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Amid split bid, Shell profit falls short of expectations

Royal Dutch Shell reported an increase in third quarter profit but fell short of expectations. "This quarter we've generated record cash flow, maintained capital discipline and announced our intention to distribute \$7 billion to our shareholders," Chief Executive Officer Ben van Beurden said in a statement on Thursday. Combined with the more ambitious emissions target, "this is clear evidence of how we are accelerating our Powering Progress strategy, purposefully and profitably". Shell B shares fell 1.6 per cent to 1,740 pence at 8.01 am in London. Meanwhile, the company mounted a robust defence against activist investor Dan Loeb's bid to split the company, and pension funds that are dumping its shares, saying the company's integration of oil, gas and renewables is key to delivering the energy transition. Dan Loeb's Third Point Capital LLC is seeking the breakup of the energy giant, a move that would thwart its plan to keep pumping oil and gas as it embraces renewable energy. **BLOOMBERG**

● CHARTING RECOVERY

AS THE GLOBAL ECONOMY STARTS TO WITNESS A TAPERING OF PEAK GROWTH AND HIGHER INFLATION, INDIA COULD SEE HIGHER INFLATION AND HIGHER GROWTH

Where are we in the growth cycle?

THE WORLD ECONOMY could be witnessing a steep revival in the current year and next, after a decline of 3.1% in GDP in 2020. World GDP is likely to expand by 5.9% in 2021, followed by a further 4.9% next year. The two consecutive years of above-trend growth will likely take the level of output much above the pre-Covid trajectory.

This is after a slight downward revision to global growth estimates by the IMF, on the back of supply constraints and spread of the delta variant. The average time a freight ship stays in the ocean has increased to 70 days now from 40 days before the pandemic. Delays at ports are just one factor as there is acute shortage of semi-conductor chips used in cars, mobile phones, computers and tablets. To add to the problem, consumers have been buying more of these, and the trend is visible in India. You can expect producers to respond to the situation and supply will catch-up—only with a lag. For instance, the Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corporation (TSMC), the world's largest chip-manufacturer, is investing \$100 billion over three years to reduce demand-supply imbalance in the global chip industry while other manufacturers are also investing to ramp-up capacity.

For now, commodities have turned expensive. For instance, copper now costs approximately \$10,000/mt. Such high prices were last seen in 2011; prices had almost halved by 2016. Aluminium now costs in excess of \$2,800/mt. Again such price levels were seen in 2011. Same is the case for nickel, lead and zinc. Only iron ore prices have seen a large dip this year, on the back of slowdown in China's property market, a large consumer of steel. Notably, home sales and prices are on the mend in China.

A similar build-up is seen in energy markets. Oil prices have touched a 7-year high this year and there is room for further upside if winter is colder than usual. Not

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Views are personal



enough natural gas is available in Europe for meeting heating and industrial demand. Coal-fired plants are again seeing an increase in utilisation to meet demand. Coal prices have risen by 113.9% this year. All of this has implications for India's current account and inflation.

A resurgent world economy has also helped Indian exporters—both merchandise goods and services. India's merchandise goods are likely to touch \$400 billion this year, up from \$296 billion in FY2021. Net services exports too are rising by 18.6% and will exceed \$100 bn this year. More firms are looking at digitising operations and the Indian IT sector is best placed to offer solutions. Indian IT firms are competing with each other for talent and salaries are seeing an upward momentum not seen since Dot-Com era.

Indian start-ups are also benefitting from global investment upcycle in digital ecosystems which in turn is leading to improvement in job creation. Recent EPFO data shows that India added 1.5 million jobs which was 12% higher over the previous month. Formal job additions are also visible in income tax collections which are up by 69.3% over the last year. Even over a two-year period, income tax collections are higher by 20.5%.

But, it is the corporate sector where

recovery is most visible. Early results of 250 firms for the quarter ending September 2021 show that revenue is up 27% and PAT is higher by 24% over the last year. The difference in the two is explained by 425 bps drop in operating margins. This is more to do with rising commodity prices. Corporates are gradually increasing prices to consumers so as not to derail underlying growth. However, this will have some impact on volume growth going forward.

