



ONGC News as on 24 June 2024 (Print)



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ONGC seeking partners for gas field

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"A total of seven development wells are drilled till date," OMC said.

A development well is one that helps produce hydrocarbons from below the earth's surface or seabed.

— PTI



Publication : Financial Express	Editions : New Delhi
Date :24 June 2024	Page: 3

ONGC offers stake in Deen Dayal field

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA New Delhi, June 23

AFTER SPENDING CLOSE to \$1.2 billion and seven years of little success, state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is seeking partners to rescue the Deen Dayal gas field in the KG basin in Bayof Bengal. ONGC on June 12 sought

expression of interest from "global oil and gas companies with requisite technical exper-tise and financial strength to join as partner (with participative interest) for firming up a viable strategy" for the field, according to tender document.

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The block contains the Deen Dayal West (DDW) gas/condensate field which was discovered by GSPC almost two decades back. The Gujarat government company had showcased the field as a

promising prospect when it sold its stake to ONGC in order

to cut its debt.

The field, which was initially said to hold up to 20 trillion cubic feet of in place gas reserves - by far the biggest in any deepsea field in the country - but later trimmed to a tenth, has proved to be tougher than anticipated.



Publication : Millennium Post	Editions : New Delhi
Date :24 June 2024	Page : 9

AFTER 7 YEARS & \$1.2 BILLION INVESTMENT

ONGC seeks partners to rescue Deen Dayal gas field in KG basin

The field has produced negligible quantities of gas since ONGC in January 2017 acquired GSPC's 80% interest in KG-OSN-2001/3 block

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: After spending close to \$1.2 billion and seven years of little success, state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is seeking partners to rescue the Deen Dayal gas field in the KG

basin in Bay of Bengal. ONGC on June 12 sought expression of interest from "global oil and gas companies with requisite technical exper-tise and financial strength to join as partner (with participative interest) for firming up a viable strategy" for the field, according to the tender document.

The field has produced negligible quantities of gas since ONGC in January 2017 acquired Gujarat State Petro leum Corporation's (GSPC) 80 per cent interest in the KG-OSN-2001/3 block off the east coast of India.

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Highlights

- » The field, which was initially said to hold up to 20 trillion cubic feet of in place gas reserves - by far the biggest in any deepsea field in the country
- » But later trimmed to a tenth, has proved to be tougher than anticipated
- » Besides the acquisition cost, ONGC has spent undeclared sum of money in trying to bring the DDW field to production

surface or seabed.

"However, four wells which were completed did not yield good productivity as anticipated and performance was sub-optimal. Severe technical challenges and complications were encountered in the other three wells during drilling and completion phase and had to be abandoned," ONGC said.

The company now wants a global partner who could help with the development of DDW. Besides the acquisition cost, ONGC has spent undeclared sum of money in trying to bring the DDW field to production.

GSPC holds 10 per cent sake in the field and the remaining is with Jubilant Enpro.

The KG-OSN-2001/3 block, which was awarded to GSPC an its partners in the first bid round of New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) brought by the then NDA government under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, comprises five fields - DDW, DDE, DDN, DD-DT and DD-BRU. Of these, DDW, which lies about 10 km off the Andhra Pradesh coast, is spread over 37.5 square kilometers and is under development.

DDW already has a well head platform with 16 well slots, a process platform that has capacity to process 5.66 million standard cubic meters per day of gas, and a subsea pipeline to take the gas to an onshore terminal

ONGC said the reservoirs in the field are classified as high pressure high temperature (HP-HT). "The in place reserves are to the tune of 55 billion cubic meters (1.94 Tcf) of gas.

The company intends to undertake a revision of the field development plan that was previously submitted to authorities.
"Considering the technol-

ogy challenges associated with the field and costs involved. ONGC would like to seek technical expertise to firm up a way forward for future development," the tender document

Bids are due by September 12.

