



ONGC News as on 07 September 2026 (Print & Online)



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Headline: Seven candidates in the race for the post of ONGC Chairman

ओएनजीसी के चेयरमैन पद की दौड़ में सात उम्मीदवार

नई दिल्ली : ओएनजीसी के नए चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक (सीएमडी) के चयन की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ गई है। कंपनी के नए प्रमुख के पद के लिए सात उम्मीदवारों का नाम छांट गया है। इस सप्ताह खोज-सह-चयन समिति के समक्ष इन उम्मीदवारों का दूसरे दौर का साक्षात्कार हो सकता है। जिन सात उम्मीदवारों का नाम अगले दौर के लिए चुना गया है उनमें आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक रजित रथ भी हैं। (येट)



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Date :7 September 2026	Page : 2

ONGC chairman selection: Seven candidates move to second round

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, September 6

SEVEN CANDIDATES SHORT-LISTED for the top job at state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are likely to appear before a search-cum-selection committee this week, as the government moves ahead with choosing a successor to Chairman and Managing Director Arun Kumar Singh, people familiar with the selection process said.

The second round of interviews comes after 18 applicants were screened on August 18, with the field subsequently narrowed to seven.

The selection process has drawn attention over a one-off relaxation in the age eligibility criterion, allowing candidates up to 59 years of age - a departure from the existing 58-year limit and the recent relaxation to 60 years in the case of state-run power producer NTPC, as well as ONGC, in 2022.

Oil India Ltd Chairman and Managing Director Ranjit Rath, who is seen as a frontrunner, is among those shortlisted.



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Headline: Seven candidates in the race for the post of ONGC Chairman

ओएनजीसी चेयरमैन पद की दौड़ में सात उम्मीदवार

नई दिल्ली। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) के नए चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक (सीएमडी) के चयन की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ गई है। कंपनी के नए प्रमुख के पद के लिए सात उम्मीदवारों का नाम छांटा गया है। इस सप्ताह खोज-सह-चयन समिति के समक्ष इन उम्मीदवारों का दूसरे दौर का साक्षात्कार हो सकता है।

Govt shortlists 7 candidates for 2nd round interview for ONGC top job

AGENCIES

New Delhi, September 6

Seven candidates shortlisted for the top job at state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are likely to appear before a search-cum-selection committee this week as the government moves to choose a successor to Chairman and Managing Director Arun Kumar Singh, people familiar with the process said.

The second round follows the screening of 18 applicants on August 18, after which the field was narrowed to seven. The shortlisted candidates include Oil India Ltd Chairman and Managing Direc-

tor Ranjit Rath, 54, seen as a frontrunner; ONGC Videsh Ltd MD Rajarshi Gupta, 59; ONGC Director (Technology and Field Services) Vikram Saxena; Director (Strategy and Corporate Affairs) Satyam Kumar; OVL Director (Operations) Dulal Halder; MRPL Director (Finance) Devendra Kumar; and Indian Oil Corporation Director (Marketing) SP Shrivastava.

The selection has drawn attention following a one-off relaxation in the age criterion, allowing candidates up to 59 years against the earlier 58-year limit. Gupta's shortlisting has also raised questions as he will

be about 59 years and five months old on December 7, when Singh's extended tenure ends.

The three-member committee comprises the Public Enterprises Selection Board chairperson, oil secretary and a former Indian Oil chairman as an outside expert.

Rath is making a second attempt at the ONGC top job after being shortlisted last year, when Singh's tenure was extended by a year. The selected chairman will oversee ONGC's exploration, production, profitability, new-energy and petrochemical expansion, acquisitions and technology adoption.

GDP debate is not about numbers alone. It is about trust deficit



ABHISHEK ANAND,
JOSH FELMAN AND
ARVIND SUBRAMANIAN

THE RELEASE of new GDP data, always contentious, has again sparked a lively debate. Former finance secretary Subhash Garg has asserted that the Ministry of Statistics and Planning Implementation (MoSPI) headed by Saurabh Garg has vastly overstated growth by reducing the previous year's output. Who is right? Consider our five-fold assessment.

First, MoSPI's response is plausible on some technicalities. Subhash Garg is comparing 2026-27 GDP calculated using the new base and the latest methodology to the 2025-26 numbers produced using the old base and previous methodology. This compares apples to oranges. Applying the new methodology to both years yields real growth of 7.8 per cent. MoSPI is also right that value added deflators can rise less than the CPI or WPI; and can even be negative (but, of course, only rarely, when input prices rise sharply relative to output prices).

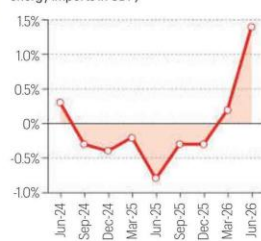
More importantly, there are reasons to believe that growth was good in the first quarter, even if the precise magnitude is open to question. As government spokesmen have pointed out, some of the macro-economic indicators — exports, credit and sales — rose strongly during the period.

So, why all the controversy? This brings us to our second point: The government's handling of data has created a fundamental trust deficit. Scepticism about GDP dates back at least to 2016-17, when the official data showed growth accelerating to a dizzy 8.2 per cent in a year when 86 per cent of cash was withdrawn.

The problems go well beyond GDP, and include the delayed census, the withdrawn 2017 consumption survey, the understated Covid, and exaggerated claims about open defecation. Unsurprisingly, the public seems to have replaced its traditional "trust-but-verify" attitude

Fig 1: Energy Shock

Year on year percentage change in price of Indian oil imports multiplied by the share of energy imports in GDP



Sources: Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Ministry of Commerce. Note: Energy imports comprise oil, natural gas and fertilizers.

with a "doubt-but-remain-open" approach to the data: The burden of proof has shifted to the government.