More importantly, this will have a repercussion on inflation. After seeing a sharp uptick in the beginning of the year, headline inflation has been falling on the back of lower food inflation. Within food, it is the perishable segment led by vegetables which

explains the downward momentum. This year, price build-up in vegetables is a third of what is typically seen. And now vegetable prices are rising on the back of higher than usual rainfall in September and continuing rains in October while there is upward pressure building from higher global commodity prices and pass-through into domestic prices.

As the global economy starts to witness a tapering of peak growth and higher inflation, in India's case, we should see higher inflation and higher growth as well. RBI expects inflation at 5.3% in FY2022

and in the range of 4.5-5.2% in FY2023. It expects growth at 9.5% and 7.8% in FY2022 and FY2023, respectively.

After a long time, India has many levers to push for higher growth. The government led revival over a consumption led one with higher capex increasingly financed by buoyant tax collections. Banks themselves are flushed with liquidity since accretion to deposits is far more than credit disbursements, have cleaner balance sheets and are adequately capitalised. The stage is set for financing this infrastructure growth led by the spending from the government.

Indian corporate sector is deleveraged and generating enough cash which can be invested back. RoEs of Indian corporate sector continue to see upward momentum. A competitive corporate tax rate is a plus. The only risk to the corporate recovery cycle is rising commodity prices which may hit margins if demand does not sustain. For now, there are all indications that start-up and digital ecosystem along with IT services should generate enough jobs to ensure demand momentum sustains in the medium-term. Real estate sales have picked up, particularly in cities where IT services and startups are concentrated. The PLI scheme is ushering in manufacturing jobs and investments, which will give a boost to demand as well.

The near-term risk is rising oil prices that will expand India's current account deficit. Higher demand for USD to purchase oil implies lower value for INR, all else being equal. This again will add some upside pressure on inflation. However, India's forex reserves are more than enough to ensure minimal financial volatility. As long as increase in inflation and interest rates is gradual and represents a normal reversal in economic cycle, there are more than enough levers aiding India to achieve a higher growth trajectory than what has been seen in the last few years.

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इंडिगो को ईंधन कीमतों में तेजी का झटका

बीएस संवाददाता/एजेंसियां
नई दिल्ली/मुंबई, 28 अक्टूबर

हवाई यात्री वापसी कर रहे हैं, किराये की स्थिति मजबूत है और कॉर्पोरेट जगत भी कारोबारी यात्राएं शुरू कर दी है। ऐसे में प्रमुख विमानन कंपनी इंडिगो के प्रबंधन को स्थिति में सुधार के दमदार संकेत दिख रहे हैं भले ही विमानन कंपनी ने कच्चे तेल में तेजी के कारण घाटा दर्ज किया हो।

चालू वित्त वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही के दौरान विमानन कंपनी का घाटा 20 फीसदी बढ़कर 1,435.70 करोड़ रुपये हो गया। एक साल पहले की समान तिमाही में इंडिगो ने 1,194.80 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा दर्ज किया था। विमानन कंपनी ने कहा कि यात्री अधिक खर्च करना चाहते हैं जिससे प्रतिफल में वृद्धि होगी। हालांकि विमानन कंपनी के लिए निकट भविष्य में मुनाफे में लौटना संभव नहीं होगा क्योंकि ईंधन कीमतों में तेजी के कारण बढ़ी हुई मांग का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है। तिमाही के दौरान इंडिगो की ईंधन लागत 207.8 फीसदी बढ़ गई जबकि ईंधन को छोड़कर अन्य लागत में 46.6 फीसदी का इजाफा हुआ।

इंडिगो के सीईओ रणजय दत्ता ने वित्तीय नतीजे के बाद विश्लेषकों से बातचीत में कहा, 'अक्टूबर में बुकिंग के रुझान को देखते हुए हम काफी उत्साहित हैं। अक्टूबर में यात्रियों से औसत दैनिक राजस्व का स्तर जनवरी 2020 के करीब है। अक्टूबर में लोड फैक्टर 70 फीसदी से अधिक रहा। यह नुकसान के बाद भरपाई का समय है।'



THEIR VIEW

Is Indian inflation something for our policymakers to worry about?