When ONGC acquired GSPC stake, it had reasoned that it would be able to use facilities such as process platform as well as subsea pipeline to bring to production Cluster-1 discoveries in its neighbouring KG-DWN-98/2 or KG-D5 block. Also, the KG-OSN-2001/3 block infrastructure was sup-posed to be a back-up option for Cluster-II discoveries in KG-D5 in case of disruptions.

But the company never used the facilities and instead built new ones on KG-D5 block.

According to the field development plan that GSPC submitted to the Directorate General of Hydrocarbons in 2009, DDW was to produce 200-300 million cubic feet a day. Output however has been a fraction of that.



Publication : Mint	Editions : New Delhi
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ONGC offers stake in Deen Dayal gas field

feedback@livemint.com

A fter spending close to \$1.2 billion and seven years of little success, state-owned Oil and Natural GasCorp. Ltd (ONGC) is seeking partners to rescue the Deen Dayal gas field in the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin in the Bay of Bengal.

ONGC on 12 June sought expression of interest from "global oil and gas companies with requisite technical expertise and financial strength to join as partner (with participative interest) for firming up a viable strategy" for the field, according to the tender document.

The field has produced negligible quantities of gas since ONGC in January 2017 acquired Gujarrat State Petroleum Corp. Ltd's (GSPC) 80% interest in the KG-OSN-2001/3 block off the east coast.



ONGC wants a global partner for the DDW field.

The block contains the Deen Dayal West (DDW) gas/condensate field, which was discovered by GSPC almost two decades back. The Gujarat government company had showcased the field as a promising prospect when it sold its stake to ONGC in order to cut its dabt.

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Licensing Policy brought by the then National Democratic Alliance government under Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee, comprises five fields—DDW, DDE, DDN, DD-DT and DD-BRU. Of these, DDW, which lies about 10km off the Andhra Pradesh coast, is spread over 37.5 sq. km and is under development.



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Publication : The Economic Times	Editions : Mumbai
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ONGC Seeks Tie-ups to Rescue Deen **Dayal Gas Field**



New Delhi:After spending close to \$1.2 billion and seven years of little success, state-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is seeking partners to rescue the Deen Dayal gas field in the KG basin in Bay of Bengal.

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सात साल बाद अब ओएनजीसी को दीन दयाल गैस क्षेत्र के लिए भागीदार की तलाश

नई दिल्ली. सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड था। उसके बाद से यहां नगण्य मात्रा नैचरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन मे गैस का उत्पादन हुआ है। (ओएनजीसी) अब बंगाल की इस ब्लॉक में दीन दयाल वेस्ट खाड़ी के केजी बेसिन में दीन दयाल (डीडीडब्ल्यू) गैसाकंडेनसेट क्षेत्र गैस क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए शामिल है जिसकी खोज लगभग दो भागीदारों की तलाश कर रही है। दशक पहले जीएसपीसी ने की थी। कंपनी इस क्षेत्र पर करीब 1.2 गुजरात सरकार की कंपनी ने जब अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर खर्च कर अपना कर्ज कम करने के लिए चुकी है और सात साल में उसे ओएनजीसी को अपनी हिस्सेदारी

ओएनजीसी ने 12 जून को इस क्षेत्र दिखाया था। में भागीदार के रूप में जरूरी इस क्षेत्र के बारे में शुरू में रणनीति को मजबत करना है।

ओएसएन-200113 ब्लॉक में (जीएसपीसी) की 80 प्रतिशत खोजे गए हैं।

(भाषा)। हिस्सेदारी का अधिग्रहण किया

काफी सीमित सफलता मिली है। बेची थी तो उसने इसे एक बेहद निविदा दस्तावेज के अनुसार, संभावना वाले क्षेत्र के रूप में

तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता वाली तथा कहा जाता था कि इसमें 20,000 वित्तीय रूप से मजबूत वैश्विक तेल अरब घन फुट गैस का भंडार है। एवं गैस कंपनियों से रुचि पत्र यह देश में गहरे समुद्र वाले क्षेत्र में (ईओआई) मांगे हैं। इसके पीछे सबसे अधिक होता। हालांकि, बाद मकसद क्षेत्र के लिए व्यावहारिक में भंडार के इस अनुमान को घटाकर पहले की तुलना में मात्र 10 जनवरी, 2017 में ओएनजीसी प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। ने देश के पूर्वी तट पर केजी- ओएनजीसी ने निविदा दस्तावेज में कहा है कि क्षेत्र में आज की तारीख गुजरात राज्य पेट्रोलियम निगम तक विकास के लिए कुल सात कुएं



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ओएनजीसी को दीन दयाल गैस क्षेत्र के लिए भागीदार की तलाश

नई दिल्ली। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) अब बंगाल की खाड़ी के केजी बेसिन में दीन दयाल गैस क्षेत्र को बचाने के लिए भागीदारों की तलाश कर रही है। कंपनी इस क्षेत्र पर करीब 1.2 अरब अमेरिकी डॉलर खर्च कर चुकी है और सात साल में उसे काफी सीमित सफलता मिली है। उन्होंने बताया कि निविदा दस्तावंज के अनुसार, ओएनजीसी ने 12 जून को इस क्षेत्र में भागीदार केस्ब्र में जरूरी तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता वाली तथा वितीय रूप से मजबूत वैश्विक तेल एवं गैस कंपनियों से रुचि पत्र (ईओआई) मांगे हैं। इसके पीछे मक्सद क्षेत्र के लिए व्यावहारिक रणनीति को मजबूत करना है।



Publication : India Today	Editions : National
Date :24 June 2024	Page : 61

HARDEEP SINGH PURI, 72 | BJP

Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas

SIFULL TANK A former IFS officer, Puri took charge of the oil ministry in July 2021 when the country was still in the grip of the pandemic. He is credited with steering the sector through a stretched global energy crisis born out of a huge oil demand spurt when the economies recovered from Covid. The country also negotiated cheap oil from Russia after the Ukraine invasion, resisting international pressure to not do so

CHANDRADEP NUMAN

Minister of State

SURESH GOPI, 65 BJP

Representing Thrissur, Kerala, he is also MoS, Tourism

► PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

FUELLING AMBITIONS

Puri's return signals a welcome continuity. Oil production and green fuels remain a challenge

By M.G. ARUN

ith Hardeep Singh Puri back at the helm of the petroleum

ministry, the sector is expected to see a continuity in policy. The minister has already said that boosting domestic oil and gas production, promoting green hydrogen and increasing the use of ethanol will be key priorities for the government. He was also quick to add that profitable PSU oil companies like BPCL would not be divested, signalling that the Modi government would like to stay clear of any controversy in the beginning of its third term. He has reportedly hinted at bringing fuel under the purview of GST, although that seems like a far cry, and reducing fuel prices if crude falls sharply in the international market.■

WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE

4

BOOST OIL PRODUCTION

Incentivise private participation in India's oil and gas exploration and production through tax sops. The Centre also needs to reduce the compliance burden, simplify procedures and improve 'ease of doing business' to attract more investments in the sector

4

PROMOTE GREEN FUELS

Earlier this year, oil major ONGC received the ministry's nod to form a subsidiary company for its green energy and gas business. This is important both from the global point of view where there is a lot of thrust on green energy, as well as for ensuring a cleaner environment in the country at a time when the vehicle population of the country has been increasing at a rapid pace

Control of the second

REDUCE FUEL PRICES

Voters across the country indicated with their ballot that high prices, especially of food, were an issue that the government needed to attend to immediately. To the extent that it can, the Centre can look at reducing fuel prices, especially if they fall in the international market. This will give immediate relief to consumers as high fuel prices have a cascading effect on the prices of goods

