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Govt raises ceiling price of gas from deepwater fields to \$9.89/mmBtu

NEW DELHI

THE government has increased the ceiling price of natural gas produced from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature fields to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six-month period beginning October 1, providing relief to producers operating in technically challenging gas blocks such as Reliance Industries-BP's KG-D6 project.

The revised ceiling price, up from \$8.90 per MMBtu,



will remain effective from October 1, 2026, to March 31, 2027, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Gas produced from difficult fields enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy

framework, but the price remains subject to a government-notified ceiling.

The increase in the ceiling is expected to support producers developing offshore gas resources, where exploration and production costs are considerably higher than those associated with mature onshore and legacy fields.

At the same time, the government has kept the price ceiling for natural gas produced from the nomination fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd (OIL) unchanged at \$7 per MMBtu.

Publication : DT Next	Editions : Chennai
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India hikes deepwater gas price to \$9.89; caps APM at \$7

NEW DELHI: The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from \$8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at \$7 per MMBtu.

The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry.

Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling.

The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields.

For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC.

Publication : Deccan Chronicle	Editions : Chennai
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Govt raises difficult-field gas price ceiling to \$9.89

FC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, OCT. 4

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 from \$8.90 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1. However, it keeps the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India at \$7 per MMBtu, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry.

The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pres-

sure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling. Higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources.

For gas produced by ONGC, OIL from their nomination fields, government has notified an Administered Price Mechanism price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC.

Publication : Echo of India	Editions : Kolkata
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Arunachal exploring geothermal energy for remote, border areas: Minister

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA estimating a potential of around 10-15 MW. Subsurface investigations at Mago, Thingbu, Damteng and Tsechu in Tawang district.

ITANAGAR, OCT 4 :Arunachal Pradesh is exploring the potential of geothermal energy to provide clean, reliable and locally generated power, particularly in remote and border areas of the state, Science and Technology Minister Dasanglu Pul said on Saturday.

Pul, accompanied by Centre for Earth Sciences and Himalayan Studies Director Tana Tage and geologists from the department, visited the ONGC Geothermal Project at Puga Valley in Ladakh to study geothermal exploration, drilling and clean-energy generation under high-altitude Himalayan conditions.

The visit assumes significance as geothermal prospects have been identified in the Mago-Thingbu belt of Tawang district, with the state

Scientific investigations into Arunachal's geothermal resources have been underway for several years. In March 2024, CESHs, in collaboration with the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and Iceland-based Geotropy, carried out field investigations and geological structural mapping of hot-spring sites at Mago, Thingbu and other locations.

The studies are aimed at assessing geothermal resources for applications including electricity generation, heating and cooling, agricultural produce drying and other locally suitable clean-energy uses.

CESHs and Oil India Limited subsequently moved towards pre-feasibility studies involving surface and

The Centre has also reported field investigations at five geothermal sites in Tawang, namely Damteng, Grengkhar, Mago, Thingbu and Tsechu where samples were collected for geochemical analysis.

"Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with immense natural resources, and our endeavour is to harness this potential responsibly for a sustainable future," Pul said. She said insights gained from the Puga project would strengthen the state's efforts to explore geothermal energy, especially for remote and strategically located border areas. Pul also appreciated ONGC and its execution partner SEROS for sharing their technical expertise and field experience.

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Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to USD 9.89/MMBtu, APM gas cap at USD 7

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA

NEW DELHI, OCT 4: The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to USD 9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from USD 8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at USD 7 per MMBtu. The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling.

The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields.

For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of USD 11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at USD 7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC. The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser and power.

For gas produced from new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at

USD 7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would accordingly be up to USD 7.70 per MMBtu. The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas.

In April 2023, the government shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at USD 6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by USD 0.25 annually after a two-year freeze. The APM ceiling was raised to USD 6.75 per MMBtu from April 2025 and moved to USD 7 in April this year. Before the 2023 reform, APM gas prices were revised every six months based on international gas benchmarks and had fluctuated sharply, ranging from USD 1.79 per MMBtu in 2021 to USD 8.57 in the six months ended March 2023. The separate regime for deepwater and other difficult fields was introduced to encourage investment in India's technically challenging hydrocarbon resources by allowing producers greater pricing and marketing flexibility.

Reliance Industries and its partner BP produce gas from the KG-D6 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin, one of India's key deepwater gas-producing areas. Natural gas is a key feedstock for fertiliser production and is also used in power generation and by city gas distributors to supply compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped natural gas (PNG). Changes in domestic gas prices can therefore affect input costs across these sectors.

Publication : Millennium Post	Editions : New Delhi
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Centre hikes deepwater gas ceiling price to \$9.89/MMBtu for 6-months

OUR CORRESPONDENT
New Delhi, October 4

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from \$8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at \$7 per MMBtu.

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The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser and power.

For gas produced from new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at \$7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would accordingly be up to \$7.70 per MMBtu.

The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from

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The separate regime for deepwater and other difficult fields was introduced to encourage investment in India's technically challenging hydrocarbon resources by allowing producers greater pricing and marketing flexibility.

Reliance Industries and its partner BP produce gas from the KG-D6 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin, one of India's key deepwater gas-producing areas.

Publication : Mint	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 2

Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling

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NEW DELHI

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries Ltd and BP Plc to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (mbtu) for the six months beginning 1 October, from \$8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corp. Ltd (ONGC) and Oil India Ltd at \$7 per mBtu.

The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable from 1 October to 31 March, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry.

Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling.

The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas.

Govt raises difficult-field gas price ceiling to \$9.89

FC CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI, OCT. 4

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 from \$8.90 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1. However, it keeps the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India at \$7 per MMBtu, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry.

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For gas produced by ONGC, OIL from their nomination fields, government has notified an Administered Price Mechanism price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC.

Deepwater Gas Price Cap Hiked to \$9.89/MMBtu

New Delhi: The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from \$8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at \$7 per MMBtu.

The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling.

The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields. For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC.

The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser and power. For gas



produced from new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price,

The new ceiling is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027

subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at \$7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would accordingly be up to \$7.70 per MMBtu.

The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas. — PTI

Publication : The Free Press Journal	Editions : Mumbai
Date : 5 October 2026	Page : 7

Deepwater gas ceiling rises to \$9.89/MMBtu

The government has raised the price ceiling for gas from difficult fields to \$9.89 per million British thermal units, from \$8.90, for October 2026 to March 2027.

The revision covers deep-water, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure discoveries, including Reliance Industries and BP's KG-D6 block.

Meanwhile, gas from ONGC and Oil India's legacy fields remains capped at \$7, despite October's notified APM price of \$11.22.

Gas from new wells in their nomination blocks can command up to \$7.70, including a 10% premium.

The higher ceiling could support investment in challenging offshore resources.

Natural gas supplies fertiliser plants, power producers and city gas distributors serving households and motorists across the country daily. —**Business Desk**

Publication : The Hindu	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 7

FIFTY YEARS AGO OCTOBER 5, 1976

Sri Lanka offers supply base facility to ONGC

New Delhi, October 4: The Ceylon (Sri Lanka) Petroleum Corporation is understood to have offered to provide facilities to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for a supply base at the Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka for the latter's off-shore exploration in the Cauvery basin. The ONGC, which has greatly appreciated the offer will be deputing a team to Sri Lanka to examine and discuss the proposal further.

The Trincomalee port has got a good draft of about 70 feet and will be very suited for the berthing of supply boats that will be required for the transportation of heavy equipment once the off-shore exploration in the Cauvery basin gathers momentum. The Canadian company, Asamera of Calgherry, has completed its seismic surveys in the Cauvery basin and the selection of suitable drilling sites will be decided upon shortly.

Sri Lanka, which has been engaged in off-shore exploration on its side of the meridian line has already shown considerable interest in the exchange of data with the ONGC. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation had earlier signed contracts with two U.S. companies, Ceyoil Corporation, a subsidiary of Pexamin pacific Inc, and Marathon Petroleum Corporation Ltd which have already drilled a few exploratory wells. The data being exchanged between the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the ONGC are expected to provide a complete picture of the encouraging oil prospects in the area. The facilities that will be available at the Trincomalee port for the ONGC in addition to the base in Madras will ensure greater cooperation between India and Sri Lanka in off-shore exploration.

Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to \$9.89 per MMBtu

Press Trust of India
New Delhi

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields, such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries

and BP, to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from \$8.9 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd (OIL) at \$7 per MMBtu.

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GOVT NOTIFICATION

The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields. For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price re-

mains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to the PPAC. The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors, including city gas distribution, fertilizer and power.

For gas produced from the new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at \$7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would be up to \$7.7 per MMBtu.

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Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE
■ New Delhi

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The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a Government-notified ceiling. The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging



offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields.

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The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields.

India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas.

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ment shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at \$6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by \$0.25 annually after a two-year freeze. The APM ceiling was raised to \$6.75 per MMBtu from April 2025 and moved to \$ 7 in April this year.

Before the 2023 reform, APM gas prices were revised every six months based on international gas benchmarks and had fluctuated sharply, ranging from \$ 1.79 per MMBtu in 2021 to \$ 8.57 in the six months ended March 2023.

The separate regime for deepwater and other difficult fields was introduced to encourage investment in India's technically challenging hydrocarbon resources by allowing producers greater pricing and marketing flexibility. Reliance Industries and its partner BP produce gas from KG-D6 block in Krishna-Godavari basin, one of India's key deepwater gas-producing areas.

Govt raises ceiling price of gas from deepwater fields to \$9.89/mmBtu

AGENCIES

New Delhi, 4 October

The government has increased the ceiling price of natural gas produced from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature fields to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six-month period beginning 1 October, providing relief to producers operating in technically challenging gas blocks such as Reliance Industries-BP's KG-D6 project.

The revised ceiling price, up from \$8.90 per MMBtu, will remain effective from 1 October, 2026, to 31 March, 2027, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Gas produced from difficult fields enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy framework, but the price remains subject



to a government-notified ceiling. The increase in the ceiling is expected to support producers developing offshore gas resources, where exploration and production costs are considerably higher than those associated with mature onshore and legacy fields.

At the same time, the government has kept the price ceiling for natural gas produced from the nomination fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd (OIL) unchanged at \$7 per MMBtu.

According to PPAC, the

administered price mechanism (APM) gas price for October has been notified at \$11.22 per MMBtu. However, the actual realisation for gas produced from ONGC and OIL's legacy fields will continue to be capped at \$7 per MMBtu under the existing pricing regime.

APM gas is supplied primarily to priority sectors such as city gas distribution, fertiliser and power, and its pricing plays a key role in determining input costs for these industries.

The government also allows ONGC and OIL to receive a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price for production from new wells drilled in their nomination blocks, subject to the applicable ceiling.