Core inflation, fully shorn of elements subject to externally-driven volatility has held steady since June at an average 5.09%



INDIRA RAJARAMAN
is an economist.

The consumer price index (CPI) for September shows inflation in India at a comfortable 4.33% year-on-year (y-o-y). But there were dark murmurings about how core inflation was continuing to ride high at 5.89% and that therefore the Indian inflation beast, shorn of exogenously affected food and fuel, needed taming.

The key issue here is how core inflation is measured. The overall CPI goes to headline inflation—an average across everything in the consumer basket. But ever since the oil price hike of 2017, it is also thought prudent to look at a subset of that basket, after excluding two classes of goods that are internationally traded, and subject to globally-driven supply volatility on account of weather (food) or carrels (fuel). The residual is called 'core' inflation, which captures the inflation-generating dynamic in the domestic economic system.

Headline and core inflation are not unrelated. Rising food prices (as for instance currently in October on account of weather vagaries) could lead to rising wage demands and therefore drive up the core. These relationships are not stable or predictable. At any point in time, however, headline and core are separate measures that do convey useful information.

The standard measure of core inflation in India removes two sub-groups: food and beverages (with a weight of 45.86%), and fuel and light (weight of 6.84%). That leaves the core with a residual weight of 47.2%. The weight of the core can be further ramped up by reducing the food sub-group, but I will deal with that at the end.

Of material consequence is what goes into the fuel and light sub-group. Its item-wise components include fuel only as used for cooking and lighting (gas, kerosene). It does not include conveyance fuel (petrol, diesel), which therefore goes into the core, through the transport section of the miscellaneous sub-group. The core, rightly calculated, should have excluded petrol and diesel. Until calendar 2021, international fuel prices were benign. Once international oil prices started shooting up, recalculating the core was not something I could really postpone doing.

Over the four months June to September 2021, petrol inflation averaged 23.63% y-o-y, and diesel inflation averaged 23.98%. The average over the same months in 2019 stood at -8.08% for petrol and -5.78% for diesel. These are wild swings, and the very reason why the most common measuring core inflation shorn of these volatile products gained global popularity in the first place. Yes, there is a large element in the price of petrol and diesel, but the point is that these gyrations reflect what happened to the international price of oil, without any compensating reduction in domestic taxes.



The Reserve Bank of India has taken cognizance of this, and the last two monetary policy reports for April and October have provided alternative estimates of core inflation after excluding petrol and diesel from the core. However, there are some elements which should be added to the core at the same time, and one such is electricity from the fuel and light sub-group.

Unlike more developed countries, where the price of electricity is free to vary with the price of whichever fuel it is generated from, and is therefore, in principle as volatile, power prices in India are regulated and hold steady for long periods.

Over June to September 2021 when international fuel prices were on the boil as shown above, electricity price inflation averaged 3.38% y-o-y. Over May to September 2019, the corresponding average for electricity was -0.06%, when petrol and diesel were declining much more sharply. Of course, what is measured in the CPI is electricity bought through the grid. Small-scale diesel-generated electricity, an alternative used by assorted small enterprises when grid supply fails, would reflect the price of diesel in the core, but to weed that out takes a more complicated estimation procedure.

The core, excluding direct consumption of petrol and diesel, and including electricity, carries a

weight of 46.33%, as against the unadjusted weight of 47.2%. So adjusted, core inflation for September 2021 stands at 5.12% (versus 5.89% unadjusted), and has held steady at an average of 5.09% over June to September.

Finally, the official CPI is accompanied by a consumer food price index (CPIF), which excludes

prepared foods from the food sub-sector. If we include prepared foods in the core along with the fuel adjustments detailed above, its weight becomes 53.16%, and core inflation in September 2021 goes up to 5.27%—and it has been steady around there for four months. It is higher because prepared foods currently run at inflation rates nearing the 7% mark,

QUICK READ

A core measure of inflation that is shorn of volatile elements has its distinct uses but some components such as fuel for transport and diesel-generated electricity are mis-categorized.

