Times	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parliamentary Panel urges diversification of crude oil sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/oil-gas/parliamentary-panel-urges-diversification-of-crude-oil-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks/articleshow/125957892.cms>

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the

country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes."

Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

"The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel		
Publication	The Federal	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India's 89 per cent crude oil Import dependence a major risk, warns Parliamentary panel

<https://thefederal.com/category/news/india-crude-oil-import-dependence-energy-security-risk-220665>

Parliamentary panel warns India's 89 per cent crude oil import dependence poses energy security risks amid US tariffs and rising geopolitical tensions

Amid the ongoing trade negotiations with the US to resolve the issue of 50 per cent tariffs imposed on India by President Donald Trump, a parliamentary committee has warned against India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports, urging the government to speed up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms in view of rising geopolitical risks.

The Public Undertaking Committee stated in the report, tabled last week, that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, which makes it vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. President Trump has imposed a 50 per cent tariff on Indian goods, out of which 25 per cent are reciprocal tariffs, and the rest are a penalty for New Delhi's purchase of Russian oil, which the US claimed is being used by Moscow to fund its war in Ukraine.

The committee, in its recommendations, urged the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies to intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could hurt smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

It further stated that the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of its operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes." Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," it added.

The report highlighted the internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also pointed out.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory issues

faced by Indian companies abroad."The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	Parliamentary Committee Flags India's Heavy Dependence On Crude Oil Imports, Urges Government To Strengthen Risk Management Mechanisms		
Publication	The Free Press Journal	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	15 Dec 2025		

Parliamentary Committee Flags India's Heavy Dependence On Crude Oil Imports, Urges Government To Strengthen Risk Management Mechanisms

<https://www.freepressjournal.in/business/parliamentary-committee-flags-indias-heavy-dependence-on-crude-oil-imports-urges-government-to-strengthen-risk-management-mechanisms>

A parliamentary committee has highlighted India's significant dependence on crude oil imports and the increasing geopolitical risks as major challenges

for the country, urging the government to diversify its supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms. India could face the risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could hurt the smooth supply of crude oil and its prices.

New Delhi : A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain. The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes. It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management. "Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes." Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments. "These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

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Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	The Freedom Press	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://thefreedompress.in/index.php/2025/12/14/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (IANS) Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's next big energy leap is here with 900

KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership.

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg, Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

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Publication	The Hans India	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://www.thehansindia.com/news/national/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri-1031078>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's "next big energy leap is here" with 900 KTPA (kilo tonnes per

annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

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Publication	The Hindu Business Line	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parliamentary panel calls for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.thehindubusinessline.com/news/parliamentary-panel-calls-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks/article70395040.ece>

The committee urged MoPNG and state-run oil companies to enhance crude oil sourcing diversity, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and explore alternative import routes

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

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Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

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Publication	The Mobiworld	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://www.themobiworld.com/Index/flowNewsDetail/id/13044589.html?val=9eddd4a91e88f0b159dd99f092e40583>

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Publication	The New Indian Express	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://www.newindianexpress.com/business/2025/Dec/14/parl-panel-calls-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-flags-internal-challenges>

NEW DELHI: A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

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Publication	The Rahnuma Daily	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://therahnuma.com/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's next big energy leap is here with 900

KTPA (kilo tonnes per annum) of Green Hydrogen being planned by 2030 to prepare the country's way for cleaner industries, low-carbon supply chains and new-age jobs, for the future.

In a post on X, the minister termed this as a bold step towards a greener economy under Prime Minister Narendra Modi's leadership.

India's oil sector Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), including Indian Oil, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum and upstream giant ONGC, are actively developing a significant portion of the nation's green hydrogen capacity to achieve this target as part of the larger National Green Hydrogen Mission. The aim is to cut fossil fuel reliance, reduce imports, and become a clean energy leader, supported by incentive schemes and domestic manufacturing.

This initiative complements the broader National Green Hydrogen Mission, which targets 5 MMT (Million Metric Tonnes) total production by 2030 and incentivises electrolyser manufacturing and green hydrogen production.

The National Green Hydrogen Mission is a strategic government initiative to transform India into a global hub for green hydrogen, attracting huge investments and creating jobs.