Since the effective APM price for October remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, gas from these new wells can be priced at up to \$7.70 per MMBtu.

Deepwater gas price ceiling raised to \$9.89

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Applicable to deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature fields

analysis cell of the oil ministry.

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PTI

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India's energy transition showcase at IEW 2027

ARUL | DC

India's energy transition is a challenge of scale and requires the country to meet rising demand while keeping energy affordable, secure and progressively cleaner, said V.R.K. Gupta, Director (Finance), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL).

Speaking at the India Energy Week (IEW) 2027 Curtain Raiser programme at Anna University, Gupta said the transition could not be viewed as a choice between conventional and new energy sources.

"Our transition cannot be a choice between traditional and new energy. We must run today's system reliably while we build tomorrow's," he said.

He said BPCL's approach was reflected in investments in bio-fuels, green hydrogen, electric vehicle charging and renewable energy alongside its existing energy infrastructure.

Gupta said oil marketing companies had played a key role in ensuring energy security during global volatility and had helped provide clean cooking fuel to more than 10 crore Ujjwala households.

Highlighting Chennai's energy legacy, he said the Manali refinery had served South India for over five decades, while the Cauvery Basin and Ennore LNG terminal had strengthened the region's energy ecosystem.

The fifth edition of IEW will be held in Kolkata from January 28 to 31, 2027, under the theme "Unlocking Innovation. Securing Energy. Shaping Tomorrow."

PoPs help B-schools bridge research-industry gap

Experts call for live projects and stronger corporate ties to make innovation possible

Divyansh Kumar
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Management institutes need to look beyond publication counts, patents and citations and focus on whether their research addresses real industry problems and is actually used by companies. For years, B-schools have measured their academic success through the number of research papers published, citation counts, and journal rankings. Yet, corporate India routinely bypasses domestic B-schools to hire multinational consulting firms for high-stakes problem-solving. This divide has triggered a debate across management institutes over whether academic research is solving real corporate problems or merely sitting on library shelves.

As B-schools grapple with this industry disconnect, the UGC's Professor of Practice (PoP) model is emerging as one route to bring corporate experience into research and classrooms. Premier institutes are now asking whether bringing senior corporate leaders and retired policymakers into academia can make management research more practical and relevant to industry needs. Raj Kumar Dubey, PoP, IIM Visakhapatnam, and former chairman, Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL) and director (HR), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), says, "Institutes must assess how much of their research is actually used by the industry. Institutes often highlight the number of patents and research papers they produce. But the real measure should be how much of this research is used by industry. If 100 research papers are produced and companies cannot use even one, we need to ask why that research was undertaken."

Prof Dubey points out that management is an applied subject where purely abstract research has little meaning. However, he warns that corporate seniority does not guarantee teaching success. "The PoP model will work only if corporate leaders entering academia show intellectual humility. Corporate experience alone is not enough. They must also respect academic rigour," he says.

"B-schools can start small by sending student-faculty teams into companies for 15-30 days to fix live operational bottlenecks. This approach can create authentic problem statements and generate useful research instead of making doctoral scholars depend on corporate HR offices for data," adds Prof Dubey.



Mgmt colleges must treat papers as a by-product of solving an actual problem, not the final objective

Prof Debashis Chatterjee, director, IIM-K, says, "B-schools must treat research papers as a by-product of solving an actual problem, rather than the final objective. At our institute, publication is a by-product of solving a real problem, not the goal itself. The institute's PhD in Management (Practice Track), allows working executives to bring live organisational problems into academia and study them with faculty support." Complex academic jargon is a major barrier. "The biggest obstacle is the communication gap. Scholars often write for other researchers

in complex jargons. For companies to use this research, scholars need to communicate their findings in clear, business-oriented language," he says.

Solving Real Challenges

B-school research must deliver measurable public and economic value through responsible research. "Research should be useful for business, society, communities and policymakers. While pure theoretical research takes time to reach the market, B-schools must also tackle live administrative challenges," says, Prof Bhimara Metri, director, IIM Nagpur.

PoPs bring real operational issues into the classroom. "At IIM Nagpur, our research includes crowd-management studies for the Maharashtra and MP governments for the Simhastha Kumbh Mela 2027 and work under the ADB-backed MAGNET project. Led by PoP Anup Kumar, former additional chief secretary, Maharashtra, the project trains farmer producer organisations and helps restructure supply chains for crops such as orange and turmeric. Many research papers emerge from these field projects and consultancy assignments. Stronger industry links directly improve the relevance of research."

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Date : 5 October 2026	Page : 7

Inflation, growth outlook to provide important cues RBI decision, bond yields & oil prices to drive mkt

Investors to closely watch macro data, Flls' trading activities, TCS result as the week marks beginning of earnings season

#NEW DELHI

RBI's interest rate decision, crude oil prices and global bond yields will be important factors to determine stock market movement this week, analysts said. Macroeconomic data announcements and foreign investors' trading activity will also guide market trends, they added.

"RBI's monetary policy meeting will be closely watched. The policy stance, inflation outlook and growth projections will provide important cues on the near-term trajectory of domestic interest rates and financial markets. This week will also mark the beginning of the earnings season, with index heavyweight TCS and retail major DMart among the key companies scheduled to announce their results," Ajit Mishra, SVP, Research, Religare Broking, said.

On the data front, India's final HSBC Services PMI and Composite PMI readings for September are scheduled to be released on October 6, he said. "Crude oil remains the most immediate macroeconomic concern. Brent crude trading above \$100 a barrel continues to intensify pressure on India's external balances and inflation outlook, while persistent geopolitical uncertainty threatens to keep the risk premium in energy prices elevated," Ponmudi R, CEO - Enrich Money, an online trading and wealth tech firm, said.



RBI may raise repo rate by 0.25%, say experts

#MUMBAI

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is likely to increase the repo rate by 0.25% in the October monetary policy review due to mounting inflationary pressure amid the re-escalation of the West Asia crisis and also the rate hikes by global central

banks, according to economists and bankers. If the RBI increases the rate in the upcoming policy, it would mark a reversal in the interest rate policy, which has witnessed rate cuts in 2025 and an extended pause thereafter, according to a PTI poll of 16 economists and bankers. **PTI**

Bullion heads into another choppy week

Gold and silver are set for another bout of turbulence in the coming week, as movement in the US dollar and unresolved US-Iran tensions cloud the outlook, analysts said. On

the domestic front, investors will watch the RBI's monetary policy decision. Services PMI data from major economies, US trade figures and mid-month consumer sentiment data due later in the week will also provide cues to bullion prices. **PTI**

RBI's interest rate decision, oil prices, bond yields to drive trend in market: Analysts

This week will also mark the beginning of the earnings season, with heavy-weight TCS and retail major, DMart among the companies to announce their results

IMPROVING FUNDAMENTALS

- India's industrial production growth accelerated to 8.0%
- Manufacturing output rose 9%, while electricity and gas supply grew 12.3%
- Crude exports through the Strait of Hormuz have recovered closer to pre-war levels

NEW DELHI

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nouncements and foreign investors' trading activity will also guide market trends, they added.

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On the data front, India's final HSBC Services PMI and Composite PMI readings for September are scheduled to be released on October 6,

he said. TCS is slated to announce its September quarter earnings on October 8.

"Crude oil remains the most immediate macroeconomic concern. Brent crude trading above USD 100 a barrel continues to intensify pressure on India's external balances and inflation outlook, while persistent geopolitical uncertainty threatens to keep the risk premium in energy prices elevated," Ponmudi R, CEO - Enrich Money, an online trading and wealth tech firm, said.

Global bond yields will be another important determinant of risk appetite, he added. "A moderation in US Treasury yields could ease pressure on emerging-market assets and support a more constructive environment for foreign flows. Conversely, a further rise in yields could



On the upside, immediate resistance is placed at 22,800 and 23,000. A sustained move above this would be required to ease the prevailing selling pressure and improve the short-term structure. On the downside, support is seen at 22,350 and 22,180

reinforce the relative appeal of US assets and encourage continued portfolio reallocation away from emerging markets," Ponmudi said. Indian equities ended lower for the eighth consecutive week as foreign selling, ru-

pee weakness, elevated crude and rising global bond yields weighed on sentiment.

Last week, the Sensex tanked 1,986.04 points, or 2.68 per cent, and the Nifty plunged 718.55 points, or 3.10 per cent. In Septem-

ber, the BSE benchmark lost 4,476.98 points, or 5.81 per cent, and the Nifty fell 1,459.95 points, or 6 per cent.

"The RBI's policy decision will be the principal domestic trigger. The US Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) minutes will subsequently offer insights into the extent of support among US policymakers for further monetary tightening beyond the September rate increase," Hariselman Radhakrishnan, Founder & CEO of HST Wealth, a Research Analyst firm, said. From a technical perspective, the weekly RSI is placed at around 31.06, remaining well below the neutral 50 mark and indicating weak momentum.

The RSI is also significantly below its average near 46.27 and is approaching the oversold zone, suggesting that the

index remains under pressure but may see in-termittent technical pullbacks from lower levels, said analysts.

On the upside, immediate resistance is placed at 22,800 and 23,000. A sustained move above this zone would be required to ease the prevailing selling pressure and improve the short-term structure, they added. On the downside, support is seen at 22,350 and 22,180.

Global factors remain the dominant influence on market sentiment. Rising US Treasury yields, persistent inflation concerns and elevated energy prices keep investors cautious. The surge in long-term US bond yields also raised concerns over global financial conditions and the relative attractiveness of emerging-market assets.

On the domestic front,

economic activity remained resilient. India's industrial production growth accelerated to 8.0 per cent year-on-year in August from an upwardly revised 7.4 per cent in July. Manufacturing output grew 9 per cent, while electricity and gas supply expanded 12.3 per cent.

Developments in the energy market will remain a crucial trigger for market sentiment. Brent crude has retreated from its recent highs as crude exports through the Strait of Hormuz recovered closer to pre-war levels.

The global macroeconomic calendar will also remain important, with key US high-frequency data, including the nonfarm payrolls report and ISM Manufacturing PMI, likely to influence market sentiment.

Publication : Business Standard	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 8

Opec+ to keep Nov oil output steady

REUTERS

4 October

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries-Plus (Opec+) agreed to keep oil production targets steady for November at a meeting on Sunday, it said, in line with expectations that further output policy adjustments are unlikely until next year.

Seven core members of the

group comprising the Opec Countries and allies including Russia made the decision for November in a brief online meeting on Sunday. The core members are Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Oman.

Gulf Opec+ producers have been pumping well below output targets in the face of continuing export disruptions from the US-Israeli war on Iran,

with exports fluctuating at 60 per cent to 80 per cent of normal levels in recent months.