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Date :24 June 2024	Page : 5

पेटोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय दोबारा संभालने के बाद अपने शुरुआती सार्वजनिक वक्तव्यों में से एक में मंत्री हरदीप सिंह परी ने खासतौर पर कहा कि तेल विपणन क्षेत्र की बड़ी कंपनी भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अथवा बीपीसीएल को बेचने की योजना पूरी तरह समाप्त हो चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा कि बीपीसीएल एक अत्यंत सफल महारत्न कंपनी है। महारत्न की श्रेणी में वे सरकारी कंपनियां आती है जिनको बहुत अधिक स्वायत्तता हासिल है। पूरी ने कहा कि इस वजह से कंपनी में 52.98 फीसदी हिस्सेदारी बेचने की कोई योजना नहीं है।

यह सरकार के रुख में उल्लेखनीय बदलाव है। बीपीसीएल में विनिवेश की योजना 2021 में घोषित की गई थी। यह सरकार के आत्मनिर्भर पैकेज का हिस्सा थी। 2022 में खरीदारों की कमी के चलते इसे वापस ले लिया गया। अब कंपनी बेचने के लिहाज से अत्यधिक मूल्यवान हो गई है। इसके साथ ही मंत्री ने यह भी कहा कि सरकार तेल कंपनियों में अपनी हिस्सेदारी कम करने के पक्ष में नहीं।

सत्ता में आने वाली हर नई सरकार से कारोबारी समाचार पत्र यही गहार करते हैं कि वह सरकार के बढ़ते संसाधन अंतर को पाटने के लिए विनिवेश पर ध्यान दे। यह साल भी अलग नहीं था। परंतु नीतिगत लक्ष्य को बदलने की प्रक्रिया ने विनिवेश को दो दशकों से प्रभावित किया है। इससे पता चलता है कि आखिर क्यों 1991-92 से अब तक सरकार केवल पांच बार विनिवेश के लक्ष्य को पार कर सकी है जबकि इसके

लिए वित्त मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत खासतौर पर एक विभाग तक गठित किया गया था। बीते दशक में सरकार केवल दो बार 2017-18 और 2018-19 में लक्ष्य को पार कर सकी। यह भी पावर फाइनैंस कॉर्पोरेशन और ओएनजीसी जैसी सरकारी कंपनियों की मदद से

आरईसी और एचपीसीएल को खरीदने की बदौलत हुआ।

तीन वर्ष पहले विनिवेश को लेकर उम्मीदों में जबरदस्त उछाल थी। 2021-22 के बजट में वित्त और कंपनी मामलों की मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण ने रणनीतिक विनिवेश को लेकर एक विस्तृत नीति पेश की थी। इसमें रणनीतिक और गैर रणनीतिक क्षेत्रों को स्पष्ट रूप से परिभाषित किया गया था। इसके तहत सरकार को चार क्षेत्रों में न्यूनतम दखल रखना था। इसमें परमाणु ऊर्जा

कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, परिवहन, बैंकिंग और बीमा क्षेत्र शामिल थे।

वास्तव में बीपीसीएल समेत कई कंपनियों को उस वक्त गैर रणनीतिक घोषित किया गया था। इनमें एयर इंडिया, शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया, कंटेनर कॉर्पोरेशन, आईडीबीआई बैंक, बीईएमएल, पवन हंस और नीलाचल इस्पात निगम तथा भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम शामिल थीं।

इनमें से केवल तीन लक्ष्य हासिल हुए। टाटा समूह

ने जनवरी और जुलाई 2022 में क्रमशः एयर इंडिया और नीलाचल इस्पात का अधिग्रहण किया और एलआईसी को मई में सचीबद्ध किया गया। पवन हंस की बिक्री इसलिए टल गई कि पता चला कि उसके लिए सफल बोली लगाने वाली कंपनी कानूनी मामलों

में फंसी है। आईडीबीआई बैंक के मामले में नियामकीय मंजूरी, सुरक्षा मंजूरी और मूल्यांकन में अंतर आखिरकार दूर हो गया है। अब सरकार को जरूरत है कि वह विदेशी और भारतीय खरीदारों के बीच चयन करे। शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया के विनिवेश में इसलिए देरी हुई कि इसकी जमीन और अन्य संपत्तियों को लेकर जटिलताएं थीं। अब जबकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने स्टांप शुल्क माफी की बात कही है तो इसका विनिवेश नई सरकार के पहले 100 दिन के एजेंडे