The Petroleum Minister has also highlighted the progress under the Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI) and that state energy companies will save the country Rs 1 lakh crore in imports.

India is building trust in every molecule of hydrogen. The Green Hydrogen Certification Scheme (GHCI), launched in April 2025, ensures hydrogen is genuinely green produced using renewable power with emissions below 2 kg carbon dioxide per kg, Puri stated earlier.

This drive positions India to meet its climate goals while fostering a new clean energy economy, with PSUs playing a crucial role in scaling up domestic production capacity.

Union Minister Shripad Y. Naik said last month that India is steadily advancing toward 500 GW of non-fossil capacity by 2030 and net-zero emissions by 2070.

The minister highlighted the National Green Hydrogen Mission's transition from planning to implementation, with incentive schemes worth Rs 17,000 crore and projects awarded for 3,000 MW per annum of domestic electrolyser manufacturing and 862,000 tonnes per annum of green hydrogen production.

The minister added that India's installed non-fossil-fuel-based power generation capacity has reached nearly 260 GW, led by solar and wind energy.

Headline	Perfume factory gutted in massive fire near Dehradun		
Publication	The Times of India	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Perfume factory gutted in massive fire near Dehradun

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/dehradun/perfume-factory-gutted-in-massive-fire-near-dehradun/articleshow/125964274.cms>

Dehradun: A massive fire broke out at a perfume factory in Selaqui industrial estate near Dehradun on Sunday afternoon.

A total of 15 fire tenders were deployed and over one lakh litres of water was used to bring the blaze under control in around six hours. Chief fire officer (CFO) of Dehradun, Abhinav Tyagi, told TOI that the fire department in Doon received information about the incident at 2pm. "Firefighting teams were dispatched to the spot where the factory was operating under the name Jai Shri Balaji Industries. The intensity of the fire was such that we had to deploy 15 fire tenders, including units from Haridwar, Rishikesh and one from the ONGC headquarters in Dehradun," he said. Tyagi said the operation by local fire personnel began at 1.30pm with the nearby fire station responding first. "Each tender, with a capacity of 2,500 litres, had to be refilled and more than one lakh litres of water were used. About 120 fire personnel were involved in dousing the flames," he said. He added that no casualties were reported as it was a Sunday and only a few workers were present at the unit to unload raw material. Tyagi said there were several gas tanks installed at the back of the factory, which could have resulted in extensive damage to nearby residential areas. "Four fire tenders were deployed to stop the fire from spreading to those gas cylinders," he said. The CFO said the cause of the fire is yet to be ascertained. "The factory's quality control team, accompanied by fire officers, will conduct an inquiry at the premises on Monday morning. As of now, the situation is completely under control," he said.

Headline	Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks		
Publication	The Week	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

Parl Panel for diversification of crude sources to cut geopolitical risks

<https://www.theweek.in/wire-updates/business/2025/12/14/dcm4-biz-india-oil-imports.html>

New Delhi, Dec 14 (PTI) A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major

challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

In its report tabled in Parliament last week, the Public Undertaking Committee noted that India imports nearly 89 per cent of its crude oil requirements, making the country vulnerable to global disruptions arising from conflicts, sanctions, civil unrest in oil-producing nations and disruptions in key shipping routes such as the Suez Canal and the Red Sea.

Recent events, including the Russia-Ukraine war and tensions in West Asia, have highlighted the fragility of India's energy supply chain.

The committee recommended that Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) and state-run oil companies intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, bolster strategic petroleum reserves and develop alternative import routes.

It also called for institutionalising risk management tools such as hedging and flexible term contracts to safeguard energy security against future geopolitical shocks.

"India meets about 89 per cent of crude oil requirements through imports and given the current geopolitical events such as Russia-Ukraine conflict, Israel-Hamas conflict, sanctions on some of the oil producing countries (like Iran, Venezuela, Russia), political/civil unrest/strikes in any oil producing country anytime, India could face risk of crude oil import uncertainty, which in turn could have an adverse impact on smooth supply of crude oil and its prices," the panel said.