“The Opec+ group of seven kept their production ceilings unchanged, in line with market expectations. That said, despite rising flows through the Strait of Hormuz, their output levels remain well below quota,” said UBS analyst Giovanni Staudeno. “Consequently, the oil market remains tight.”

Publication : Business Standard (Hindi)	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 1

मौद्रिक नीति, तेल कीमत पर बाजार की नजर

भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक (आरबीआई) का ब्याज दर पर फैसला, टाटा कंसल्टेंसी सर्विसेज (टीसीएस) के तिमाही नतीजे, कच्चे तेल की कीमतें और वैश्विक बॉन्ड यील्ड इस हफ्ते शेयर बाजार की दिशा तय करने वाले प्रमुख कारक होंगे। विश्लेषकों ने कहा कि व्यापक आर्थिक आंकड़ों की घोषणाएं और विदेशी निवेशकों की गतिविधियां भी बाजार के रुख को प्रभावित करेंगी। आरबीआई की मौद्रिक नीति बैठक पर करीबी नजर रहेगी। इस सप्ताह कंपनियों के तिमाही नतीजों का सत्र भी शुरू होगा। सूचकांक में अधिक भार रखने वाली कंपनी टीसीएस और खुदरा क्षेत्र की प्रमुख कंपनी डीमार्ट समेत कई प्रमुख कंपनियां अपने नतीजे घोषित करेंगी। टीसीएस 8 अक्टूबर को सितंबर तिमाही के नतीजे घोषित करेगी।

Publication : Dainik Jagran (Hindi)	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 11

Headline: Oil producing countries will not increase crude oil production in November

नवंबर में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाएंगे तेल उत्पादक देश

मारको, रायटर: नवंबर में कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ेगा। दुनिया के प्रमुख तेल उत्पादक देशों के समूह ओपेक+ ने नवंबर के लिए कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को मौजूदा स्तर पर बनाए रखने पर सैद्धांतिक सहमति जताई है। ओपेक+ में पेट्रोलियम निर्यातक देशों का संगठन ओपेक और रूस समेत उसके सहयोगी देश शामिल हैं।

सूत्रों ने रविवार को बताया कि समूह के सात सदस्य नवंबर के उत्पादन लक्ष्य को मौजूदा स्तर पर बनाए रखने के पक्ष में हैं। पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष के कारण खाड़ी देशों से तेल का निर्यात अभी भी

सामान्य स्तर से काफी नीचे है। इसलिए ओपेक+ ने फिलहाल उत्पादन लक्ष्य में बदलाव नहीं करने का फैसला किया है। निर्यात में लगातार रुकावटों के कारण, खाड़ी क्षेत्र के ओपेक+ देश अपने उत्पादन लक्ष्यों से काफी कम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। सूत्रों का कहना है कि युद्ध की वजह से ओपेक+ के उत्पादन क्षमता की समीक्षा में भी देरी हुई है।

2027 के लिए अलग-अलग देशों के नए उत्पादन कोटे तय करने के लिए यह समीक्षा बेहद जरूरी है। समीक्षा में देरी से भविष्य के तेल उत्पादन क्षमता को लेकर भी अनिश्चितता बनी हुई है।

RBI policy, oil, bond yields to drive mkts

New Delhi, Oct. 4: RBI's interest rate decision, TCS' earnings, crude oil prices and global bond yields will be important factors to determine stock market movement this week, analysts said.

Macroeconomic data announcements and foreign investors' trading activity will also guide market trends, they added.

"RBI's monetary policy meeting will be closely watched. The policy stance, inflation outlook and growth projections will provide important cues on the near-term tra-

jectory of domestic interest rates. "This week will also mark the beginning of the earnings season, with index heavyweight TCS and retail major DMart among the key companies scheduled to announce their results," Ajit Mishra, SVP Research, Religare Broking, said.

"Crude oil remains the most immediate macroeconomic concern. Brent crude trading above \$100 a barrel continues to intensify pressure on India's external balances and inflation outlook," Ponmudi R, CEO, Enrich Money, said. — PTI

Publication : Financial Express	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 3

US SHIPMENTS MORE THAN TRIPLED TO 3.76 MT IN APRIL-SEPTEMBER

West Asia's share in import of LPG drops to 40% in H1

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, October 4

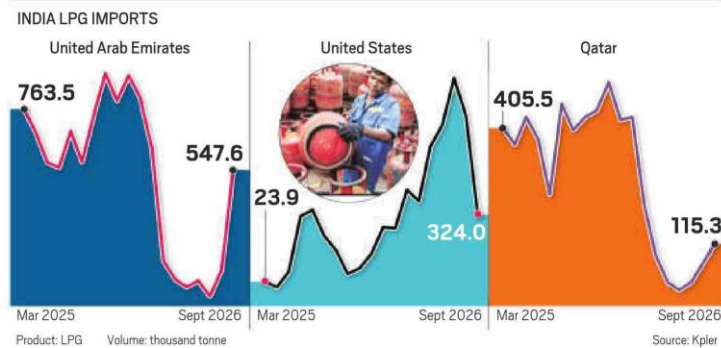
INDIA'S SOURCING OF cooking gas underwent a sharp shift in the first half of FY27, with LPG imports from West Asia plunging 71% year-on-year to 2.93 million tonne (MT) during April-September from 10.16 MT a year earlier, while shipments from the US more than tripled to emerge as the largest source, according to Kpler data.

West Asia's share in India's LPG imports consequently fell to 39.6% from 89.1% in the corresponding period last year. The US supplied 3.76 MT, up 232% from 1.13 MT, raising its share to 50.7% from 9.9%.

Overall LPG imports declined 35% to 7.41 MT during April-September from 11.41 MT a year earlier.

The fall in imports coincided with a sharp contraction in domestic LPG consumption. Data from the Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) showed LPG sales fell 14.93% to 13.797 MT during April-September from 16.218 MT in

SOURCING SHIFT



the year-ago period.

In September alone, LPG consumption dropped 9.15% year-on-year to 2.636 MT from 2.902 MT.

Kpler data show the shift away from traditional West Asian suppliers was broad-based during the first six months of FY27. LPG imports from the UAE declined to 1.30 MT from 3.82 MT, while ship-

ments from Qatar fell to about 306,000 tonne from 2.27 MT. Kuwait supplied around 367,000 tonne, down from 1.76 MT, while shipments from Saudi Arabia fell to about 293,000 tonne from 1.84 MT.

September, however, saw some recovery in West Asian cargoes.

Supplies from the region nearly doubled month-on-

month to about 909,000 tonne from 455,000 tonne in August, led by the UAE. UAE shipments jumped to 548,000 tonne from 194,000 tonne. Even so, West Asian supplies remained around 51% lower than the 1.86 MT received in September 2025. India's overall LPG imports in September stood at 1.39 MT, down 31.6% from 2.03 MT a year earlier.

Publication : Financial Express

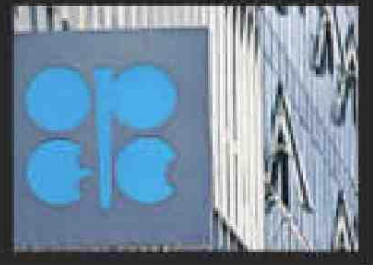
Editions : New Delhi

Date : 5 October 2026

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INTERNATIONAL | PAGE 11

**OPEC+ to keep Nov oil
output targets steady**



MOVE IN LINE WITH THEIR EXISTING ROADMAP

OPEC+ to keep output targets steady in Nov

SALMA EL WARDANY
& GRANT SMITH
October 4

MAJOR OPEC+ NATIONS agreed to keep oil production quotas unchanged next month, as conflict in West Asia continues to shutter swaths of the group's output.

A sub-group of seven countries led by Saudi Arabia and Russia will keep targets steady in November, the coalition said in a statement following a monthly video conference on Sunday. It's in line with their existing production roadmap.

The plans come as oil futures creep back up to the \$100-a-barrel mark and diesel hits records at the pump amid ongoing conflict in West Asia, spurring Group of Seven nations to release emergency stocks.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies had already signaled that they would pause production quota hikes through the end of this year, after agreeing a series of modest increases in the six

PRODUCTION DECISION

■ The plans come as oil futures creep back up to the \$100-a-barrel mark and diesel hits records at the pump



■ OPEC+ had signaled that they would pause production quota hikes through the end of this year

■ It will convene online again on November 1

months through August.

Those increases, largely symbolic because of the impact the Iran war has had on Persian Gulf output, theoretically unwound cutbacks made in 2023 and may give the group's Gulf members greater scope to boost output when the conflict abates.

The Iran war has blunted the impact of any decisions the group has made because production in leading OPEC members such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait remains signifi-

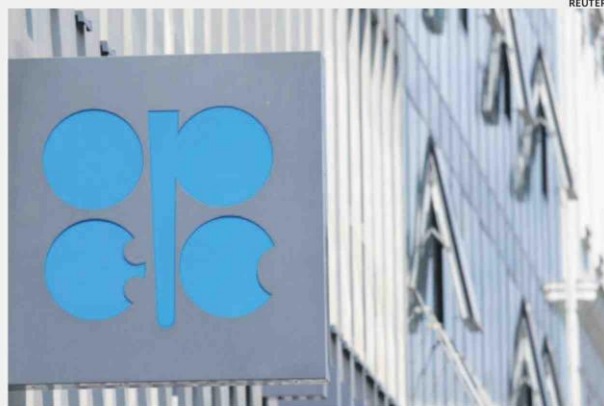
cantly below levels pumped before the conflict.

The seven-nation sub-group will convene online again on November 1, according to Sunday's statement. It will likely finalise plans for December at that gathering.

Another OPEC+ body, the Joint Ministerial Monitoring Committee, also met online on Sunday and reiterated its "concern regarding attacks on energy infrastructure" and their impact on market stability.

—BLOOMBERG

Publication : Mint	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 11



Opec+ agrees to keep oil output targets steady

The plans come as oil futures creep back up to the \$100-a-barrel mark and diesel hits records

Bloomberg
feedback@livemint.com

Major OPEC+ nations agreed to keep oil production quotas unchanged next month, as conflict in the Middle East continues to shutter swaths of the group's output.

A sub-group of seven countries led by Saudi Arabia and Russia will keep targets steady in November, the coalition said in a statement following a monthly video conference on Sunday.

It's in line with their existing production roadmap.

The plans come as oil futures creep back up to the \$100-a-barrel mark and diesel hits records at the pump amid the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, spurring the Group of Seven nations to release emergency stocks to calm the markets.

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies had already signalled that they would pause production quota hikes through the end of this year, after agreeing to a series of modest increases in the

six months through August.

Those increases, which were largely symbolic because of the impact that the US-Iran war has had on the Persian Gulf region's output, theoretically unwound cutbacks made back in 2023 and may give the group's Gulf members greater scope to boost output when the conflict abates.