Adjusted for misclassifications, core inflation has held steady since June. Improved grid supply through power-sector reforms, and the activation of small-scale units could cool rising prices.

Improved grid supply through power sector reform, and activating small-scale units holds the key to bringing down core inflation, and will re-employ the skilled workforce previously employed in those units.

As for the non-core, inflation in oil and primary commodities is likely to persist for some time, on account of shortages in shipping containers and a number of other global supply-side disruptions.

Adani Total's Q2 net up 17% on higher gas sales

NEW DELHI: Adani Total Gas Ltd, the city gas joint venture of Adani Group and TotalEnergies of France, on Thursday reported 17 per cent rise in the September quarter net profit on the back of rise in gas sales volumes.

Net profit in July-September at Rs 159 crore is compared with Rs 136 crore profit in the same period a year back, the company said in a statement.

With economic activity picking up after a devastating pandemic, CNG sales rose 54 per cent to 91 million cubic meters in the second quarter of the current fiscal year. Piped gas supplies rose 17 per cent to 84 mmscm.

Combined CNG and piped natural gas volume was up 33 per cent at 175 mmscm. The firm exited the quarter with a

sale volume of 2.09 million standard cubic meters per day as compared to 1.79 mmscmd at the end of first quarter. Revenue from operations was up 56 per cent at Rs 687 crore.

The company said it commissioned 20 new CNG dispensing stations, taking the total network strength to 244. It added 18,659 new connections to help cross the 5 lakh mark for piped natural gas connections.

Commenting on the result, Gautam Adani, Chairman, Adani Group said, "I have very little doubt that gas will continue to play an increasingly important role in India's energy mix. The ability to distribute gas across the nation is an essential benefit that the Adani Group and TotalEnergies will bring to the people." MPOST

OIL EXECS COUNTER DISINFORMATION CLAIMS IN U.S. HEARING

WASHINGTON

EXXON MOBIL'S chief executive said on Thursday that his company does not spread disinformation regarding climate change as he and other oil company chiefs countered congressional allegations the industry concealed evidence about the dangers of global warming.

Testifying at a landmark House hearing, CEO Darren Woods said ExxonMobil "has long acknowledged the reality and risks of climate change, and it has devoted significant resources to addressing those

risks. The oil giant's public statements on climate "are and have always been truthful, fact-based ...", Woods said.

Democrats immediately challenged the statements by Woods and other oil executives, accusing them of engaging in a decades-long, industry-wide campaign to spread disinformation about the contribution of fossil fuels to global warming.

"They are obviously lying like the tobacco executives were," said Democratic lawmaker Carolyn Maloney. She was referring to a 1994 hearing with tobacco executives who fa-



Exxon's Chairman & CEO Darren Woods

mously testified that they didn't believe nicotine was addictive. The reference was one of several to the tobacco hearing as Democrats sought to pin down oil executives on whether they believe in climate change and

'Industry spends billions to spread falsehoods'

The oil industry spends billions to promote climate disinformation through branding and lobbying that is increasingly outsourced to trade groups, obscuring their own roles in disinformation efforts, US lawmakers said.

that burning fossil fuels such as oil contributes to global warming. The hearing comes after months of public efforts by Democrats to obtain documents on the oil industry's role in stopping climate action over

multiple decades.

"Do you agree that (climate change) is an existential threat? Yes or no?" Maloney asked Shell Oil President Gretchen Watkins. "I agree this is a defining challenge for our generation, absolutely," Watkins replied. Watkins, Woods and other oil executives agreed with Maloney on the existence and threat posed by climate change, but refused her request to pledge that their companies would not spend money — either directly or indirectly — to oppose efforts to reduce planet-warming greenhouse gas emissions. AP

The Pioneer

Rupee gains 11 paise to end at 74.92 against US dollar

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Rupee gains 11 paise to end at 74.92 against US dollar

PTI ■ MUMBAI

The rupee settled 11 paise higher at 74.92 against the US dollar on Thursday despite massive sell-offs in the domestic equity market as easing crude oil prices lent some support to the local currency. At the interbank forex market, the domestic unit opened at 74.92 against the greenback and witnessed an intra-day high of 74.76 and a low of 74.94 during the day's trade. It finally ended at 74.92

Rupee, bonds gain on global oil price decline

Fuel trends temper inflation concerns

REUTERS

MUMBAI

The rupee and bonds strengthened on Thursday as a drop in global crude oil prices helped calm investor worries over sustained imported inflationary pressures in the economy.