में है जो सरकार ने चुनाव के पहले पेश किया था। परंतु अगर बीपीसीएल जैसी मुनाफे वाली कंपनी जिसका इंडियन ऑयल और एचपीसीएल के साथ तेल कारोबार में दबदबा हो वह खरीदार नहीं तलाश पा रही है तो यह समझना मुश्किल है कि शिपिंग कॉर्पोरेशन को खरीदार कहां से मिले। देश के निर्यात-आयात बाजार में उसकी हिस्सेदारी में भी निरंतर कमी आ रही है। एक ओर जहां इसका विनिवेश किया जा रहा है वहीं सरकार सरकारी तेल, गैस, इस्पात कंपनियों

के साथ मिलकर एक नई शिपिंग कंपनी शुरू करने की योजना बना रही है ताकि उनके इस्तेमाल के लिए कच्चा माल आयात किया जा सके। देश के कल आयात में अकेले तेल की हिस्सेदारी करीब 20 फीसदी है। ऐसे में लगता नहीं कि कोई खरीदार ऐसी कंपनी में पैसा लगाएगा जो उसके कारोबार के अहम हिस्से में कटौती करे।

कई कंपनियों का यूं पिछड़ना दिखाता है कि मंत्रालय के साथ तालमेल में कमी है। उदाहरण के लिए बीपीसीएल के लाभ-हानि पर नजर डालें तो वह एक सफल कंपनी नजर आती है लेकिन संभावित खरीदार पेटोल और डीजल की कीमतों को लेकर अनिश्चितता है और बीते ढाई दशक में इन्हें मुक्त करने के तमाम प्रयासों के बावजूद इन सरकार का नियंत्रण है। कंटेनर कॉर्पोरेशन की 30.8 फीसदी हिस्सेदारी बेचने को सरकार ने 2019 में मंजरी दी थी लेकिन रेलवे की कुछ चिंताओं के बाद यह प्रक्रिया धीमी हो गई।

एक ओर जहां अच्छा प्रदर्शन कर रही कंपनियों को बेचना दिक्कतदेह है तो वहीं बीएसएनएल और एमटीएनएल जैसी भारी भरकम कंपनियां भी बहुत निराश करती हैं जो नाकाम हैं और जिनके 63,000 से अधिक कर्मचारी हैं। सरकार दोनों कंपनियों से कहती आई है कि वे अपनी भसंपत्तियों का मद्रीकरण करें लेकिन इस दिशा में बहत धीमी गति से प्रगति हो रही है। वहीं टाटा समह जिस तरह एयर इंडिया को बेहतर विमान सेवा बनाने में संघर्ष कर रहा है, यह बात भी संभावित खरीदारों को सरकारी क्षेत्र की मानसिकता से भरे कर्मचारियों वाली कंपनियों को खरीदने के लिए हतोत्साहित करेगी। हकीकत में तमाम खाके तैयार करने के बावजूद सरकार का भी यही नजरिया रहा है।



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पिछले साल कंपनियों ने दिया कम लाभांश

कृष्ण कांत मुंबई, 23 जून

कंपनियों के मुनाफे में बढ़ोतरी के बावजूद कंपनी जगत ने वित्त वर्ष 2024 में कम लाभांश का भुगतान किया है। वित्त वर्ष 2024 में कम लाभांश का भुगतान किया है। वित्त वर्ष 2024 में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों ने कुल 4.03 को लिकों है जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 के रिकॉर्ड 4.23 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 4.7 फीसदी कम रहा। इसकी तुलना में हमारे नमूने में शामिल सभी कंपनियों का कुल शुद्ध मुनाफ वित्त वर्ष 2023 के 11.36 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 29.7 फीसदी आधिक है।