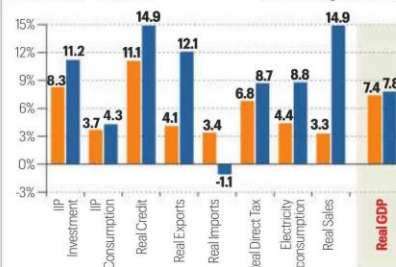
This trust deficit explains why Subhash Garg's criticism has touched a nerve. Public doubts have been fuelled because the government has done little to dispel his allegation that backward revisions are aimed at boosting current growth rates. It has not explained why first quarter 2025-26 GDP was revised down by 7 per cent when the methodology changed, nor released a long back series that would explain when the loss of growth actually occurred.

Moreover, while MoSPI has addressed many issues with the annual GDP series, challenges remain with the quarterly GDP numbers. MoSPI does not have good, timely information on unlisted firms or the informal economy, together accounting for nearly 45 per cent of the economy. Historically, their performance has been proxied using large listed companies — an assumption our Peterson Institute for International Economics working paper shows has not held over the past decade. The problem may have been acute in the first quarter because the energy shock disproportionately affected smaller enterprises.

Third, the numbers seem de-

Fig 2: GDP Growth & Macro-Economic Indicators

● FY24-FY26 ● Q1 FY27 (annual average for FY24-26)



Sources: MoSPI, RBI, and Ministry of Power. Note: Real exports and imports refer to exports and imports of goods and services, respectively. Real sales are based on the performance of listed non-government non-financial companies. Real credit, real sales and real direct tax are nominal values deflated by core CPI.

coupled from felt reality and economic reasoning. April and May 2026 were months of fuel rationing, curbing travel and forcing businesses such as restaurants to buy LPG cylinders on the black market or shut down. This came amid long-standing tepid wage growth, poor job creation, a sagging stock market, and a currency under intense pressure — all contributing to growing anxiety among the young, reflected in the recent student protests.

It is also difficult to understand how the economy accelerated amid such a large energy shock. A decade ago, falling oil prices were rightly seen as a huge windfall for Indian growth. By the same logic, the recent rise in energy costs — equivalent to a tax increase of around 1.5 per cent of GDP — should have imposed a substantial drag (Figure 1).

There were offsets, including fiscal stimulus and stronger exports, but these seem smaller than the damage from a 32 per cent increase in import prices. Indeed, the RBI recently estimated that the economy slowed in the first quarter. Merely sustaining growth in these circumstances would have been impressive. Yet MoSPI estimates that growth accelerated by nearly one percentage point.

By way of explanation, some commentators have pointed out that other Asian countries have done reasonably well. But Korea and Singapore are benefitting from the AI boom, while other countries are commodity exporters benefitting from higher prices, none of which applies to India. So, a convincing explanation still eludes.

Fourth, the government must rebuild credibility. It needs to explain, backed by economic research, precisely what caused the economy to accelerate amidst the energy troubles. This explanation should also address some obvious puzzles. If the economy was booming, why did net GST revenue grow just 5 per cent, even allowing for the GST rate cuts? And why did import volumes fall? And how could the manufacturing deflator have been negative when RBI data show that business margins actually improved?

The government should release the complete "Sources and Methods" document, which explains exactly how the GDP is calculated and, importantly, revised; how much double deflation is actually done and what prices underlie that. By making the MoSPI's new methodology public, independent economists can discover how the numbers were derived and reassure the public that the data indeed make sense.

Fifth, the government must acknowledge GDP over-estimation in the past: The government should be consistent in its claims. It defends the latest numbers by pointing fairly to the performance of a few co-incident macro-indicators, as mentioned above. But the same logic raises questions about the 7-8 per cent GDP growth recorded over much of the previous 14 years.

Figure 2 compares these indicators for two periods: The current quarter and the previous three years, all based on the new methodology. If these indicators support the claim of 7.8 per cent GDP growth today, how can a broadly similar GDP growth in the previous years be plausible when many of these indicators (notably sales, trade, electricity, investment) were so much weaker?

After all, what is sauce for the goose today is sauce for the gander over the past.

Anand is affiliated with the Madras Institute for Development Studies, Felman is with JH Consulting, and Subramanian is former chief economic advisor to the Government of India

The problems go well beyond GDP, and include the delayed census, the withdrawn 2017 consumption survey, the understated Covid, and exaggerated claims about open defecation

BMC plans to turn sewage into water supply for BPCL, HPCL

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Mumbai: The BMC will soon sign an MoU with HPCL and BPCL to supply 110 MLD of tertiary-treated water from its Ghatkopar wastewater treatment facility (WWTF). The agreement will also facilitate setting up an advanced treatment plant at the facility to upgrade the water to potable standards. A 15-km pipeline will be laid from the Ghatkopar WWTF to the BPCL/HPCL refinery premises at Mahul. The oil companies will pay the BMC for the tertiary-treated water as well as bear the cost of conveying and further treating it. A draft MoU is being finalised by KPMG. After approvals from the Municipal Commissioner, civic committees and the general body, the BMC is expected to sign the agreement.

Under the proposed arrangement, the BMC will provide land at the Ghatkopar WWTF site to the oil companies for setting up the ad-

2,464 MLD SEWAGE TO BE TREATED

The seven STPs being built across Mumbai will together treat 2,464 MLD of sewage, with physical progress of work at the plants ranging from 56.5% to 81.7%

STP location	Capacity (MLD)	Physical progress of work
Worli	500	61.5%
Bandra	360	65%
Dharavi	418	72.9%
Versova	180	73.2%
Malad	454	56.5%
Bhandup	215	81.7%
Ghatkopar	337	65.8%

vanced treatment plant, likely a reverse osmosis (RO) facility. The companies will pay rent for the land and bear the cost of installing and operating the plant, which will upgrade the tertiary-treated water supplied by the BMC to the required standards.