The US-Iran war has blunted the impact of any decisions the grouping has made because the oil production in leading OPEC members such as Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait remains significantly below levels pumped before the conflict.

The seven-nation sub-group will convene online again on 1 November, according to Sunday's statement. It will likely finalize plans for December at that gathering.

The alliance's next major decision will be whether to restore another layer of halted output taken offline in 2022, a complicated process likely to be shaped by the outcome of an ongoing audit of members' production capacity.

Policy for next year will be settled at a full ministerial meeting on 29 November.

IEA RELEASES 325 MILLION OIL BARRELS AMID WEST ASIA CRISIS

AGENCIES
PARIS

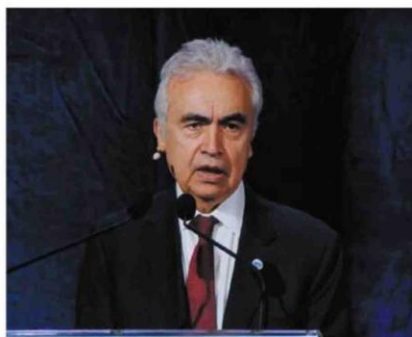
Around 325 million barrels of oil have so far been released under the International Energy Agency's (IEA) collective action announced in March to address disruptions to global energy supplies amid the West Asia conflict, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the 400 million barrels originally pledged, IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol said.

According to a statement issued by the IEA on Friday, Birol made the remarks during a G7 Leaders' video meeting on energy security and markets, where discussions focused on the continuing pressures in

global energy markets, particularly severe constraints in diesel supplies.

At the meeting, Birol underlined that the impact of the Strait of Hormuz crisis on energy markets remains acute, particularly for diesel, while highlighting the IEA's ongoing efforts to support global energy security.

"Around 325 million barrels of the IEA collective action announced on 11 March have so far been released, representing over 80% of the 400 million barrels originally pledged in the action. This has played a significant role in plugging the supply gap and reassuring markets in such unprecedented times," Birol said, as per the statement.



IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol

The IEA Executive Director said crude oil exports from the Middle East have recovered significantly, but refined-product flows remain severely constrained.

He said Ukrainian attacks on Russian refineries have

further exacerbated the situation for diesel, resulting in tighter markets and higher prices and creating significant economic risks.

The remarks came as G7 leaders discussed measures to stabilise near-term ener-

gy supplies and strengthen longer-term resilience in global energy markets.

The latest development follows the IEA's March decision to release 400 million barrels of emergency oil stocks to mitigate disruptions in global energy supplies caused by the ongoing West Asia conflict.

In a video statement issued on March 11, Birol said the conflict had severely affected global oil and gas markets, particularly through the Strait of Hormuz, and said the emergency release was aimed at offsetting lost supplies.

"IEA countries will be making 400 million barrels of oil available. I repeat, 400 million barrels of oil available to the market to offset the supply

lost through the effective closure of the Strait. This is a major action aiming to alleviate the immediate impacts of the disruption in markets. But, to be clear, the most important thing for a return to stable flows of oil and gas is the resumption of transit through the Strait of Hormuz," Birol said. He had also said that the decision was taken unanimously by IEA countries and represented the largest-ever release of emergency oil stocks in the agency's history. Meanwhile, G7 leaders have pledged a coordinated release of 100 million barrels through the IEA to ease surging energy prices and address continuing pressures in refined-product markets, particularly diesel.



Rational Analysis

S MURLIDHARAN

Of the oil paradoxes facing both India as well as the USA

It makes logistical sense for India to import crude from the Middle East and Russia, but it will have to contend with the threat of US sanctions

Reliance, India's largest forex earner, imports heavy crude oil and exports mostly aviation fuel after refining the imported crude in its giant refineries in Jamnagar. With nature being niggardly in bestowing India with oil reserves, the country imports nearly 80% of the crude. While the public sector refineries cater to the domestic demand, Reliance ships a sizeable part of its petroleum products abroad without having to worry about hedging its foreign exchange risks—it pays for its imports with the export earnings, which is technically known in the forex lingo as a natural hedge. Its state-of-the-art refineries are paying it rich dividends. Reliance promoters understood the oil business only too well—access to crude is not enough; it takes refineries to make the crude usable and saleable.

The US paradox is equally interesting but a lot more involved and complicated. It has ample crude oil production from its shale extraction fields but is exported to refineries abroad, mainly in Asia and the Middle East, where refineries are equipped to refine light or sweet crude. The refineries in the US, built decades ago, are equipped only to refine imported heavy,

high-sulphur crude from places like Canada, Mexico, the Middle East, and, lately, Venezuela in its backyard. The access to bountiful Venezuelan crude, gained recently in copious quantities, will keep the US refineries going, earning enormous export earnings.

Shale gas technology is also known as horizontal drilling or fracking, unlike the deep drilling involved in conventional extraction of crude both onshore and offshore. It costs a lot more in terms of millions of gallons of water and chemical additives per well required, straining local water supplies. Groundwater contamination risks, methane leaks, and localised seismic activity (earthquakes) also raise environmental concerns. BTW, high carbon footprints and massive water consumption driven by data centres and cooling systems are also the downsides of AI, whose sceptics are growing by the day. In other words, shale gas and AI face similar hurdles that are by no means superficial. Both guzzle enormous amounts of power, necessitating fresh investments in power generation in the US.

Regarding the twin conflicting and alternative options of horizontal and deep drilling in the US, the dilemma is resolved by the dawning realisation that instead of pay-

ing high costs to retool existing refineries, it makes greater economic sense to export a large amount of its own light crude to international markets (such as Asia) while continuing to import the heavy crude needed for its refineries. Furthermore, moving oil across the vast US landscape via pipelines can be logistically difficult or restricted by laws like the Jones Act, making regional imports more efficient for certain coastal areas. Nevertheless, to novices' minds, the export of crude alongside its imports strikes as odd.

Reliance, too, has played its oil cards well. It has two giant refineries in Jamnagar. The older, first unit, built in 1998, operates in the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) and primarily caters to the domestic market. The newer unit, built in 2008, operates as an export-only Special Economic Zone (SEZ) unit, sending fuels like diesel and ATF to international markets. So, the criticism that Reliance ignores the domestic market in search of export earnings is not well founded. Reliance sources its crude requirements from countries like Iraq and Saudi Arabia, supplying a significant baseline portion of the crude processed at the Jamnagar Refinery complex in Gujarat under long-term deals. The Reliance oil

strategy is of a piece with Japan's of importing only to export after value addition.

The US accounts for 89% of the global shale gas production. Other producers are Canada, Argentina, and China. India does not produce shale gas on a commercial scale due to a combination of severe water scarcity, complex geology, high costs, and regulatory hurdles. Shale gas extraction relies on hydraulic fracturing (or fracking, a technique that shoots millions of gallons of water, sand, and chemicals deep into the rock to release gas). Many shale-rich basins in India sit in dry areas that already struggle with severe water shortages and heavy demands from farming. Using millions of litres of fresh water per well risks draining local groundwater and polluting underground aquifers. In short, India suffers from a double whammy—both deep drilling and horizontal drilling circumscribed and discouraged by nature.

Oil is thus our soft underbelly. Its gargantuan imports render our currency weak. Geopolitics, like the ongoing US-Iran war, catches India in the crosshairs. It makes logistical sense for India to import crude from its neighbourhood, namely the Middle East and Russia, but it will have to contend with the threat

of US sanctions if it opts for much larger imports from Russia and Iran. A war-torn Middle East is facing blockades on the Hormuz Straits. Importing from Venezuela and the US is costlier due to extra freight and insurance payable for the much longer distance and time.

Indian Railways has electrified 99.6% of its broad-gauge network, covering over 70,000 route kilometres (RKM), thus easing the burden of excessive dependence on fossil fuels to that extent. Electric cars and scooters are also gaining acceptance gradually despite their higher costs. On long-haul routes exceeding 1,000 km, sea and river transport can be 30% to 40% cheaper per tonne-kilometre than traditional road transport. The current modal share of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in India's freight movement is approximately 2%, with a government target to raise it to 5%. Much more, including saving import bills on fossil fuels, can be achieved by making rail and water transport more common. Air travel is the most expensive fuel guzzler, calling for its gradual displacement through faster and more comfortable rail travel.

S Murlidharan is a freelance columnist and writes on economics, business, legal and taxation issues.

Publication : The Hindu Business Line	Editions : New Delhi
Date :5 October 2026	Page : 4

OPEC+ to keep oil output targets steady in Nov

Major OPEC+ nations agreed to keep oil production quotas unchanged next month, as the conflict in the Middle East continues to shutter swaths of the group's output. A sub-group of seven countries, led by Saudi Arabia and Russia, will keep targets steady in November, the coalition said in a statement following a monthly video conference on Sunday. It's in line with their existing production roadmap. OPEC+ had already signalled that it would pause production quota hikes through the end of this year. BLOOMBERG

OPEC+ to keep Nov oil output targets steady

London/Moscow: OPEC+ agreed to keep oil production targets steady for November at a meeting on Sunday, it said, in line with expectations that further

output policy adjustments are unlikely until next year. Seven core members of the group comprising the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies including Russia made the decision for November in a brief online meeting on Sunday. REUTERS

Green Energy Corridor III: Tackling India's renewable power bottleneck

Pratyush Deep
New Delhi, October 4

LAST WEEK (September 30), the Centre approved the third phase of the Green Energy Corridor (GEC), with an outlay of Rs 1.86 lakh crore, aimed at facilitating the evacuation of up to 135 gigawatts (GW) of renewable energy (RE). Evacuation refers to the process of transferring electricity generated from renewable sources to the places where consumers are located.

This comes as India's rapidly expanding RE capacity is posing a growing challenge to its power grid: ensuring that electricity generated from renewable sources can be evacuated and absorbed by the grid when and where it is needed.

GEC is a flagship govern-

ment programme aimed at building dedicated transmission infrastructure to integrate large-scale RE, such as solar and wind power, into the national power grid.

Green Energy Corridor programme

For the first time, GEC includes a dedicated battery energy storage component, with provisions for deploying 50 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of Battery Energy Storage Systems.

Energy storage systems can store excess renewable electricity during high generation and discharge it when demand rises but power generation is low.

Transmission bottlenecks and grid congestion, particularly during high solar generation in the daytime, are resulting in re-

newable power being curtailed or facing restrictions on evacuation. The challenge is becoming more pronounced as renewable capacity expands faster than the associated transmission infrastructure.

Of the scheme's total outlay, over Rs 1.36 lakh crore has been earmarked for developing intra-state transmission systems (InSTS), while Rs 50,000 crore has been allocated for 50 GWh of BESS. It entails total Central Financial Support of Rs 54,082 crore, which the Centre said will help offset intra-state transmission charges and keep power costs lower for end users.