Also, the oil and gas sector faces several environmental concerns due to the nature of their operations, which include greenhouse gas emissions, air and water pollution, and waste management.

"Recent global events, including the Russia-Ukraine conflict and tensions in the Middle East, have underscored the vulnerability of India's energy supply chain and its dependence on international trade flows," its report said.

"In view of this, the Committee recommends that MoPNG and CPSUs (central public sector undertakings) should intensify efforts to diversify crude oil sourcing both geographically and contractually, strengthen strategic petroleum reserves, and enhance alternative import routes."

Further, "risk management practices, including hedging and flexible term contracts, must be institutionalized to safeguard India's energy security against future geopolitical shocks," the report added.

The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

While acknowledging steps taken by companies such as Indian Oil Corporation and ONGC Videsh to diversify supplies, the committee said sanctions, financial volatility and regulatory hurdles in host countries continue to constrain overseas investments.

"These issues not only affect India's energy import bill but also impede the ability of CPSUs to secure overseas exploration and production assets, thereby limiting long-term energy security," it said.

It recommended closer coordination between MoPNG and the Ministry of External Affairs to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms and address taxation and regulatory issues faced by Indian companies abroad.

"The Committee recommends that MoPNG should work closely with the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and other relevant government agencies to strengthen diplomatic engagement with oil-producing nations, secure favourable investment terms, and address taxation and regulatory hurdles faced by CPSUs abroad," the report said.

"At the same time, CPSUs should adopt digital and enterprise risk management frameworks to continuously assess geopolitical vulnerabilities, ensuring a more resilient and sustainable energy strategy for the country."

Headline	India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri		
Publication	Udaya News English	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India poised for big energy leap with Green Hydrogen: Hardeep Puri

<https://english.udayanews.com/india-poised-for-big-energy-leap-with-green-hydrogen-hardeep-puri/>

Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday said that India's next big energy leap is here with 900

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Publication	Yournews.co.in	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

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<https://yournews.co.in/parliamentary-panel-calls-for-diversification-of-crude-sources-to-cut-geopolitical-risks-135020.html>

A parliamentary committee has flagged India's heavy dependence on crude oil imports and rising geopolitical risks as major

challenges for the country, and urged the government to step up diversification of supply sources and strengthen risk management mechanisms.

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The report also drew attention to internal challenges faced by the sector, including ageing oil fields, delays and cost overruns in projects, rising land acquisition costs, and crude production not keeping pace with capital expenditure. Environmental concerns such as greenhouse gas emissions, pollution and waste management were also highlighted.

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Headline	New Petroleum And Natural Gas Rules Notified: What's New? Know Features, Benefits, Target		
Publication	Daily Hunt (Mobile)	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

New Petroleum And Natural Gas Rules Notified: What's New? Know Features, Benefits, Target

<https://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/english/news18-epaper-newseigh/new+petroleum+and+natural+gas+rules+notified+what+s+new+know+features+benefits+target-newsid-n692972730>

New Petroleum And Natural Gas Rules Notified: What's New? Know Features, Benefits, Target 1hr

The government has notified the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025, introducing a modern regulatory framework designed to draw higher investment into India's oil and gas sector and improve ease of doing business.

Issued under the recently enacted Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Amendment Act, 2025, the rules overhaul the licensing regime and replace the older system of multiple permissions with a single petroleum lease for exploration, development and production of all hydrocarbons, including shale.

Single Licence, Longer Tenure and Stability of Terms

Under the new framework, companies will now operate through a single petroleum lease that covers the entire value chain of mineral oil operations. Lease tenures may run up to 30 years and be extended for the full economic life of a field, giving operators greater certainty to make long-term investment decisions. The rules also ensure protection against adverse changes to terms during the operational period.

Shift From Criminal to Financial Penalties

Criminal penalties have been removed and replaced with stringent financial penalties. Violations may attract a penalty of 25 lakh, along with an additional 10 lakh for every day the breach continues. The intent is to modernise the compliance system while avoiding criminal prosecution for operational matters.

Push for Efficiency: Shared Infrastructure and Transparency

Lessees will now be allowed to jointly develop or share infrastructure by mutual agreement, encouraging cost optimisation and faster field development. Companies must also file an annual declaration with the government detailing their installed, utilised and excess capacity across infrastructure assets.