The rates for the tertiary-treated water are yet to be decided. A technical committee has been formed to determine

the tariff. The pipeline will run from the Ghatkopar WWTF to the main gate of the BPCL/HPCL refinery premises and will be funded by the oil companies. Though the pipeline may be laid by the BMC, its cost will be borne by the companies.

According to civic officials, HPCL and BPCL currently use seawater for cooling in their processing units,

which causes damage to equipment. "The companies want treated water for their operations, and this is environmentally sustainable as sewage water is being re-used," an official said.

The BMC also plans to experimentally treat 12 MLD of water at the Colaba sewage treatment plant (STP), which has a capacity of 37 MLD, to potable standards. The experiment will assess whether such treated sewage water can eventually be used to augment the city's drinking water supply.

The civic body is currently constructing STPs at seven locations under the Mumbai Sewage Disposal project. Physical progress at the plants ranges from 57% to 82%, and they are scheduled for completion between 2026 and 2028.

Together, the seven plants will treat 2,464 MLD of sewage and generate around 1,232 MLD of non-potable water, which will be made available to establishments and citizens.

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Opec+ keeps oil output policy unchanged for Oct

OPEC+ kept its oil output policy unchanged for October at a meeting on Sunday, it said in a statement, as the producer group needs to agree new quotas before deciding its next output steps.

The meeting of seven core Opec+ members: Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan, and Oman comes as the Iran war continues to disrupt oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz, limiting Opec+'s influence over prices and market share.

REUTERS

OPEC+ holds October oil output steady

BLOOMBERG
September 6

MAJOR OPEC+ nations stuck with their plan to keep oil production quotas unchanged, while the Iran war continues to shutter vast swathes of output in West Asia.

A sub-group of seven countries led by Saudi Arabia and Russia, which held a monthly video conference on Sunday, will keep targets steady in October after a series of symbolic quota increases, OPEC said in a statement. That's in keeping with the group's roadmap to hold targets flat to the end of the year.

The US-Iran conflict has blunted the impact of OPEC+ decisions for the time being as disruption in the Strait of Hormuz severely reduces oil exports from Persian Gulf nations, though several of them have managed to prop up flows using alternative pipeline routes and covert shuttle runs.

Despite the reduced flows, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies continued to raise quotas during the war to nominally complete the reversal of output curbs made in 2023, and potentially give some members extra leeway to bolster output once the fighting subsides.

While the coalition formally has another layer of halted supplies it still needs to restore, doing so will be complicated because many members have seen their production capacity deteriorate since the curbs were announced. The war has made the picture more complex.



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OPEC+ OUTPUT POLICY WON'T CHANGE FOR OCT

Reuters

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NEW YORK: Opec+ kept its oil output policy unchanged for October at a meeting on Sunday, it said in a statement, as the producer group needs to agree new quotas before deciding its next output steps.

The meeting of seven core Opec+ members — Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Oman — comes as the Iran war continues to disrupt oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz, limiting Opec+'s influence over prices and market share.

In August, Opec+ agreed its production boost for September, completing a phased roll-back of a 1.65 million-barrel-per-day supply cut first agreed in 2023. Despite the agreed production increases, the group still produces far below its targets because of the war.

AMID US TARIFF THREAT

India buys oil for itself, not to help Moscow, says Russian envoy Alipov

AGENCIES

New Delhi, September 6

Russian Ambassador to India Denis Alipov reiterated India's stance by saying that New Delhi purchases Russian oil for its own energy security, not to help Moscow fund the Ukraine war.

"India does not buy Russian oil for the sake of helping Russia. It is buying oil for itself and its own national development, keeping in mind the well-being and welfare of its own people," Alipov said in an interview with DD News.

His statement landed amid intense scrutiny in Washington and other Western capitals over India's purchases of Russian oil.

India sharply increased imports of discounted Russian crude after the Ukraine war began in 2022, making Moscow one of India's biggest oil suppliers.

The United States is considering legislation, such as



Russian Ambassador to India Denis Alipov

KEY POINTS

- » India sharply increased imports of discounted Russian crude after the Ukraine war began in 2022, making Moscow one of India's biggest oil suppliers
- » 'The question from my point of view is how confident India is. But it has shown that it's able to stand its ground and defend India's national security and national interests'

the proposed Sanctioning Russia and Iran Act, that grants the president discretionary authority to impose tariffs of up to 100 per cent on imports from the five

largest buyers of Russian crude oil or natural gas.

The proposed legislation argues that such trade helps Russia's economy by which in turn makes it eas-

ier for the nation to finance its military operations in Ukraine.

Along with targeting Russian President Vladimir Putin, the bill mandates severe direct sanctions on top military generals, state-owned banks and energy projects.

Alipov told ANI that those imposing such measures have chosen "pressure tactics instead of honest cooperation" over the particular matter.

"Unfortunately, those who impose sanctions and tariffs have taken the path of pressure tactics instead of honest cooperation. Who prevents those countries from offering a better deal to India in oil than us? But nobody is able to do that. Hence the pressure and punitive measures," the Russian envoy said.

"The question from my point of view is how confident India is. But it has shown that it's able to stand its ground and defend India's national security

and national interests," he added.

He said that Russia is willing to supply India with as much oil as it requires.

Meanwhile, External Affairs minister S Jaishankar, who was in Kyiv for an official visit on Friday, said curtailing India's purchase of Russian oil will not stop the war in Ukraine, pushing back on the Western position that cutting Moscow's economic lifeline would force it to abandon the conflict.