India imports about 80% of its oil requirements and high global prices percolate through the economy and hurt consumers, while also widening the country's current account deficit.

Oil prices dropped to their lowest in two weeks after data showed a jump in U.S. inventories, and rising cases of COVID-19 in Europe, Russia and outbreaks in China dented hopes for an economic recovery.

The rupee was trading at

74.84/85 per dollar at 0748 GMT compared to its close of 75.025 on Wednesday.

Yields dip

Traders said bond yields too dropped, tracking the fall in U.S. Treasury yields and oil prices with the 10-year expected to be rangebound between 6.25% and 6.40% in the absence of major triggers.

The 10-year bond yield was trading at 6.33%, down 1 basis point on the day after having touched 6.31% earlier in the session. The central bank on Wednesday announced a 28-day variable rate reverse repo auction for ₹50,000 crore on November 2, a move some said is another step towards liquidity normalisation.

Supply of dry-fuel to thermal power plants rising consistently'

As per CEA report, coal stock with power plants stood at 9.028 million tonnes (MT) as on October 26, 2021

NEW DELHI: The government on Thursday said supply of coal to thermal power plants (TPPs) has been rising consistently, which is evident from the rise in stock at power plants end. Average rise during the last one week is more than two lakh tonnes per day and it assumes significance in the wake of country's power plants facing fuel shortages.

"Coal supply to power plants has indicated steady increase for the last many days," the coal ministry said in a statement. Supplies to TPPs have been increasing consistently "which is evident from the rise in stock at the power plant end which has started rising and average increase during last one week is more than two lakh tonnes per day," it added.

As per Central Electricity Authority (CEA) report, the coal stock with power plants stood at 9.028 million tonnes (MT) as on October 26, 2021.

With daily increase in coal stock for the last nine days, five days' stock is available at the end of the thermal power plants. In around a week's time, it is likely to reach six days' buffer stock. Coal consumed

on daily basis by the TPPs is replenished by coal companies.

Earlier this month, Coal Minister Pralhad Joshi held a virtual meeting with Power Minister R K Singh and Minister of Railways Ashwini Vaishnaw along with senior officers of the respective ministries, CMDs and officials of the coal com-

panies to discuss and review the steps necessary to further improve coal stock at the power plants end. It was agreed in the meeting that supply to power plants will be around two million tonnes per day from all the sources i.e Coal India Ltd, Singareni Collieries Ltd and captive mines. PFI

V Satish Kumar takes charge as Director (Marketing) at IndianOil

NEW DELHI: V Satish Kumar (56) has taken charge as Director (Marketing), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, one of India's largest commercial enterprise and one of the leading Indian company in the Fortune Global 500 listings. Prior to his ascent, V Satish Kumar was the business head of Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh, overseeing retail & direct sales, LPG, lube sales, operations, project management, planning, HRD, and Information Technology. He has also been instrumental in implementing key business initiatives like Direct Benefit Transfer for LPG consumer, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), and shift to BS-VI fuel. He brings to the board his expertise of over three decades in marketing of petroleum products across various geographies in the country. Satish Kumar is also currently on the Board of Beximco IOC Petroleum & Energy Ltd., a Joint Venture of IOC Middle East FZE and Beximco, Bangladesh, to set up infrastructure for import and marketing of petroleum products in Bangladesh.