Under the InSTS component, all greenfield projects will be implemented through tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB) route, while brownfield



Centre has approved Rs 1.86 lakh crore GEC-III to evacuate up to 135 GW of renewable energy. REUTERS

upgrades and network-strengthening works will be undertaken on a cost-plus basis (CPB). Under TBCB, private transmission companies compete to develop and operate a project at a competitively de-

termined tariff, whereas the CPB model means the project cost and an approved return are recovered through the regulated tariff.

Infra creation, hurdles

Santosh Kumar Sarangi, Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), had told the media that India is expected to add around 400 GW of RE capacity between 2030 and 2035-36, requiring about 160 GW of additional InSTS infrastructure. Of this, GEC-III is expected to support 135 GW of infrastructure creation at the state level.

Sarangi said the scheme is expected to support renewable power evacuation while also helping decentralise RE capac-

ity, which has so far been concentrated in five states. He said proposals have been received from at least 13 states along with transmission lines to be part of GEC-III. This would expand GEC's geographical coverage, with GEC-I having been implemented across eight states and GEC-II across seven states.

The scheme is also expected to boost private-sector participation in state-level transmission infrastructure. Greenfield projects, traditionally developed by states largely on CPB using budgetary resources or loans, would now be opened to TBCB, he said.

Notably, MNRE is implementing GEC in two phases to augment transmission lines and transformation capacity through InSTS and ISTS net-

works. But there have been implementation delays.

Sarangi said GEC-I is expected to be completed by March 2027, while all projects under GEC-II are expected to be completed by 2028. He added there will be a steering committee at the Cabinet Secretary level, which will monitor progress of GEC-III and GEC-II twice a year.

Transmission constraints are seen as a major challenge in evacuation of power from RE sources. During FY26, around 6,900 GWh of clean electricity faced restrictions owing to a mismatch between the rapid pace of RE deployment and commissioning of associated transmission infrastructure, latest government data shows.

FULL REPORT ON

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Rate call, oil prices, bond yields to drive market: Analysts

New Delhi: RBI's interest rate decision, TCS' earnings, crude oil prices and global bond yields will be important factors to determine stock market movement this week, analysts said. Macroeconomic data announcements and foreign investors' trading

activity will also guide market trends, they added.

"This week will mark the beginning of the earnings season, with index heavyweight TCS and retail major DMart among the key companies scheduled to announce their results," Ajit

Mishra, SVP research, Religare Broking, said. On the data front, India's final HSBC Services PMI and Composite PMI readings for Sept are scheduled to be released on Oct 6. TCS is slated to announce its Sept quarter earnings on Oct 8. AGENCIES

Headline	Arunachal explores geothermal energy potential for remote and border areas		
Publication	Asia Post	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Arunachal explores geothermal energy potential for remote and border areas

<https://asiapost.in/arunachal-explores-geothermal-energy-potential-for-remote-and-border-areas/>

Itanagar, Oct 3 (IANS) Arunachal Pradesh is exploring the potential of geothermal energy to provide clean, reliable and locally generated power, particularly in remote and strategically located border areas of the state, Science and Technology Minister Dasanglu Pul said on Saturday. Pul, accompanied by Centre for Earth Sciences and Himalayan Studies (CESHS) Director Tana Tage and geologists from the department, visited the ONGC Geothermal Project at Puga Valley in Ladakh to study geothermal exploration, drilling and clean-energy generation under high-altitude Himalayan conditions. The visit assumes significance as geothermal prospects have been identified in the Mago-Thingbu belt of Tawang district, with the state estimating a potential of around 10-15 MW. Scientific investigations into Arunachal Pradesh's geothermal resources have been underway for several years. In March 2024, CESHS, in collaboration with the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and Iceland-based Geotropy, carried out field investigations and geological structural mapping of hot-spring sites at Mago, Thingbu and other locations. The studies are aimed at assessing geothermal resources for applications including electricity generation, heating and cooling, agricultural produce drying and other locally suitable clean-energy uses. CESHS and government-owned Oil India Limited subsequently moved towards pre-feasibility studies involving surface and subsurface investigations at Mago, Thingbu, Damteng and Tsechu in Tawang district. The Centre has also reported field investigations at five geothermal sites in Tawang Damteng, Grengkhar, Mago, Thingbu and Tsechu where samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with immense natural resources, and our endeavour is to harness this potential responsibly for a sustainable future, Pul said. She said the insights gained from the Puga project would strengthen the state's efforts to explore geothermal energy, especially for remote and strategically located border areas.

Headline	Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to \$9.89 per MMBtu, APM cap at \$7		
Publication	Business Standard	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to \$9.89 per MMBtu, APM cap at \$7

https://www.business-standard.com/economy/news/govt-raises-deepwater-gas-price-ceiling-to-9-89-per-mmbtu-apm-cap-at-7-126100400148_1.html

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from \$8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at \$7 per MMBtu. The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling. The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields. For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC. The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser and power. For gas produced from new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at \$7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would accordingly be up to \$7.70 per MMBtu. The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas. In April 2023, the government shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at \$6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by \$0.25 annually after a two-year freeze. The APM ceiling was raised to \$6.75 per MMBtu from April 2025 and moved to \$7 in April this year. Before the 2023 reform, APM gas prices were revised every six months based on international gas benchmarks and had fluctuated sharply, ranging from \$1.79 per MMBtu in 2021 to \$8.57 in the six months ended March 2023. The separate regime for deepwater and other difficult fields was introduced to encourage investment in India's technically challenging hydrocarbon resources by allowing producers greater pricing and marketing flexibility. Reliance Industries and its partner BP produce gas from the KG-D6 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin, one of India's key deepwater gas-producing areas. Natural gas is a key feedstock for fertiliser production and is also used in power generation and by city gas distributors to supply compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped natural gas (PNG). Changes in domestic gas prices can therefore affect input costs across these sectors. (Only the headline and picture of this report may have been reworked by the Business Standard staff; the rest of the content is auto-generated from a syndicated feed.) First Published: Oct 04 2026 | 11:53 AM IST

Headline	અંકલેશ્વર: ONGC કોલોની ખાતે ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘનું ત્રિવાર્ષિક અધિવેશન યોજાયું, હોદ્દાદારોની વરણી		
Publication	Connect Gujarat	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

અંકલેશ્વર: ONGC કોલોની ખાતે ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘનું ત્રિવાર્ષિક અધિવેશન યોજાયું, હોદ્દાદારોની વરણી

<https://gujarati.connectgujarat.com/the-triennial-conference-of-the-bharatiya-mazdoor-sangh-was-held-at-the-ongc-colony-in-ankleshwar/>

અંકલેશ્વરમાં કરાયુ આયોજન ઓ.એન.જી.સી.ખાતે આયોજન ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘ દ્વારા આયોજન ત્રિવાર્ષિક અધિવેશન યોજાયું હોદ્દાદારોની કરાય વરણી અંકલેશ્વર ઓએનજીસી કોલોની ખાતે ભરૂચ જિલ્લા ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘનું ત્રિવાર્ષિક અધિવેશનનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું .જેમાં ભરૂચ જિલ્લાની કારોબારીની રચના કરવામાં આવી હતી. ભરૂચ જિલ્લા ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘ દ્વારા અંકલેશ્વર ઓએનજીસી કોલોનીમાં આવેલ ઓડિટોરિયમ ખાતે ત્રિવાર્ષિક અધિવેશનનું આયોજન કરવામાં આવ્યું હતું.આ અધિવેશનમાં રાષ્ટ્રીય સ્વયં સેવક સંઘ અને લઘુ ઉદ્યોગ ભારતીના બળદેવ પ્રજાપતિ સહીત ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘના હોદ્દાદારો અને મોટી સંખ્યામાં કામદારો ઉપસ્થિત રહ્યા હતા. કાર્યક્રમ દરમિયાન શ્રમિકોના હિતો, સંગઠનની મજબૂતી અને આગામી સમયના આયોજનો અંગે વિગતવાર ચર્ચા-વિચારણા કરવામાં આવી હતી. આ પ્રસંગે ભરૂચ જિલ્લા ભારતીય મજદૂર સંઘની નવી કારોબારીની જાહેરાત કરાય હતી. શ્રમિકોના પ્રશ્નોને વાચા આપવા અને સંગઠનને નવી ઊર્જા આપવા માટે પ્રમુખ તરીકે પ્રતિક પટેલ ,કોષાધ્યક્ષ તરીકે સ્નેહલ પંચાલ સહીત હોદ્દાદારોની વરણી તેમજ વિવિધ ઉદ્યોગોમાંથી 25 જેટલા કારોબારી સભ્યોની સર્વાનુમતે વરણી કરવામાં આવી હતી.

Headline	सरकार ने प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमत सीमा बढ़ाई, कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत		
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सरकार ने प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमत सीमा बढ़ाई, कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत

<http://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/newz+fatafat-epaper-newzfata/sarakar+ne+prakritik+gaiss+ki+kimat+sima+badhai+kampaniyo+ko+milegi+rahat-newsid-n729153674>

नई कीमत सीमा का ऐलान नई दिल्ली, चार अक्टूबर: सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा को बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दिया है। यह संशोधित मूल्य सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक प्रभावी रहेगी। पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। गैस उत्पादन पर प्रभाव यह परिवर्तन गहरे समुद्र, अत्यधिक गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर स्थिर रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, इन कठिन क्षेत्रों से गैस निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और मूल्य निर्धारण की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए एक अधिकतम मूल्य सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत नई सीमा के बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की संभावना है, क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) के अनुसार, यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस की कीमत हालांकि, वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर बनी रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका उपयोग शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है। नए कुओं से गैस की कीमत ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नए कुओं से निकाली गई गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत का 'प्रीमियम' देने की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था। गैस की कीमतों का प्रभाव इसके तहत गैस की कीमत को कच्चे तेल के आयात मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से जोड़ा गया, साथ ही न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत की सीमा तय की गई। एपीएम गैस की अधिकतम कीमत अप्रैल, 2025 में बढ़ाकर 6.75 डॉलर और अप्रैल, 2026 में सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की गई। प्राकृतिक गैस उर्वरक उत्पादन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल है। घरेलू गैस की कीमतों पर असर इसका उपयोग बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ शहर गैस वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएनजी और पाइप के माध्यम से घरों में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) में भी किया जाता है। ऐसे में घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बदलाव का असर इन क्षेत्रों की लागत पर पड़ सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, सरकार के इस निर्णय से कठिन और महंगे गैस क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कंपनियों को अधिक कीमत वसूलने की संभावना मिलेगी, जबकि ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाली गैस की कीमत सीमा फिलहाल सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू पर बनी रहेगी।