Addressing the media, the minister stressed that the conflict, which is in its fifth year, could only be resolved by dialogue, diplomacy, and negotiation.

"This conflict, which is today in its fifth year, will not be solved because somebody is buying or not buying oil or alumina or minerals or metals or fertiliser. This conflict will be solved by dialogue, diplomacy, and negotiation," Jaishankar said after he met with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha.

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US inflation data, crude oil & Iran conflict to steer bullion this week

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, September 6

Upcoming US inflation figures, crude oil price movements, and geopolitical tensions in West Asia will be primary triggers for gold and silver prices, amid heightened speculation surrounding the global interest rate outlook, analysts said.

Investors will also keep an eye on consumer price data from Germany and China, GDP figures from the Eurozone, Japan and the UK, as well as China's trade data this week, they added.

Last week, gold futures for October delivery fell Rs 3,514, or 2.2 per cent, to Rs 1.52 lakh per 10 grams, while silver declined Rs 4,786, or nearly 2 per cent, to Rs 2.37 lakh per kg on the MCX.

"MCX gold witnessed volatile moves this week, with the first half seeing continued profit booking following last Friday's correction after the Fed indicated the possibility of a rate hike," Jateen Trivedi, VP Research Analyst - Commodity & Currency, LKP Securities, said.

In global markets, Comex gold futures for December delivery slipped \$53.3, or nearly 1.2 per cent, to end the week at \$4,476.6 per ounce. Silver dipped by 1.52 per cent to \$66.75 per ounce in New York.



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India emerges as key diesel supplier to EU

NEW DELHI: India supplied about 60 per cent of diesel transiting Bab-el-Mandeb to Europe in August, with flows near 2,00,000 barrels per day, Vortexa data showed. Russian exports remained depressed at 1,50,000 barrels per day, while US shipments fell 35 per cent to 3,50,000 barrels per day. India's crude imports also dropped to 3.8 million barrels per day, from 4.8 million a year earlier. **SEE P11**

IN FY26 INDIA EXPORTED 61.5 MT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

India emerges as key diesel supplier to Europe as Russian, US flows falter

OUR CORRESPONDENT

New Delhi, September 6

India has emerged as a crucial source of diesel for Europe, supplying about 60 per cent of the fuel transiting the Bab-el-Mandeb to the region in August, as Russian exports remain severely constrained and US shipments begin to weaken, according to data from Vortexa - real-time data and advanced analytics for energy and freight.

About 2,00,000 barrels per day (bpd) of diesel (gasoil) transited the Bab-el-Mandeb in August on vessels bound for Europe, close to year-earlier levels after flows through the key shipping route nearly stalled in March and April. India supplied roughly 60 per cent of that volume, making Indian refineries an increasingly important source of Europe's eastern diesel supply, Vortexa said in a report.

India is the world's fourth-largest refiner, with an installed capacity of 258.1 million tonnes per annum, which exceeds



domestic fuel demand by a margin. In 2025-26 (April 2025 to March 2026 fiscal year), India exported 61.5 million tonnes (MT) of petroleum products, making it one of the largest exporters of refined products globally. These fuels are now finding a market in Europe and Russia.

The concern is whether that flow can be maintained. Crude and condensate shipments into India fell for a second consecutive month to about 3.8 million barrels per day in August, compared to 4.8 million barrels per day a year earlier, Vortexa data showed.

Russian diesel exports,

once a major source of European supply, have remained largely absent.

Russia's seaborne diesel and gasoil exports averaged only about 1,50,000 barrels per day in the first 25 days of August, down about 6,10,000 barrels per day from a year earlier and 81 per cent below the five-year seasonal average, according to Vortexa.

Even a lifting or partial relaxation of Russia's diesel export ban from September 1 may not produce a rapid recovery. Ukrainian drone strikes have continued to disrupt Russian refining and export infrastructure, with 32 attacks on refineries recorded across July

KEY POINTS

- » About 2,00,000 bpd of diesel transited the Bab-el-Mandeb in August on vessels bound for Europe
- » India supplied roughly 60 per cent of that volume, making Indian refineries an increasingly important source of Europe's eastern diesel supply

and August. An attack on the 2,60,000-barrel-per-day Perm refinery left only about 28 per cent of its crude distillation capacity operational, according to data cited by Vortexa.

The impact extends to export terminals. The Black Sea accounted for about 44 per cent, or 380,000 barrels per day, of Russia's diesel and gasoil exports last year, but port and refinery disruptions have reduced available volumes. No diesel cargoes have been exported from Tuapse since a May strike, according to Vortexa.

The port handled about 90,000 barrels per day, or roughly 10 per cent of Rus-

sia's total diesel exports, in 2025.

Russia is also increasingly turning to imports to compensate for domestic refining disruptions. Its seaborne gasoline imports surged to a record roughly 1,25,000 barrels per day in August, equivalent to about 4,70,000 tonnes for the month. Around 55 per cent of those imports arrived on sanctioned tonnage, while India, Turkey and Morocco were among the suppliers.

Indian gasoline (petrol) cargoes to Russia in August were carried on sanctioned fleets and involved ship-to-ship transfers in the Mediterranean, highlighting how flows of refined products in and out of the region are being reshaped by sanctions, refinery outages and disruptions to conventional trade routes.

For Europe, however, India's role is most important on the diesel side. The country is filling part of the gap left by Russia at a time when the US, Europe's other major source of incremental supply, is also showing signs of retreat.

EXPERTS CALLED IT A DANGEROUS ESCALATION

Iran claims strike on US ship in Strait of Hormuz; US denies

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Cairo, September 6

Iran said Sunday it struck an unmanned US vessel trying to enter the Strait of Hormuz, a claim that the US military dismissed as a "total lie."