कोविड महामारी के बाद कंपनियों के मुनाफे में जोरदार उछाल के कारण वित्त वर्ष 2023 में लाभांश भुगतान तीन साल में सबसे ज्यादा दों अंक में बढ़ा था मगर पिछले वित्त वर्ष में लाभांश भुगतान में कटौती की गई। हमारे नमने में शामिल सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के लाभांश भुगतान की सालाना चक्रवृद्धि दर वित्त वर्ष 2020 से वित्त वर्ष 2023 के दौरान 29.5 फीसदी रही। वित्त वर्ष 2020 में इन कंपनियों ने कुल 1.95 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लाभांश दिया था जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 में बढ़कर 4.23 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया। वित्त वर्ष 2020 से वित्त वर्ष 2023 की अवधि के दौरान कंपनियों का शुद्ध



मुनाफा बढ़ा मगर लाभांश में कटौती

 वित्त वर्ष 2024 में सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों ने 4.03 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लाभांश दिया, जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 से 4.7 फीसदी कम है ■ वित्त वर्ष 2024 में कंपनियों का मुनाफा 29.7 फीसदी बढ़कर 11.34 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा

 पिछले 5 साल में पहली बार कंपनी जगत के लाभांश भुगतान में आई है गिरावट

मुनाफा 33.7 फीसदी सालाना चक्रवृद्धि दर से बढ़ा था।

2020 में घटकर 4.75 लाख करोड़ रुपये रह गया था। पिछले 5 साल में पहली बार वित्त वर्ष 2024 में कंपनी जगत ने लाभांश भुगतान में कटौती की है। इससे पहले वित्त वर्ष 2019 में कंपनियों ने 1.85 लाख करोड़ रुपये का लाभांश दिया था जो वित्त वर्ष 2018 के 1.87 लाख करोड़ रुपये से 0.7 फीसदी कम था।

वित्त वर्ष 2024 में लाभांश और मुनाफे में विपरीत चाल के कारण कंपनियों का लाभांश भुगतान अनुपात घटा है। वित्त वर्ष 2024 में लाभांश भुगतान अनुपात घटकर 27.3 फीसदी रहा जो कम से कम 9 साल में सबसे कम रहा। इसकी तुलना में वित्त वर्ष 2023 में लाभांश भुगतान अनुपात 37.2 फीसदी था और वित्त वर्ष 2020 में यह सबसे ज्यादा 41.2 फीसदी पर पहुंच गया था।

विश्लेषकों का मानना है कि वित्त वर्ष 2024 के दौरान कंपनियों की आय में असमान वृद्धि के कारण कुल लाभांश में गिरावट आई। ऐसे में कई क्षेत्रों की शीर्ण कंपनियों को लाभांश वितरण में कटौती करनी पड़ी और उन्हें अपने पास नकदी बचाकर रखनी पड़ी।

सिस्टमेंटिक्स इंस्टीट्यूशनल इक्विटी के सह-प्रमुख (अनुसंधान एवं इक्विटी रणनीति) धनंजय सिन्हा ने कहा, 'वित्त वर्ष 2024 में आय वृद्धि को मुख्य रूप से सरकारी बैंकों, तेल विपणन कंपनियों औ वाहन विनिर्माताओं से बल मिला। आम तौर पर अधिक लाभांश देने वाली आईटी सेवा और एफएमसीजी कंपनियों को पिछले साल कमजोर मांग के कारण आय बढ़ाने के लिए संघर्ष करना पड़ा। धातु एवं खनन कंपनियों की आय में भी वित्त वर्ष 2024 के दौरान गिरावट दर्ज की गई।'

नमूने में शामिल 999 कंपनियों (नमूने का 35.7 फीसदी) ने वित्त वर्ष 2024 में अपने शेयरधारकों के लिए इक्विटी लाभांश की घोषणा की, जबकि वित्त वर्ष 2023 के में 1,038 कंपनियों (नमूने का 37 फीसदी) ने ऐसा किया था।

(शेष पष्ठ 2 पर)