Headline	गैस की कीमतों पर सरकार का बड़ा फैसला! रिलायंस-BP को मिली राहत, जानें नई दरें		
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गैस की कीमतों पर सरकार का बड़ा फैसला! रिलायंस-BP को मिली राहत, जानें नई दरें

<http://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/dainik+jaagran-epaper-jaagran/gais+ki+kimato+par+sarakar+ka+bada+phaisala+rilayansbp+ko+mili+rahat+jane+nai+dare-newsid-n729154725>

ए जेंसी, नई दिल्ली। सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। यह बदलाव गहरे समुद्र, बेहद-गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लि. के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर ही कायम रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के तहत ऐसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से गैस निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और कीमत तय करने की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा एक अधिकतम कीमत सीमा तय की जाती है। नई सीमा बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की उम्मीद है, क्योंकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, यह गैस के लिए यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। लेकिन वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका इस्तेमाल शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में होता है। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों के नए कुओं से निकालने वाली गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत के 'प्रीमियम' की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था। इसके तहत गैस की कीमत को कच्चे तेल के आयात मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से जोड़ा गया, साथ ही न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत की सीमा तय की गई। एपीएम गैस की अधिकतम कीमत अप्रैल, 2025 में बढ़ाकर 6.75 डॉलर और अप्रैल, 2026 में सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की गई। प्राकृतिक गैस उर्वरक उत्पादन में प्रमुख कच्चा माल है। इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ शहर गैस वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएनजी और पाइप के जरिये घरों में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति में भी किया जाता है। ऐसे में घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बदलाव का असर इन क्षेत्रों की लागत पर पड़ सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, सरकार के इस फैसले से मुश्किल और महंगे गैस क्षेत्रों में काम कर रही कंपनियों को अधिक कीमत वसूलने की गुंजाइश मिलेगी, जबकि ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाली गैस की कीमत सीमा फिलहाल सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू पर बनी रहेगी। Upcoming Dividend: इस हफ्ते डिविडेंड, स्टॉक स्प्लिट और बोनस शेयर की रिकॉर्ड डेट्स; किन शेयरों पर रखें नजर

Headline	Deepwater gas gets costlier as government hikes price ceiling - Check new rate		
Publication	ET Now	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Deepwater gas gets costlier as government hikes price ceiling - Check new rate

<https://www.etnownews.com/economy/deepwater-gas-gets-costlier-as-government-hikes-price-ceiling-check-new-rate-article-156271665>

Deepwater gas price: In April 2023, the government shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at USD 6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by USD 0.25 annually after a two-year freeze. Deepwater gas price: The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields, such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP, to USD 9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, 2026, from USD 8.90. The ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) and Oil India Limited (OIL) was kept at USD 7 per MMBtu, PTI reported.

Headline	Arunachal explores geothermal energy potential through Puga project visit		
Publication	Echoof Arunachal	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Arunachal explores geothermal energy potential through Puga project visit

http://echoofarunachal.in/news_details.php?nid=39371

ITANAGAR, Oct 3: Science and Technology Minister Dasanglu Pul, accompanied by Er Tana Tage, Director, Centre for Earth Sciences and Himalayan Studies (CES&HS), officials of the Department of Science and Technology, Oil India Limited (OIL) and representatives of SEROS Energy, on Saturday visited the Puga Valley Geothermal Project in Ladakh to study geothermal exploration, deep drilling and power generation in high-altitude Himalayan conditions. The delegation was received at the Puga geothermal site by ONGC Project Manager Sanjay Kumar and other officials and technical personnel of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Limited (ONGC). During the visit, the delegation was briefed on ONGC's geothermal drilling programme at Puga Valley, including the development of deep geothermal wells and the proposed 1 MWe pilot geothermal power plant. The project has achieved a significant milestone with the successful drilling of geothermal wells to a depth of 1,000 metres at an elevation of more than 4,400 metres above mean sea level. The delegation visited the geothermal production well and associated drilling facilities, where ONGC officials explained the drilling methodology, well design, well development and testing procedures. Discussions also covered the operational challenges of geothermal drilling in the high-altitude Himalayan terrain, including difficult logistics, limited working windows and the need for specialised drilling and well-control practices. The interaction provided the Arunachal delegation with first-hand insights into the planning, execution and monitoring of deep geothermal wells and the challenges involved in developing subsurface geothermal resources from surface manifestations. Speaking during the interaction, Pul appreciated the efforts of ONGC and its technical partners in advancing geothermal energy development in the country. She emphasised the importance of inter-institutional collaboration, technical knowledge sharing and technology transfer to accelerate geothermal exploration in the Northeast, particularly in Arunachal Pradesh. Arunachal Pradesh has several geothermal manifestations associated with its Himalayan geological setting. CES&HS is undertaking systematic studies to assess the state's geothermal potential, particularly in Tawang district. The Centre is currently engaged in geological, structural, geochemical and geophysical investigations at promising sites including Mago, Thingbu, Damteng, Tsechu and Dirang. It has also undertaken pre-feasibility studies for deeper characterisation of geothermal systems in Tawang. The Puga visit is expected to provide useful technical and operational inputs for the ongoing investigations and future deep-drilling programmes in Arunachal Pradesh. The experience gained from ONGC's work in the challenging terrain is considered relevant to other Himalayan regions where difficult accessibility and climatic conditions pose challenges to geothermal exploration. The visit also underscored the state government's efforts to explore clean, indigenous and reliable energy sources and assess geothermal energy as a potential component of Arunachal Pradesh's renewable energy portfolio. Subscribe for our daily news

Headline	Arunachal geologists study ONGC Ladakh geothermal project to plan clean power for border belts		
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Arunachal geologists study ONGC Ladakh geothermal project to plan clean power for border belts

<https://www.edexlive.com/news/arunachal-geologists-study-ongc-ladakh-geothermal-project-to-plan-clean-power-for-border-belts>

State science team analyses high-altitude geothermal systems in Ladakh to evaluate clean-energy generation across isolated frontier zones Updated on Itanagar, Oct 3 (IANS): Arunachal Pradesh is exploring the potential of geothermal energy to provide clean, reliable and locally generated power, particularly in remote and strategically located border areas of the state, Science and Technology Minister Dasanglu Pul said on Saturday. Pul, accompanied by Centre for Earth Sciences and Himalayan Studies (CESHS) Director Tana Tage and geologists from the department, visited the ONGC Geothermal Project at Puga Valley in Ladakh to study geothermal exploration, drilling and clean-energy generation under high-altitude Himalayan conditions. The visit assumes significance as geothermal prospects have been identified in the Mago-Thingbu belt of Tawang district, with the state estimating a potential of around 10-15 MW. Scientific investigations into Arunachal Pradesh's geothermal resources have been underway for several years. In March 2024, CESHS, in collaboration with the Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and Iceland-based Geotropy, carried out field investigations and geological structural mapping of hot-spring sites at Mago, Thingbu and other locations. The studies are aimed at assessing geothermal resources for applications including electricity generation, heating and cooling, agricultural produce drying and other locally suitable clean-energy uses. CESHS and government-owned Oil India Limited subsequently moved towards pre-feasibility studies involving surface and subsurface investigations at Mago, Thingbu, Damteng and Tsechu in Tawang district. The Centre has also reported field investigations at five geothermal sites in Tawang -- Damteng, Grengkhar, Mago, Thingbu and Tsechu -- where samples were collected for geochemical analysis. Arunachal Pradesh is blessed with immense natural resources, and our endeavour is to harness this potential responsibly for a sustainable future, Pul said. She said the insights gained from the Puga project would strengthen the state's efforts to explore geothermal energy, especially for remote and strategically located border areas. Pul also appreciated ONGC and its execution partner SEROS for sharing their technical expertise and field experience. This report was published from a syndicated wire feed. Apart from the headline, the EdexLive Desk has not edited the copy.

Headline	India hikes deepwater gas price ceiling to \$9.89 for difficult fields; Reliance-BP's KG-D6 to benefit		
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India hikes deepwater gas price ceiling to \$9.89 for difficult fields; Reliance-BP's KG-D6 to benefit

<https://eflip.in/india-hikes-deepwater-gas-price-ceiling-to-9-89-for-difficult-fields-reliance-bps-kq-d6-to-benefit/>

The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to USD 9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from USD 8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at USD 7 per MMBtu. The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling. The higher ceiling could provide some relief to producers developing India's more technically challenging offshore gas resources, where production costs are generally higher than those from mature onshore and legacy fields. For gas produced by ONGC and OIL from their nomination fields, the government has notified an APM price of USD 11.22 per MMBtu for October, but the actual price remains capped at USD 7 per MMBtu, according to PPAC. The APM gas price applies to gas produced from the legacy fields of state-owned ONGC and OIL and is used by priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser and power. For gas produced from new wells of ONGC and OIL in their nomination blocks, the government allows a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the APM price for October capped at USD 7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas would accordingly be up to USD 7.70 per MMBtu. The higher price for new-well gas is aimed at incentivising ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while maintaining the existing ceiling for gas from their older, legacy fields. India follows separate pricing mechanisms for gas from legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas. In April 2023, the government shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at USD 6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by USD 0.25 annually after a two-year freeze. The APM ceiling was raised to USD 6.75 per MMBtu from April 2025 and moved to USD 7 in April this year. Before the 2023 reform, APM gas prices were revised every six months based on international gas benchmarks and had fluctuated sharply, ranging from USD 1.79 per MMBtu in 2021 to USD 8.57 in the six months ended March 2023. The separate regime for deepwater and other difficult fields was introduced to encourage investment in India's technically challenging hydrocarbon resources by allowing producers greater pricing and marketing flexibility. Reliance Industries and its partner BP produce gas from the KG-D6 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin, one of India's key deepwater gas-producing areas. Natural gas is a key feedstock for fertiliser production and is also used in power generation and by city gas distributors to supply compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped natural gas (PNG). Changes in domestic gas prices can therefore affect input costs across these sectors. Leave a comment

Headline	सरकार ने मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस की मूल्य सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय की		
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सरकार ने मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस की मूल्य सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय की

<https://www.ibc24.in/business/govt-hikes-gas-price-cap-for-vulnerable-fields-to-usd-989-per-mmbtu-3780961.html>