The purported attack came a day after the US military said forces struck three Iranian oil tankers in response to Navy warships being targeted with ballistic missiles. Experts called it a dangerous escalation after Iran's previous attacks at sea targeted commercial shipping.

The war began with US and Israeli attacks on Iran on February 28. But since a fragile ceasefire agreement was announced in June, on-and-off fighting has persisted, with both sides trying to inflict military and economic pain as negotiations have collapsed.

The United States and Iran resumed attacks last week, following a month of relative calm, with the Strait of Hormuz and areas along Iran's southern coast again being targeted. At least five people were killed earlier in the week during a US bombardment that returned attention to the area where a school was hit in the war's opening strikes.



Firefighters work at the scene after a fuel tanker struck several vehicles and burst into flames near Sanandaj, western Iran

AP/PTI

The Trump administration appears to have adopted a dual-prong approach to the conflict, responding militarily to attacks on the strait while going after foreign financial institutions that handle Iran's money.

But Tehran's hard-line new senior leaders have signalled a willingness to dig in after weathering decades of sanctions. Iran has found ways over the years to circumvent sanctions, and now a US block-

ade of its ports, and get its oil to buyers to help ease growing economic pressures. That relies in part on a shadow fleet transporting its oil.

Tehran's new leverage

focuses on the Strait of Hormuz that is crucial to global oil and natural gas shipments.

It was seen as an international waterway before the war began.

HIGHLIGHTS

- » The United States and Iran resumed attacks last week
- » Iran has found ways over the years to circumvent sanctions
- » The war began with US and Israeli attacks on Iran on Feb 28



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India's average crude oil import price nears \$100/bbl

India's average crude oil import price rose to nearly \$100 a barrel, its highest level in three months, amid renewed volatility in global oil markets, while consumption of key petroleum products such as petrol and diesel also increased.

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Consumption of key petroleum products also increased. AP

India's crude oil import price nears \$100/bbl

By Anand Gopal
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NEW DELHI

India's average crude oil import price rose to nearly \$100 a barrel, its highest level in three months, amid renewed volatility in global oil markets, while consumption of key petroleum products such as petrol and diesel also increased, according to government and industry data.

The price of the Indian crude basket was \$99.35 a barrel on Wednesday, according to the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), and is expected to cross the \$100 mark by Friday amid renewed hostilities between the US and Iran, industry experts said. PPAC, the petroleum ministry's data keeper, publishes data on the Indian basket with a lag. The basket represents an average of the various grades of crude imported by Indian refiners, including Brent, Oman and Dubai.

Benchmark Brent crude gained nearly 1% on Friday to close at \$96.28 a barrel, while West Texas Intermediate crude settled at \$91.48, up 18

Hindustan Times

cents. Both benchmarks gained over 9% during the week as the US-Iran conflict escalated.

Other factors contributing to the rise in global crude oil and petroleum product prices include a fall in US energy inventories and Ukraine's attacks on Russian refineries, experts said. As a result, India's average petrol benchmark rose to a three-month high of \$120.63 a barrel in September 2026 as of Thursday, while the average diesel benchmark rose to a four-month high of \$156.44 as of September 3, according to latest data.

Experts said that if international oil prices continue to rise, state-run oil companies could seek the government's approval to raise petrol and diesel pump prices, particularly as domestic consumption is also increasing.

India imports over 88% of the crude oil it processes. However, retail petrol and diesel prices have largely been insulated from extreme international price volatility, with state-run oil marketing companies, which control over 90% of the nation's 103,023 petrol pumps, keeping pump prices largely unchanged.

Iran, Turkish, Saudi FM's hold talks on Hormuz

TEHRAN

Iranian Foreign Minister Seyed Abbas Araghchi held talks by phone with his Turkish and Saudi counterparts on the latest diplomatic efforts to ensure security in the Strait of Hormuz, Iran's official news agency IRNA reported on Sunday.

Araghchi discussed bilateral issues and the latest regional developments separately with Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Faisal bin Farhan Al Saud on Saturday night, the report said.

The three Foreign Ministers also consulted on the progress of diplomatic efforts to promote stability in the West Asia region and address insecurity in the Strait of Hormuz resulting from what Iran described as "aggressive actions" by the US, according to the report.

The calls came after a series of naval confrontations between Iran and the United States earlier Saturday, Xinhua News Agency reported. US Central Command said Saturday on social media platform X that US forces had struck three Iranian crude oil carriers after Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) "launched ballistic missiles toward two US Navy warships patrolling regional waters."

"A US aircraft carrier and guided-missile destroyer successfully evaded multiple unprovoked Iranian attacks. No American personnel were harmed," it said.

The IRGC Navy later confirmed the US strikes, saying it had targeted three oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz and three US-affiliated vessels elsewhere in retaliation. In a statement published early Sunday by its news outlet Sepah News, the IRGC said its aerospace forces had fired several ballistic missiles at a US air-

craft carrier and a destroyer in the preceding hours, alleging that the vessels had harassed Iranian ships and participated in a naval blockade against Iran.

The IRGC also said its naval forces had attacked a US Army unmanned surface vessel that attempted to enter a protected area of the Strait of Hormuz. (ANS)

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Date : 7 September 2026	Page : 12

OPEC+ Keeps Output Targets Unchanged Amid Iran War



Major OPEC+ nations stuck to their plan to keep oil production quotas unchanged as the Iran war continues to shut vast swathes of output in the Middle East.

A subgroup of seven countries led by Saudi Arabia and Russia, which held a monthly video conference on Sunday, will keep targets unchanged in October after a series of nominal quota increases, OPEC said in a statement. That is in line with the group's roadmap to hold targets steady through the end of the year.