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Green energy leads charge

HERO FUTURE ENERGIES expects private investments to grow by 10-12% in FY25 itself. Sanjeev Bhatia, CFO, BluPine Energy, says the installation of 13.5 GW RE capacity in 2023 corresponded to an investment of around ₹74,000 crore (\$8.9 billion). "The investments in FY24 were largely driven by domestic and international debt," he added. The country's installed RE capacity (including large hydro and nuclear) now stands at 180 GW and is projected to grow to 500 GW by 2030. Experts anticipate significant capital being redirected from coal to renewable projects. As per Icra, the project pipeline in the utility segment within the RE sector is close to 80 GW. "The commercial and industrial segment is also attracting significant investments due to numerative internal rate of return and increased cost competitiveness," said Girishkumar Kadam, senior VP & group head, Corporate Sector Ratings.

In FY24, almost 47 GW of projects were awarded in the utility segment alone, with investments largely brought in by the private sector. With several private conglomerates now announcing major investment plans for the next 5-10 years and an accelerating power demand at 6% annually, investments in RE capacity addition will continue to be strong, led by the private sector, Kadam said.

There are some features of India's RE story which global investors find attractive. "India's RE sector offers attractive potential returns to large global investors. This has been an outcome of policy and regulatory certainty, which have resulted in projects being awarded through competitive bidding, ensuring payment security, and faster approvals and clearances. The incentives to build up supply chains are also very much there," Devansh Jain, chair, Renewable



Energy, Committee at PHDCCI, said.

The National Electricity Plan targets 596 GW of RE capacity by 2032, or 66% of the total capacity (900 GW). That means RE investments of ₹28 trillion between 2022 and 2032, and ₹2.3 trillion in FY25 itself. "Considering that every year about 15-18 GW of capacity will be added, India will need investments ranging from \$190-215 billion over the next seven years to meet the RE capacity target," Bhatia said. This is in tune with the projected global RE market size, which is estimated to double to \$2 trillion by 2030, from 2022 level, at 10% CAGR.

Akey challenge for India is to integrate RE sources into the country's grid infrastructure, which is designed for centralised power generation from fossil fuel plants, rather than distributed RE sources. Also, the country would require 60.6 GW of RE storage capacity by 2030, up from minuscule levels now. While massive investments are being lined up in the power transmission sector, which has long been a public-sector preserve, the government offers a 40% viability gap funding for battery storage systems.

Sharad Pungalia, MD and CEO of Amplus Solar, expects an annual capex of more than \$25 billion in India's RE generation business alone. "We are expecting close to 25 GW of RE capacity addition in India in FY25. Within this, solar will take a larger part and contribute around 80-82% followed by wind," Kadam said.

The cost of key equipment is a major determinant of the investment, especially since the government stated import substitution policies quite early on. The cost of a solar project stands at ₹4-4.5 crore per megawatt (MW), while forwind, the cost lies anywhere between ₹8-9 crore per MW. With the government's latest announcements of a viability gap funding for wind projects and the new rooftop solar scheme, wind and solar capacity additions are likely to ramp up significantly.

However, even as the influx of private capex seems strong going forward, the industry sees some challenges that need to be dealt with in order to achieve the targeted RE adoption. Bhatia highlighted the rise in interest rates over the past two years which has led to a sharp increase in financing costs. The financial sector participants, he argues, need to step up by providing more support to local financing at preferential rates whenever possible.

"The sector must overcome technologi-

"The sector must overcome technological constraints, as advanced energy storage and green hydrogen technologies are still developing," said Srivatsan Iyer, global CEO at Hero Future Energies. Iyer noted while some financial challenges persist, particularly related to NPAs in wind power, the overall outlook remains positive. "The restructuring of the debt market and improved payment mechanisms to developers are expected to mitigate these issues," he said.