नयी दिल्ली, चार अक्टूबर (भाषा) सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। यह बदलाव गहरे समुद्र, बेहद-गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लि. के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर ही कायम रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के तहत ऐसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से गैस निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और कीमत तय करने की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा एक अधिकतम कीमत सीमा तय की जाती है। नई सीमा बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की उम्मीद है, क्योंकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, यह गैस के लिए यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। लेकिन वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका इस्तेमाल शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में होता है। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों के नए कुओं से निकालने वाली गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत के 'प्रीमियम' की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था। इसके तहत गैस की कीमत को कच्चे तेल के आयात मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से जोड़ा गया, साथ ही न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत की सीमा तय की गई। एपीएम गैस की अधिकतम कीमत अप्रैल, 2025 में बढ़ाकर 6.75 डॉलर और अप्रैल, 2026 में सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की गई। प्राकृतिक गैस उर्वरक उत्पादन में प्रमुख कच्चा माल है। इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ शहर गैस वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएनजी और पाइप के जरिये घरों में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति में भी किया जाता है। ऐसे में घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बदलाव का असर इन क्षेत्रों की लागत पर पड़ सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, सरकार के इस फैसले से मुश्किल और महंगे गैस क्षेत्रों में काम कर रही कंपनियों को अधिक कीमत वसूलने की गुंजाइश मिलेगी, जबकि ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाली गैस की कीमत सीमा फिलहाल सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू पर बनी रहेगी। भाषा अजय अजय अजय

Headline	गैस की कीमतों पर सरकार का बड़ा फैसला! रिलायंस-BP को मिली राहत, जानें नई दरें		
Publication	Jagran	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

गैस की कीमतों पर सरकार का बड़ा फैसला! रिलायंस-BP को मिली राहत, जानें नई दरें

<https://www.jagran.com/business/biz-govt-raises-gas-price-cap-for-difficult-fields-to-9-89-dollar-40393982.html>

सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर ...और पढ़ें मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस की कीमत बढ़ी, रिलायंस-बीपी को राहत HighLights मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से गैस की अधिकतम कीमत \$9.89 प्रति एमएमबीटीयू। यह नई कीमत सीमा 1 अक्टूबर, 2026 से प्रभावी होगी। ओएनजीसी, ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों की कीमत \$7 पर स्थिर। एजेंसी, नई दिल्ली। सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। यह बदलाव गहरे समुद्र, बेहद-गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लि. के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर ही कायम रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के तहत ऐसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से गैस निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और कीमत तय करने की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा एक अधिकतम कीमत सीमा तय की जाती है। नई सीमा बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की उम्मीद है, क्योंकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, यह गैस के लिए यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। लेकिन वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका इस्तेमाल शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में होता है। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों के नए कुओं से निकालने वाली गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत के 'प्रीमियम' की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था। इसके तहत गैस की कीमत को कच्चे तेल के आयात मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से जोड़ा गया, साथ ही न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत की सीमा तय की गई। एपीएम गैस की अधिकतम कीमत अप्रैल, 2025 में बढ़ाकर 6.75 डॉलर और अप्रैल, 2026 में सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की गई। प्राकृतिक गैस उर्वरक उत्पादन में प्रमुख कच्चा माल है। इसका इस्तेमाल बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ शहर गैस वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएनजी और पाइप के जरिये घरों में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति में भी किया जाता है। ऐसे में घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बदलाव का असर इन क्षेत्रों की लागत पर पड़ सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, सरकार के इस फैसले से मुश्किल और महंगे गैस क्षेत्रों में काम कर रही कंपनियों को अधिक कीमत वसूलने की गुंजाइश मिलेगी, जबकि ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाली गैस की कीमत सीमा फिलहाल सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू पर बनी रहेगी। यह भी पढ़ें- Upcoming Dividend: इस हफ्ते डिविडेंड, स्टॉक स्प्लिट और बोनस शेयर की रिकॉर्ड डेट्स; किन शेयरों पर रखें नजर बिजनेस से जुड़ी हर जरूरी खबर, मार्केट अपडेट और पर्सनल फाइनेंस टिप्स के लिए फॉलो करें

Headline	Deepwater gas price ceiling hiked to \$9.89 per MMBtu; APM cap at \$7		
Publication	MSN India	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	5 Oct 2026		

Deepwater gas price ceiling hiked to \$9.89 per MMBtu; APM cap at \$7

<https://www.msn.com/en-in/money/economy/deepwater-gas-price-ceiling-hiked-to-9-89-per-mmbtu-apm-cap-at-7/ar-AA2dwkRv>

Author: NDTV Profit Desk The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields, including deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries, to \$9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months starting October 1, 2026. The new ceiling is up from \$8.90 per MMBtu and will remain in effect until March 31, 2027, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The revised ceiling applies to technically challenging offshore resources such as Reliance Industries and BP's KG-D6 block in the Krishna-Godavari basin. Producers of gas from these fields have marketing and pricing freedom under government policy, but prices remain subject to a government-notified ceiling. The increase might provide some relief to producers developing India's more challenging offshore gas resources, where exploration and production costs are generally higher than those associated with mature onshore and legacy fields. The separate pricing regime was introduced to encourage investment and accelerate development of difficult hydrocarbon reserves. For October, the government has notified an administered price mechanism (APM) gas price of \$11.22 per MMBtu for ONGC and OIL's nomination fields, but the actual price remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu. APM gas is supplied to priority sectors including city gas distribution, fertiliser manufacturing and power generation. For gas produced from new wells in ONGC and OIL's nomination blocks, producers are permitted a 10% premium over the prevailing APM price, subject to the applicable ceiling. With the October APM ceiling at \$7 per MMBtu, the effective price for new-well gas can therefore reach \$7.70 per MMBtu, as per to PPAC. The premium is intended to encourage ONGC and OIL to invest in developing additional reserves and bringing new production on stream, while keeping prices from older legacy fields under the existing ceiling. In April 2023, the government moved legacy-gas pricing to a formula linked to 10% of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially set at \$6.50 per MMBtu and subsequently increased annually by \$0.25 after a two-year freeze, reaching \$6.75 in April 2025 and \$7 this year.

Headline	MRPL Accident: Maximum Compensation, Job for Deceased Worker's Family		
Publication	Namma Kudla English	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

MRPL Accident: Maximum Compensation, Job for Deceased Worker's Family

<https://www.nammakudlaenglish.com/mrpl-accident-maximum-compensation-job-for-deceased-workers-family/>

Mangaluru : The family of Manish Karkada, a resident of Haleyangadi who died in the MRPL unit accident on September 30, will receive compensation of up to 1.20 crore. One member of the deceased worker's family will also be provided employment, Dakshina Kannada MP Captain Brijesh Chowta said. Speaking to reporters, Chowta said local elected representatives and community leaders stood by the family after the accident and during the funeral. Mulki-Moodbidri MLA Umanath Kotyan, Mangaluru City North MLA Dr. Y. Bharath Shetty, gram panchayat leaders, MRPL employees' unions, the Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and Karmachari Sangha representatives extended their support to the family. Chowta thanked the MRPL management, Union Petroleum Minister Hardeep Singh Puri, senior officials of the Petroleum Ministry and Prime Minister Narendra Modi for their support following the incident. He said the government had taken steps to provide immediate assistance to the affected family and demonstrate its support during the difficult period. Health Insurance for Contract Workers Advertisement Chowta also said that a long-pending demand to provide health insurance to MRPL's secondary workforce, including contract workers and their dependants, has reached its final stage. Discussions on the proposal began in February 2025. MRPL officials, employee unions, BMS, Karmachari Sangha representatives and elected representatives have been involved in the discussions. Since MRPL is associated with ONGC, major policy decisions require approval from the ONGC Board. Chowta said he had taken up the matter with ONGC Chairman Arun Kumar Singh and officials of the Petroleum Ministry to speed up the process. MRPL officials have assured us that a policy will be formulated and announced within the next one month, Chowta said. He added that a meeting had already been held at the Deputy Commissioner's office. Another meeting will be held next week to discuss the technical aspects and framework of the proposed policy. The proposal will subsequently be placed before the ONGC Board for approval. Advertisement READ MORE: Government Reduces Crop Insurance Amount for Arecanut Farmers Chowta thanked the MRPL Employees Union, BMS and Karmachari Sangha for consistently pursuing the demand for health insurance coverage. He said the continued efforts of employee organisations, elected representatives and officials had helped move the proposal towards the final stage. Chowta assured MRPL's contract workforce that efforts would continue to ensure the proposed health insurance scheme is implemented at the earliest. Advertisement

Headline	Govt raises deepwater gas ceiling price to \$9.89 per mmBtu		
Publication	New Kerala	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Govt raises deepwater gas ceiling price to \$9.89 per mmBtu

<https://www.newkerala.com/news/a/govt-raises-ceiling-price-gas-from-deepwater-fields-623.htm>

New Delhi, Oct 4 The government has increased the ceiling price of natural gas produced from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature fields to \$9.89 per million British thermal units for the six-month period beginning October 1, providing relief to producers operating in technically challenging gas blocks such as Reliance Industries-BP's KG-D6 project. "The revised ceiling price, up from \$8.90 per MMBtu, will remain effective from October 1, 2026, to March 31, 2027 - PPAC notification" The revised ceiling price, up from \$8.90 per MMBtu, will remain effective from October 1, 2026, to March 31, 2027, according to a notification issued by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC) under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Gas produced from difficult fields enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy framework, but the price remains subject to a government-notified ceiling. The increase in the ceiling is expected to support producers developing offshore gas resources, where exploration and production costs are considerably higher than those associated with mature onshore and legacy fields. At the same time, the government has kept the price ceiling for natural gas produced from the nomination fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd (OIL) unchanged at \$7 per MMBtu. According to PPAC, the administered price mechanism (APM) gas price for October has been notified at \$11.22 per MMBtu. However, the actual realisation for gas produced from ONGC and OIL's legacy fields will continue to be capped at \$7 per MMBtu under the existing pricing regime. APM gas is supplied primarily to priority sectors such as city gas distribution, fertiliser and power, and its pricing plays a key role in determining input costs for these industries. The government also allows ONGC and OIL to receive a 10 per cent premium over the prevailing APM gas price for production from new wells drilled in their nomination blocks, subject to the applicable ceiling. Since the effective APM price for October remains capped at \$7 per MMBtu, gas from these new wells can be priced at up to \$7.70 per MMBtu. IANS

Headline	सरकार ने प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमत सीमा बढ़ाई, कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत		
Publication	Newz Fatafat	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

सरकार ने प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमत सीमा बढ़ाई, कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत

<https://newzfatafat.com/business-finance/%E0%A4%B8%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%83%E0%A4%A4%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%95-%E0%A4%97%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%A4-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%A2%E0%A4%BC%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%88-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%AA%E0%A4%A8%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%AF%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%8B/cid19334480.htm>

| Oct 4, 2026, 13:09 IST नई कीमत सीमा का ऐलान नई दिल्ली, चार अक्टूबर: सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे चुनौतीपूर्ण क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा को बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दिया है। यह संशोधित मूल्य सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक प्रभावी रहेगी। पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। गैस उत्पादन पर प्रभाव यह परिवर्तन गहरे समुद्र, अत्यधिक गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर स्थिर रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के अनुसार, इन कठिन क्षेत्रों से गैस निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और मूल्य निर्धारण की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए एक अधिकतम मूल्य सीमा निर्धारित की गई है। कंपनियों को मिलेगी राहत नई सीमा के बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की संभावना है, क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) के अनुसार, यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस की कीमत हालांकि, वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर बनी रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से निकाली गई गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका उपयोग शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में किया जाता है। नए कुओं से गैस की कीमत ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नए कुओं से निकाली गई गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत का 'प्रीमियम' देने की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था। गैस की कीमतों का प्रभाव इसके तहत गैस की कीमत को कच्चे तेल के आयात मूल्य के 10 प्रतिशत से जोड़ा गया, साथ ही न्यूनतम और अधिकतम कीमत की सीमा तय की गई। एपीएम गैस की अधिकतम कीमत अप्रैल, 2025 में बढ़ाकर 6.75 डॉलर और अप्रैल, 2026 में सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू की गई। प्राकृतिक गैस उर्वरक उत्पादन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कच्चा माल है। घरेलू गैस की कीमतों पर असर इसका उपयोग बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ शहर गैस वितरण कंपनियों द्वारा सीएनजी और पाइप के माध्यम से घरों में आपूर्ति की जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) में भी किया जाता है। ऐसे में घरेलू गैस की कीमतों में बदलाव का असर इन क्षेत्रों की लागत पर पड़ सकता है। कुल मिलाकर, सरकार के इस निर्णय से कठिन और महंगे गैस क्षेत्रों में कार्यरत कंपनियों को अधिक कीमत वसूलने की संभावना मिलेगी, जबकि ओएनजीसी और ऑयल इंडिया के पुराने क्षेत्रों से मिलने वाली गैस की कीमत सीमा फिलहाल सात डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू पर बनी रहेगी।

Headline	Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to USD 9.89 per MMBtu; APM gas cap at USD 7		
Publication	PTI	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling to USD 9.89 per MMBtu; APM gas cap at USD 7

<https://www.ptinews.com/story/business/govt-raises-deepwater-gas-price-ceiling-to-usd-9-89-per-mmbtu-apm-gas-cap-at-usd-7/4129221>

NEW DELHI: (Oct 4) The government has raised the ceiling price for natural gas produced from difficult fields such as the KG-D6 block of Reliance Industries and BP to USD 9.89 per million British thermal units (MMBtu) for the six months beginning October 1, from USD 8.90 previously, while keeping the ceiling for gas produced from the legacy fields of state-run ONGC and Oil India Ltd at USD 7 per MMBtu. The new ceiling for gas from deepwater, ultra-deepwater and high-pressure, high-temperature discoveries is applicable for the period October 1, 2026 to March 31, 2027, according to a notification by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell of the oil ministry. Gas produced from such difficult areas enjoys marketing and pricing freedom under the government's policy, but is subject to a government-notified ceiling.

Headline	प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमतों में बड़ा बदलाव: गैस का सीलिंग प्राइस बढ़कर हुआ \$9.89 प्रति MMBtu		
Publication	Satya Sadev	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	4 Oct 2026		

प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमतों में बड़ा बदलाव: गैस का सीलिंग प्राइस बढ़कर हुआ \$9.89 प्रति MMBtu

<https://www.satyasadev.com/news/%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%83%E0%A4%A4%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%95-%E0%A4%97%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80-%E0%A4%95%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%A4%E0%A5%8B%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%AE%E0%A5%87%E0%A4%82-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%A1%E0%A4%BC%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%A6%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%B5-%E0%A4%97%E0%A5%88%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE-%E0%A4%B8%E0%A5%80%E0%A4%B2%E0%A4%BF%E0%A4%82%E0%A4%97-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%87%E0%A4%B8-%E0%A4%AC%E0%A4%A2%E0%A4%BC%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%B0-%E0%A4%B9%E0%A5%81%E0%A4%86-9-89-%E0%A4%AA%E0%A5%8D%E0%A4%B0%E0%A4%A4%E0%A4%BF-mmbtu>

अक्टूबर 2026 से मार्च 2027 के लिए तय हुई नई दरें; RIL-BP जैसे ऑफशोर डेवलपर्स को मिलेगी राहत, जानें APM गैस की कीमतों का पूरा गणित। नई दिल्ली। केंद्र सरकार ने देश के कठिन और चुनौतीपूर्ण भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों से निकाली जाने वाली नेचुरल गैस की अधिकतम कीमत (Ceiling Price) में बढ़ोतरी का ऐलान किया है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत पेट्रोलियम प्लानिंग एंड एनालिसिस सेल (PPAC) द्वारा जारी नोटिफिकेशन के अनुसार, 1 अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 की अवधि के लिए अधिकतम सीमा को 8.90 डॉलर से बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति MMBtu (मिलियन ब्रिटिश थर्मल यूनिट) कर दिया गया है। यह नई सीलिंग प्राइस डीपवॉटर, अल्ट्रा-डीपवॉटर और हाई-प्रेसर, हाई-टेम्परेचर (HPHT) वाली जगहों से निकाली जाने वाली गैस पर लागू होगी। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को राहत और निवेश को प्रोत्साहन कृष्णा-गोदावरी बेसिन (KG-D6) जैसे ब्लॉक से उत्पादन करने वाली रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज (RIL) और बीपी (BP) जैसी प्रमुख कंपनियों को इस फैसले से सीधा लाभ मिलेगा। उत्पादन लागत में भरपाई: ऑफशोर और कठिन क्षेत्रों में गैस निकालने की लागत पुराने ऑनशोर (जमीनी) क्षेत्रों की तुलना में काफी अधिक होती है। विपणन की स्वतंत्रता: सरकारी नीति के तहत इन मुश्किल क्षेत्रों की कंपनियों को अपनी गैस बेचने और कीमत तय करने की आजादी है, बशर्ते दरें सरकार द्वारा तय अधिकतम सीमा (\$9.89/MMBtu) के दायरे में रहें। APM गैस: 7 डॉलर प्रति MMBtu पर ही सीमित रहेगी दरें सरकारी तेल कंपनियों— ONGC और ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (OIL) के पुराने (नॉमिनेशन) फील्ड्स से निकलने वाली एडमिनिस्टर्ड प्राइसिंग मैकेनिज्म (APM) गैस की दरों को लेकर स्थिति इस प्रकार है: प्रभावी सीलिंग: अक्टूबर महीने के लिए गणना के आधार पर APM कीमत 11.22 डॉलर प्रति MMBtu बैठती है, लेकिन PPAC के नियमों के तहत असल उपभोक्ता कीमत 7.00 डॉलर प्रति MMBtu पर ही सीमित रहेगी। नए कुओं के लिए 10% का प्रीमियम: ONGC और OIL को नॉमिनेशन ब्लॉक के नए कुओं से उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए 10 फीसदी प्रीमियम की छूट दी गई है। इसके तहत नए कुओं से निकलने वाली गैस की प्रभावी कीमत 7.70 डॉलर प्रति MMBtu तक हो सकती है। ध्यान दें: यह APM गैस मुख्य रूप से सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन (CNG/PNG), उर्वरक (फर्टिलाइजर) और बिजली संयंत्रों जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों को सप्लाई की जाती है। कैसे बदला APM गैस की कीमत तय करने का तरीका? अप्रैल 2023 में सरकार ने गैस मूल्य निर्धारण में ऐतिहासिक सुधार करते हुए इसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कच्चे तेल (Crude Oil) के आयात की औसत कीमत के 10% से जोड़ दिया था। समयावधि APM गैस की अधिकतम सीमा (Ceiling Price) अप्रैल 2023 (शुरुआती सीलिंग) \$6.50 / MMBtu अप्रैल 2025 \$6.75 / MMBtu अप्रैल 2026 से लागू \$7.00 / MMBtu (नोट: 2023 के सुधारों से पहले, यह दरें हर छह महीने में बदलती थीं जो 2021 में \$1.79 से लेकर मार्च 2023 में \$8.57 प्रति MMBtu तक दर्ज की गई थीं।) उद्योग और आम उपभोक्ता पर असर नेचुरल गैस उर्वरक निर्माण और बिजली उत्पादन के लिए प्रमुख फीडस्टॉक (कच्चा माल) है। साथ ही, सिटी गैस डिस्ट्रीब्यूटर इसका उपयोग सीएनजी (CNG) और घरेलू पीएनजी (PNG) के रूप में करते हैं। घरेलू गैस की इन कीमतों में संशोधन से इन सभी क्षेत्रों की इनपुट लागत (Input Cost) प्रभावित होगी। #नेचुरल_गैस #पेट्रोलियम_मंत्रालय #गैस_की_कीमतें #रिलायंस_इंडस्ट्रीज #ओएनजीसी #ऊर्जा_समाचार #सीएनजी_पीएनजी #NaturalGasPrice #EnergySector #PetroleumMinistry #KgD6 #ONGC #RelianceBP #APMGas #GasPricing

Headline	Fifty years ago Sri Lanka offers supply base facility to ONGC		
Publication	The Hindu	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	5 Oct 2026		

Fifty years ago | Sri Lanka offers supply base facility to ONGC

<https://www.thehindu.com/archives/from-the-hindu-archives-october-5-1976-sri-lanka-offers-supply-base-facility-to-ongc/article71544214.ece>

New Delhi, October 4: The Ceylon (Sri Lanka) Petroleum Corporation is understood to have offered to provide facilities to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) for a supply base at the Trincomalee port in Sri Lanka for the latter's off-shore exploration in the Cauvery basin. The ONGC, which has greatly appreciated the offer will be deputing a team to Sri Lanka to examine and discuss the proposal further. The Trincomalee port has got a good draft of about 70 feet and will be very suited for the berthing of supply boats that will be required for the transportation of heavy equipment once the off-shore exploration in the Cauvery basin gathers momentum. The Canadian company, Asamera of Calgherry, has completed its seismic surveys in the Cauvery basin and the selection of suitable drilling sites will be decided upon shortly. Sri Lanka, which has been engaged in off-shore exploration on its side of the meridian line has already shown considerable interest in the exchange of data with the ONGC. The Ceylon Petroleum Corporation had earlier signed contracts with two U.S. companies, Ceyoil Corporation, a subsidiary of Pexamin pacific Inc, and Marathon Petroleum Corporation Ltd which have already drilled a few exploratory wells. The data being exchanged between the Ceylon Petroleum Corporation and the ONGC are expected to provide a complete picture of the encouraging oil prospects in the area. The facilities that will be available at the Trincomalee port for the ONGC in addition to the base in the Madras harbour, will ensure greater cooperation between India and Sri Lanka in off-shore exploration.