The US-Iran conflict has blunted the impact of OPEC+ decisions for now, as disruption in the Strait of Hormuz has severely curtailed oil exports from Persian Gulf nations. Several producers, however, have managed



Last week, renewed hostilities sent oil prices higher after US President Donald Trump ordered fresh attacks on Iranian facilities

to sustain flows through alternative pipeline routes and covert shuttle runs. Despite the reduced flows, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies continued to raise quotas during the war, nominally completing the reversal of output curbs imposed in 2023 and potentially giving some members greater leeway to boost production once the fighting subsides.

While the coalition formally has another layer of halted supplies to restore, doing so will be complicated by deteriorating production capacity in many member countries since the curbs were introduced. The war has further clouded the outlook.

Bloomberg



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**OPEC+ keeps oil output
policy unchanged for Oct**

OPEC+ kept its oil output policy unchanged for October at a meeting on Sunday as the group needs to agree on new quotas before deciding its next output steps. The meeting of seven core OPEC+ members comes as the Iran war continues to disrupt oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz. In August, OPEC+ agreed its production boost for September, completing a phased rollback of a 1.65million bpd supply cut first agreed in 2023. REUTERS

OPEC+ keeps oil output policy unchanged for Oct

Reuters
September 6

OPEC+ KEPT its oil output policy unchanged for October at a meeting on Sunday, it said in a statement, as the producer group needs to agree new quotas before deciding its next output steps.

The meeting of seven core OPEC+ members — Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Oman — comes as the Iran war continues to disrupt oil exports through the Strait of Hormuz, limiting OPEC+'s influence over prices and market share.

In August, OPEC+ agreed its production boost for September, completing a phased roll-back of a 1.65 million-barrel-per-day supply cut first agreed in 2023. Despite the agreed production increases, the group made up of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies, including Russia, still produces far below its targets because of the war.

"OPEC+ currently has very limited power over the physical oil market," said Jorge Leon of

Rystad Energy. "The group can change production targets on paper, but it cannot guarantee that those barrels will be produced or actually reach the market."

"The focus now shifts away from monthly production adjustments and towards the much more consequential debate over 2027."

OPEC+ still has another layer of production cuts in place, covering most members of the 21-country group until the end of 2026. Before the group decides how to unwind the cuts and return production to the market, it needs to review members' oil production capacity to set 2027 output baselines, which form the basis for quotas.

This debate will likely happen later in 2026 and hence OPEC+ is likely to pause its output increases for the fourth quarter, sources earlier told *Reuters*. The statement on Sunday made no mention of policy beyond October.

The seven countries will hold their next meeting on October 4.

US inflation, crude oil to steer bullion this week

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE
■ New Delhi

Upcoming US inflation figures, crude oil price movements, and geopolitical tensions in West Asia will be primary triggers for gold and silver prices, amid heightened speculation surrounding the global interest rate outlook, analysts said.

Investors will also keep an eye on consumer price data from Germany and China, GDP figures from the Eurozone, Japan and the UK, as well as China's trade data this week, they added.

"US inflation numbers would be the key trigger for bullion markets amid considerable speculation over the interest rate outlook," Pranav Mer, Senior Vice



President, EBG - Commodity & Currency Research, JM Financial Services Ltd, said. US Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation report for August 2026 is scheduled for

release on September 11.

"In gold, the prices look for resistance at ₹1.57 lakh per 10 grams, while in case of silver we still maintain a positive bias till prices are

above supports at ₹2.31 lakh per kg," Pranav Mer, Senior Vice President, EBG — Commodity & Currency Research, JM Financial Services Ltd, said.

Last week, gold futures for October delivery fell ₹3,514, or 2.2 per cent, to ₹1.52 lakh per 10 grams, while silver declined ₹4,786, or nearly 2 per cent, to ₹2.37 lakh per kg on the Multi Commodity Exchange.

"MCX gold witnessed volatile moves this week, with the first half seeing continued profit booking following last Friday's correction after the Fed indicated the possibility of a rate hike," Jateen Trivedi, VP Research Analyst - Commodity and Currency, LKP Securities, said.

Iran claims strike on US ship in Hormuz

SAMY MAGDY/JULIA FRANKEL
■ Cairo

Iran said Sunday it struck an unmanned US vessel trying to enter the Strait of Hormuz, the latest salvo in a new flare-up of fighting between the two countries.

The US did not immediately confirm the purported attack, which came a day after the US military said forces struck three Iranian oil tankers in response to a missile attack on Navy warships.

The war began with US and Israeli attacks on Iran on Feb 28. But since a ceasefire agreement was announced in June, on-and-off fighting has persisted with both sides trying to inflict military and economic pain as negotia-



tions have collapsed. The US and Iran resumed attacks last week, following a month of relative calm, with the Strait of Hormuz and Iranian communities along it again being targeted. At least five people were killed earlier in the week during a US bombardment of southern Iran.

The Trump administration appears to have adopted a dual-prong approach to the conflict, responding militarily to attacks on the strait while going after foreign financial institutions that handle Iran's money.

But Tehran's hard-line new senior leaders have signalled the willingness to dig in after weathering decades of sanctions.

Iran has found ways over the years to circumvent sanctions, and now the US blockade, and get its oil to buyers to help ease growing eco-

nomic pressures. That relies in part on a shadow fleet transporting its oil.

Meanwhile, Iran's nuclear programme, the issue that contributed to the outbreak of the war, was meant to be addressed in negotiations that fell apart soon after the US and Iran signed a memorandum of understanding in mid-June.

Diplomats say the US, Britain, France and Germany seek to refer Iran to the UN Security Council for failure to comply with its nuclear non-proliferation obligations.