MPOST

VIGILANCE AWARENESS WEEK



The Central Vigilance Commissioner Suresh N Patel on Thursday complimented GAIL for leveraging technology and robust systems during his visit to the GAIL Corporate office on the occasion of the ongoing Vigilance Awareness Week. He lauded GAIL leadership for its vision and digitalisation of various business processes like centralisation of payments & taxes and RPA. Patel also launched 'Jagrook', a special publication of GAIL Vigilance Department. GAIL Chairman and Managing Director Manoj Jain, Director (Finance) A K Tiwari, Director (Marketing) E S Ranganathan, Director (Business Development) M V Iyer, Chief Vigilance Officer, Shubha Naresh Bhambhani & Director, Central Vigilance Commission Shiv Ratan Agrawal were also present on the occasion.

MPOST

संचालकों की मीटिंग

15 को हड़ताल पर रहेंगे पेट्रोल पंप

हिसार, 28 अक्टूबर (हप्र)

ऑल हरियाणा पेट्रोलियम डीलर्स एसोसिएशन की बृहस्पतिवार को मंडल स्तरीय मीटिंग हुई। जिसमें फैसला लिया गया कि मिलावटी तेल बेचने वालों पर सरकार ने एक सप्ताह में शिकंजा नहीं कसा तो प्रदेश के पेट्रोल पंप डीलर 15 नवंबर को 24 घंटे की हड़ताल करेंगे। इस मुद्दे को लेकर हिसार जिला प्रधान राजकुमार सलेमगढ़ की अध्यक्षता में हुई मीटिंग में एसोसिएशन के प्रदेश अध्यक्ष अनिल कुमार यादव (पप्पू यादव) एवं प्रदेश महासचिव मामन चंद गुप्ता ने कहा कि मीटिंग में हिसार, सिरसा, फतेहाबाद, जींद, रोहतक, भिवानी और चरखी दादरी के जिला प्रधान और जिला सचिव ने प्रदेश में असली डीजल के

नाम पर नकली मिलावटी तेल की हो रही बिक्री के बारे में भारी रोष प्रकट किया। जिला प्रधान राजकुमार सलेमगढ़, वरिष्ठ उप प्रधान पवन गोयल, जिला सचिव अजय खरिन्टा ने कहा कि आए दिन कोई न कोई गोदाम तैयार होते रहते हैं, जहां से तेल की सप्लाई विभिन्न स्थानों पर भेजी जाती है। गोदामों से नकली तेल की बिक्री होने से पेट्रोल पंपों पर डीजल की बिक्री घटने से सरकार को और डीलर को आर्थिक नुकसान हो रहा है। जिला प्रधान राजकुमार सलेमगढ़ और जिला सचिव अजय खरिन्टा ने प्रशासन से मांग की है कि गोदामों पर हर रोज छापे मारकर गोदाम मालिकों से लिखित में पूछा जाये कि हर रोज कितना तेल किन-किन लोगों को बेचते हैं और फिर वे तेल का क्या करते हैं।

दिल्ली में पेट्रोल के दाम 108 रुपये प्रति लीटर के पार पहुंचे

नई दिल्ली। तेल कंपनियों ने आम आदमी को झटका देते हुए तेल की कीमतें बढ़ा दी हैं। इस सप्ताह बुधवार से लगातार दूसरे दिन



बृहस्पतिवार को पेट्रोल और डीजल के दामों में 35-35 पैसे प्रति लीटर का इजाफा हुआ है।

दिल्ली में पेट्रोल 108.29 रुपये प्रति लीटर जबकि डीजल 97.02 रुपये प्रति

लीटर पहुंच गया है। वहीं, मुंबई में पेट्रोल 114.14 रुपये प्रति लीटर और डीजल 105.12 रुपये प्रति लीटर बिक रहा है। एजेंसी