Environmental Mandates: Zero Flaring and Emissions Control

The rules place clear responsibilities on operators to implement time-bound plans for zero gas flaring and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. These provisions signal a shift toward cleaner upstream operations.

Faster Approvals and Investor-Friendly Dispute Resolution

Applications for petroleum leases must be decided within 180 days, ensuring timely approvals. Dispute resolution has been streamlined as well; if all contracting parties are Indian companies, arbitration will be seated in New Delhi. Where any party is a foreign company, they may opt for a neutral international arbitration seat, a move aimed at improving investor confidence.

Strengthened Offshore Safety Oversight

The Oil Industry Safety Directorate has been designated as the competent authority for offshore safety, audits and standard-setting across exploration and production activities.

Mandatory Reporting and Compliance Obligations

National oil companies and private operators must promptly report all existing and new discoveries, submit field development plans within set timelines and secure central government approval for development areas. Regular reporting on development and production activities is also mandatory.

Government and Industry Welcome the Reform

Announcing the change, Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said, "In a landmark moment today, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 2025, have been amended to offer ease of business and operations," adding that a single petroleum lease will allow lessees to undertake all mineral oil operations and pursue decarbonisation and integrated energy projects.

Vedanta Group chairman Anil Agarwal described the notification of the new rules as "a truly historic development", saying the reforms finally create the environment needed to unlock India's untapped hydrocarbon potential. He said India already produces some of the most affordable oil and gas in the world and these changes will help boost domestic output, reduce import dependence and strengthen energy security. Agarwal added that with these reforms, he believes India can eventually produce at least half of its energy requirements domestically.

Headline	India Eyes Green Hydrogen Boom		
Publication	Deccan Chronicle	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	14 Dec 2025		

India Eyes Green Hydrogen Boom

<https://www.deccanchronicle.com/southern-states/tehrangana/india-eyes-green-hydrogen-boom-1923905>

Top Hyderabad: Union minister Hardeep Singh Puri on Sunday hailed India's green hydrogen push, with state-run companies like IOCL, BPCL, and

HPCL targeting 900 kilo tonnes per annum (KTPA) capacity by 2030 to slash Rs 1 lakh crore in fossil fuel imports and fuel low-carbon industries.

In tune with the Centre's push for green energy, Telangana has already initiated efforts to emerge as a frontrunner, boasting vast solar and wind potential for green H2 hubs.

Telangana's new Clean and Green Energy Policy 2025 has set a target of adding 20,000 MW (20 GW) of renewable energy and storage capacity by 2030, focusing on solar, wind, battery storage (BESS), waste-to-energy, and green hydrogen, with significant incentives for investors and commitments to grid stability.

Deputy Chief Minister Bhatti Vikramaraka said the state aims for energy security, creating jobs, and aligning with national goals by boosting its current capacity (around 11 GW) through diverse projects, including supporting farmers with paddy straw-based biogas and enabling women-led solar initiatives.

The Ramagundam industrial cluster eyes a dedicated H2 valley under the National Green Hydrogen Mission, leveraging NTPC and local industries for decarbonisation.

"Telangana's policy alignment with the Centre's Rs 19,744 crore Mission positions Hyderabad as a green energy nexus, creating jobs and export hubs," said a senior official of the energy department. "With pilots already blending surplus RE for H2, the state's 11,399 MW capacity can scale nationally a win for net-zero goals."

The Centre's plans integrate Telangana through Strategic Interventions for Green Hydrogen Transition (SIGHT) programme incentives for electrolyzers and High Voltage Integrated Circuits (HVIC), though no dedicated Hyderabad hub yet unlike "Andhra Pradesh's 1,500 Tonnes Per Day (TPD) project, a NTPC Green Hydrogen Hub being developed in Pudimadaka, Anakapalli district.

This project is one of India's largest integrated green hydrogen facilities, with a capacity to produce 1,500 tonnes of green hydrogen daily, along with 7,500 tonnes of derivatives like green methanol and green ammonia. This leap promises greener supply chains, 6 lakh jobs, and 50 MMT GHG cuts nationwide.