Instead, Tehran's new leverage focuses on the Strait of Hormuz that is crucial to global oil and natural gas shipments and was seen as an international waterway before the war began. (AP)

OPEC+ cartel sticks to status quo on petroleum production

AGENCIES

New Delhi, 6 September

The OPEC+ cartel maintained a status quo on its oil production for October at a meeting held on Sunday to review global market conditions and outlook.

The seven OPEC+ countries - Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Algeria, and Oman, plan to draw up a new agreement on quotas to be allocated to each member before they decide on their next output targets.

The oil cartel had previously announced additional voluntary adjustments in April and November 2023.

"The seven countries reiterated their collective commitment to achieve full conformity with the Declaration of Cooperation. The seven OPEC+ countries will continue to hold monthly meetings to review market conditions. The next meeting



will be held on October 4," according to a statement issued after the meeting.

The OPEC+ on 2 August approved an increase in its crude production quota by around 188,000 barrels per day from September, which restores the earlier production cuts

that were rolled out by the oil cartel in 2023.

The decision to increase production was taken by the seven key OPEC+ producers.

However, the decision of OPEC+ to increase production has a limited impact on global oil supplies as

the West Asia conflict continues to disrupt oil and gas exports as the Strait of Hormuz, through which 20 per cent of the world's oil and gas exports transit, remains choked.

Consequently, higher production quotas do not automatically translate into more oil reaching global buyers.

Higher official quotas do not necessarily mean that producers can actually deliver the additional crude.

Russia is facing pressure on its oil industry after repeated Ukrainian drone attacks striking deep into Russian territory to hit energy infrastructure.

The country's production is currently around 9 million barrels per day, below its OPEC+ target of about 9.8 million barrels per day.

The UAE's exit from the OPEC+ group in May has added another layer of uncertainty. Its departure followed years of frustration over production cuts and has raised questions about how much longer OPEC+ members will remain willing to accept coordinated limits.

Oil prices were hovering at around \$91.5 a barrel during the end of the week, rising by 8 to 10 per cent rise as the US and Iran went in for a fresh round of missile attacks.

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Date :7 September 2026	Page : 1, 11



Iran claims strike on US ship in Strait of Hormuz as fighting escalates

AGENCIES

Cairo, 6 September

Iran said Sunday it struck an unmanned US vessel trying to enter the Strait of Hormuz, the latest salvo in a new flare-up of fighting between the two countries.

The US did not immediately confirm the purported attack, which came a day after the US military said forces struck three Iranian oil tankers in response to a missile attack on Navy warships.

The war began with US and Israeli attacks on Iran on 28 February. But since a ceasefire agreement was announced in June, on-and-off fighting has persisted with



both sides trying to inflict military and economic pain as negotiations have collapsed.

The US and Iran resumed attacks last week, following a month of relative calm,

with the Strait of Hormuz and Iranian communities along it again being targeted.

At least five people were killed earlier in the week during a US bombardment of southern Iran.

The Trump administration appears to have adopted a dual-prong approach to the conflict, responding militarily to attacks on the strait while going after foreign financial institutions that handle Iran's money. But Tehran's hard-line new senior leaders have signaled the willingness to dig in after weathering decades of sanctions.

Iran has found ways over the years to circumvent sanctions, and now the US blockade, and get its oil to buyers to help ease growing economic pressures. That relies in part on a shadow

fleet transporting its oil.

Meanwhile, Iran's nuclear program, the issue that contributed to the outbreak of the war, was meant to be addressed in negotiations that fell apart soon after the US and Iran signed a memorandum of understanding in mid-June.

Diplomats say the US, Britain, France and Germany seek to refer Iran to the UN Security Council for failure to comply with its nuclear nonproliferation obligations.

Instead, Tehran's new leverage focuses on the Strait of Hormuz that is crucial to global oil and natural gas shipments and was seen as an international waterway before the war began.

Countries Told To Brace For 'Harmful Growth' On Hulls Hormuz Ships Could Carry Alien Species To World Ports



THREE MAJOR INSTANCES OF BIOFOULING IN INDIAN WATERS

What is biofouling?

Algae, bacteria, parasites grow on submerged hulls within days. Ship weight can rise 30%; non-native species can pollute ports

Vizag, 1967: Invasive mussel (from Panama Canal) hits harbour area; grows to become 90% of local biomass, destroying most native species

Mumbai, 2001: Study of ports around the city finds species of marine worms likely brought by ships. Some species are found limited to enclosed docks

Kochi, 2019: Mussel type seen for first time in local waters disrupts oyster farming. A study found 38% drop in edible oyster growth in nearby lakes

Chad Hewitt, Gregory Ruiz,
Ian Davidson & Mario Tamburri

The economic ramifications of the closure of Strait of Hormuz are much discussed. But so far, the risk of ecological damage following a long blockade of ships has been overlooked.

Our recent research shows the more than 1,500 commercial vessels that have been laid up in the Persian/Arabian Gulf since Feb pose a significant environmental threat because they have been accumulating marine biofouling species on their hulls.

As the Strait reopens, these ships may spread these organisms to ports they visit, potentially causing an international "super-spreader" event.

Such incursions of alien marine plants, animals, parasites and diseases affect native ecosystems and coastal industries. They can lead to significant environmental damage and economic losses. The closure of the

Strait of Hormuz is not the first time shipping disruptions have resulted in significant biofouling on idle or anchored vessels. Researchers have identified 24 choke points in the global movement of commercial vessels. But 20 of these have alternative routes, meaning shipping can be managed by re-routing vessels. This can take longer and cost more but avoids mass layups.

Only four choke points have no alternative routes: Strait of Hormuz, Oresund Strait in Baltic Sea, Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits out of Black Sea, and Bohal Strait in Bohal Sea.