कच्चातेल वायदा कीमतों में गिरावट

नई दिल्ली। कमजोर हाजिर मांग के कारण कारोबारियों ने अपने सौदों के आकार को कम किया जिससे वायदा कारोबार में बृहस्पतिवार को कच्चे तेल की कीमत 76 रुपए की गिरावट के साथ 6,144 रुपए प्रति बैरल रह गई। मल्टी कमोडिटी एक्सचेंज में कच्चातेल के नवंबर माह में डिलीवरी वाले अनुबंध की कीमत 76 रुपए अथवा 1.22 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ 6,144 रुपए प्रति बैरल रह गई जिसमें 5,774 लॉट के लिए कारोबार हुआ। बाजार विश्लेषकों ने कहा कि कमजोर हाजिर मांग के बीच व्यापारियों द्वारा अपने सौदों की कटान करने से वायदा कारोबार में कच्चा तेल कीमतों में गिरावट आई। वैश्विक स्तर पर, न्यूयॉर्क में वेस्ट टैक्सस इंटरमीडिएट कच्चे तेल का दाम 0.96 प्रतिशत की गिरावट के साथ 81.87 डालर प्रति बैरल रह गया। इस बीच वैश्विक मानक माने जाने वाले ब्रेंट क्रूड का दाम 0.93 प्रतिशत घटकर 83.79 डालर प्रति बैरल रह गया।

त्योहारों ने सितंबर में संभाली भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की कमान

रिपोर्ट

नई दिल्ली | हिन्दुस्तान ब्यूरो

त्योहारों ने भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की कमान संभाल ली है। सितंबर के महीने से भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में सुधार की रफ्तार और तेज हो गई है। ब्लूमबर्ग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, बीते पांच महीनों में से तीन महीने में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में लगातार सुधार हुआ है। त्योहारों की शुरुआत के साथ ही यह सुधार देखने को मिला है। रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, नए ऑर्डर में उछाल की वजह से प्रमुख सेवाओं और विनिर्माण क्षेत्रों में धारणा मजबूत हुई है।

23% की वृद्धि भारत का वस्तु निर्यात सालाना आधार पर सितंबर महीने में

गणेश चतुर्थी से हालात में तेजी से सुधार

सितंबर में गणेश चतुर्थी के साथ शुरू होने वाले भारत में त्योहारी सीजन की शुरुआत के साथ मांग बढ़ी है जो अर्थव्यवस्था की रफ्तार को तेज करने का काम किया है। गौरतलब है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष, साथ ही भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने इस महीने अनुमान लगाया कि चालू वित्त वर्ष में भारत की जीडीपी 9.5% दर से बढ़ेगी।

6.7% बढ़ा सालाना आधार पर बैंक ऋण जो मजबूत मांग का दे रहा संकेत

9.5

फीसदी की रफ्तार से जीडीपी बढ़ने का अनुमान आरबीआई का



कारोबारी गतिविधियों का हाल बेहतर

आईएचएस मार्केट द्वारा जारी सर्वे के अनुसार, फैक्ट्रियों और सर्विस सेक्टर की गतिविधियों में पिछले महीने लगातार सुधार की ओर इशारा किया, जो मजबूत नए ऑर्डर प्रवाह से हुआ है। इससे कंपोजिट परचेजिंग लगातार दूसरे महीने बढ़ा है। सितंबर में सेवा क्षेत्र में दर्ज की गई वृद्धि, फरवरी से लेकर अब तक की दूसरी तेज वृद्धि है। सर्विस सेक्टर में मांग बढ़ने के संकेत को देखते हुई कंपनियों ने सितंबर में अतिरिक्त हायरिंग की है। सभी क्षेत्रों में मांग बढ़ने से विनिर्माण गतिविधियों में सुधार देखने को मिला है।

निर्यात में बड़ा उछाल आया

इंजीनियरिंग सामान और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों जैसे प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के बेहतर प्रदर्शन से सितंबर में भारत का वस्तु निर्यात सालाना आधार पर 22.63 प्रतिशत बढ़कर 33.79 अरब डॉलर हो गया। अगस्त में भी निर्यात में बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई थी। सितंबर महीने में भारत का आयात काफी बढ़ा है। साल दर साल आधार पर सितंबर में भारत का आयात 85 फीसदी बढ़कर 56.4 अरब डॉलर पर पहुंच गया।