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पिछले साल कंपनियों ने दिया कम लाभांश

पृष्ठ १ का शेष

कुल लाभांश भुगतान में गिरावट की मुख्य वजह निजी क्षेत्र की प्रमुख कंपनियों द्वारा कम भुगतान रही। इन कंपनियों में टाटा कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज 2024 में केवल 10,463 करोड़ रुपये (टीसीएस), आईटीसी, वेदांत, का लाभांश दिया, जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 द्वारा किए गए कुल लाभांश भुगतान में हिंदुस्तान जिंक, बजाज ऑटो और के मुकाबले 70.9 फीसदी कम है। एक साल पहले के मुकाबले 28.7 जेएसडब्ल्यू स्टील आदि शामिल हैं। उधर, सरकारी बैंकों और तेल फीसदी की वृद्धि दर्ज् की गई और वह जेएसडब्ल्यू स्टील आदि शामिल हैं। टीसीएस ने वित्त वर्ष 2024 में 26,426 करोड़ रुपये का कुल इक्विटी रिकॉर्ड लाभांश भुगतान किया।वित्त वर्ष

लाभांश दिया, जो वित्त वर्ष 2023 के मुकाबले 37.2 फीसदी कम है। आईटीसी ने वित्त वर्ष 2024 के लिए लाभांश भगतान में 10.9 फीसदी की कटौती की, जबकि वेदांता ने वित्त वर्ष

विपणन कंपनियों ने वित्त वर्ष 2024 में 97,752 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़कर 1.26

2024 में इंडियन ऑयल, हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन, भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम, भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, आरईसी लिमिटेड और पंजाब नैशनल बैंक जैसी सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनियों लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया।



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EXPLAINED CLIMATE

HAWAII SETTLES CLIMATE SUIT BY YOUNG LITIGANTS: CASE, SETTLEMENT

ALIND CHAUHAN

NEW DELHI, JUNE 23

THE GOVERNMENT of Hawaii on Thursday settled a lawsuit with 13 children and teens who had sued the state's Department of Transport over its fossil fuel use. The settlement includes an ambitious requirement to decarbonise Hawaii's transportation system over the next 21 years.

The lawsuit, which was filed in 2022, is the world's first youth-led constitutional climate case addressing climate pollution from the transportation sector, according to the activists and lawyers involved in the case.

The settlement is the latest in a series of victories in climate-related cases by young plaintiffs across the world.

What was the lawsuit?

The plaintiffs in Navahine v. Hawaii Department of Transportation argued that Hawaii's transport department had violated their constitutional right to a clean and healthful environment by implementing transportation policies and prioritising infrastructure projects that use foscil fuels.

The lawsuit also cited "Hawaii's constitutional pledge to "conserve and protect Hawaii's natural beauty and all natural resources" and pointed to the fact that Hawaii's transport sector is projected to make up 60 per cent of the state's emissions by 2030," according to a report by Al Jazeera.

The burning of fossil fuels such as oil, gas, and coal is the primary reason behind the soaring global temperatures. It results in the release of greenhouse gases (GHGs) like carbon dioxide and methane, which trap the heat in the atmosphere, leading to warming. Warmer temperatures have had severe consequences including worsening of extreme weather events such as droughts and floods across the world.



Wildfire in Hawaii in 2023. AP

What is the settlement?

According to the settlement, Hawaii needs to achieve zero GHG emissions across all transportation modes, including ground transportation and sea and air interisland transportation by 2045.

The state also has to publish a greenhouse gas reduction plan within a year.

Pedestrian, bicycle, and transit networks need to be completed within five years, while allotting at least \$40 million to expand the public electric vehicle charging network by 2030.

Additionally, the state of Hawaii will be accountable to a judge who will enforce the agreement in case disputes arise.

What are the challenges?

Hawaii's Democratic Governor Josh Green has called the settlement "groundbreaking" and said it "informs how we as a state can best move forward to achieve life-sustaining goals."

However, meeting the ambitious goal of net zero will not be a cakewalk for Hawaii's Department of Transport.

For instance, the department "oversees the state's airports, and there are currently no feasible ways to power passenger jets without fossil fuels," according to a report by *The New York Times*.

It also manages Hawaii's harbours, where container ships and cruise ships also use fossil fuels.