कच्चे तेल में तेजी चिंता का विषय

हालांकि, अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में अस्थिरता, खाद्य तेलों और धातु उत्पादों की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी अभी भी एक चिंता का विषय है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था की रफ्तार पर ब्रेक लगा सकती है।

उपभोक्ता मांग में सुधार

यान्त्री वाहनों की बिक्री, जिसमें कार और एसयूवी शामिल हैं, एक साल पहले की तुलना में 41% गिर गई क्योंकि वैश्विक चिप की कमी के कारण कार निर्माताओं ने उत्पादन में कटौती की। दोपहिया वाहनों की बिक्री छोटे शहरों में भी गिरावट आई है। हालांकि, इस दौरान बैंक ऋण 6.7% बढ़ा। यह संकेत है कि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में मांग बढ़ रही है। चिप संकट खत्म होने के साथ गाड़ियों की मांग भी तेजी से बढ़ेगी।

वी सतीश कुमार ने इंडियन ऑयल के निदेशक (विपणन) के रूप में पदभार ग्रहण किया

वैभव न्यूज ■ नई दिल्ली

वी सतीश कुमार (56) ने निदेशक (विपणन), इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, जो कि भारत के सबसे बड़े वाणिज्यिक उद्यमों में से एक और फॉर्च्यून ग्लोबल 500 लिस्टिंग में अग्रणी भारतीय कंपनी है, के रूप में कार्यभार संभाला है। निदेशक (विपणन) के रूप में अपनी नियुक्ति से पहले, कुमार मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ के व्यापार प्रमुख थे, खुदरा और प्रत्यक्ष बिक्री, एलपीजी, ल्यूब बिक्री, संचालन, परियोजना प्रबंधन, योजना, एचआरडी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी की देखरेख करते थे। उन्होंने एलपीजी उपभोक्ता (डीबीटीएल), प्रधान मंत्री उज्वला योजना (पीएमयूवाई) के लिए प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण और बीएस-VI



ईंधन में बदलाव जैसी प्रमुख व्यावसायिक पहलों को लागू करने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। वे देश के विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विपणन में तीन दशकों से अधिक की अपनी विशेषज्ञता को बोर्ड के सामने लाते हैं। सतीश कुमार वर्तमान में बेक्सिमको आईओसी पेट्रोलियम एंड एनर्जी लिमिटेड के बोर्ड सदस्य भी हैं, जो आईओसी मिडिल ईस्ट एफजेडई (दुबई में इंडियन ऑयल की

पूर्ण स्वामित्व वाली सहायक कंपनी) और बेक्सिमको, बांग्लादेश का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है, जो बांग्लादेश में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की आयात और विपणन के लिए बुनियादी ढांचा स्थापित करता है। इंडियन ऑयल पेट्रोनास प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो कि इंडियन ऑयल और पेट्रोनास, मलेशिया का एक संयुक्त उद्यम है, के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी के रूप में उनके पहले के कार्यकाल के दौरान; आईपीपीएल ने एलपीजी आयात की रिकॉर्ड मात्रा को संभाला, जिससे देश को एलपीजी की बढ़ी हुई मांग को पूरा करने में मदद मिली, जिसका मुख्य कारण भारत सरकार की पीएमयूवाई पहल है। कुमार ने देश की ऊर्जा की बढ़ती मांग को पूरा करने में इंडियन ऑयल की भूमिका को रेखांकित किया।

Amar Ujala

V Satish kumar ne Indian oil mai nideshak vipnan ka padbhar sambhala

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वी सतीश कुमार ने इंडियन ऑयल में निदेशक विपणन का पदभार संभाला



नई दिल्ली। इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में वी सतीश कुमार ने निदेशक (विपणन) का पदभार संभाल लिया है। इससे पहले वह मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ आईओसी में व्यापार प्रमुख के रूप में कार्यरत थे। इंजीनियरिंग स्नातक श्री कुमार ने जुबलजाना विवि, सेलोवेनिया से प्रबंधन में स्नातकोत्तर डिग्री हासिल की है। उन्हें देश के विभिन्न भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में तीन दशकों से अधिक

पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के विपणन का अनुभव है।