Disruptions can be intentional too, not always the result of conflict. At any time, around 1% of the global commercial fleet is deliberately laid up because ships are taken out of service due to economic oversupply, seasonal market dynamics or the need for maintenance.

Economic downturns such as the 2008 global financial crisis led to mass vessel layups after

a sharp decline in imports and exports. Thousands of vessels — about 10% of global container vessels and 25% of refrigerated vessels — were lying idle at anchor or pulled out of service.

Stationary vessels can accumulate large amounts of biofouling in a short time, especially in tropical waters. When vessels leave the locations, they take those species to new regions, potentially delivering the next alien animal or plant pest, parasite or disease. The Persian/Arabian Gulf is home to over 50 marine non-native species.

After Hormuz Strait reopens, analysis shows that ships are likely to reach several important ports, including Mumbai and Colombo.

Among measures countries could take to manage biofouling risks, we recommend the inspection of ships before departure, safe in-water cleaning and forecasting of routes, specifically identifying the first port after departure from the Gulf.

(This article was first published in *The Conversation*. Hewitt is professor and provost, Lincoln University, New Zealand; Ruiz is a senior scientist in marine ecology and biogeography, Smithsonian Environmental Research Center; Davidson is senior scientist in Invasion Ecology, Cawthron Institute; and Tamburri is a professor of marine ecology with University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science)

Online

Headline	ಸೋಮವಾರದ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ: OPEC+ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೈಲ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಷೇರುಗಳು		
Publication	Daily Hunt (Mobile)	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	6 Sep 2026		

ಸೋಮವಾರದ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ: OPEC+ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು ತೈಲ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆಯ ನಡುವೆ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರು ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಷೇರುಗಳು

<http://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/kannada/goodreturns+kannada-epaper-goodkan/somavaaradha+sheru+maarukatte+opec+sabhe+mattu+taila+dara+erikeya+naduve+hudikedaararu+gamanisabek aadha+pramukha+sherugalu-newsid-n725885212>

ಸೋಮವಾರದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಷೇರು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಆರಂಭದ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಇಂಧನ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯವೇ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಿವೆ. ಇಂದು (ಭಾನುವಾರ, ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 6) OPEC+ ಸಭೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದು, ಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ

ದರ ಬ್ಯಾರಲ್‌ಗೆ 95 ಡಾಲರ್ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದೆ. ಇತ್ತ 'ಲೇಬರ್ ಡೇ' ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ 7ರ ಸೋಮವಾರ ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ವಾಲ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರೀಟ್ ಮುಚ್ಚಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಜಾಗತಿಕ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಿಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳೇನೂ ಸಿಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಟ್ರೇಡರ್‌ಗಳು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯ, ತೈಲ ಮಾರಾಟ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು, ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರತ್ತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಲಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ವಾರದ ಆರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಏಷ್ಯನ್ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲದ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ಚಲನವಲನಗಳು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಲಿವೆ. ತೈಲ ದರ ದಿಢೀರನೆ 95ರಿಂದ 97 ಡಾಲರ್‌ಗೆ ಏರಿತರೆ, ಅದು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ವಾತಾವರಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರಿ ಆಮದುದಾರರ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸೋಮವಾರ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ತೆರೆದಾಗ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಯುಎಸ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ನಿಗಾ ಇರಲಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಭಾರತೀಯ ಹವಾಮಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ (IMD) ನೀಡಿರುವ ಭಾರೀ ಮಳೆ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯು ವಿಮೆ, ಮೂಲಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೃಷಿ ವಲಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲೊಡ್ಡಬಹುದು. ಆರಂಭದ ಈ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಳೇ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಈಕ್ವಿಟಿ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಹಾದಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಿವೆ.

OPEC+ ಸಭೆ ಮತ್ತು \$95 ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ಕ್ರೂಡ್: ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ

OPEC+ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟವು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಕಡಿತವನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ಸಡಿಲಿಕೆಯ ಸುಳಿವು ನೀಡುತ್ತದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆ ಕಡಿತ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ, ರಿಫೈನಿಂಗ್ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಒತ್ತಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಬಹುದು. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ ತೈಲ ಬೆಲೆ ಏರಿಕೆಯ ಬಿಸಿ ಭಾರತದ ಆಮದು ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ತಟ್ಟುವುದಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೂ, ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಳಂಬವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತದೆ. ತೈಲ ಮಾರಾಟ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ (OMC) ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಾಸ್ ರಿಫೈನಿಂಗ್ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್ (GRM) ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾಗಲಿವೆ. ಆದರೆ, ತೈಲ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆಯು ಒಎನ್‌ಜಿಸಿ (ONGC) ಮತ್ತು ಆಯಿಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಂತಹ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ತರಲಿದೆ.

USDINR ಮತ್ತು DXY: ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

ಅಮೆರಿಕದ ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಗಳಿಗೆ ರಜೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ (Liquidity) ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿದ್ದು, ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಹಿವಾಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಏರಿಳಿತ ಕಾಣಬಹುದು. ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ದರ ಮತ್ತು ಯುಎಸ್ ಡಾಲರ್ ಇಂಡೆಕ್ಸ್ ನಡುವಿನ ಚಲನವಲನಗಳು ಡಾಲರ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರೂಪಾಯಿ (USDINR) ವಹಿವಾಟಿನ ದಿಕ್ಕನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಿವೆ. ಆನ್‌ಶೋರ್ ಫಾರ್ವರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳು, ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕ್‌ಗಳ ಹರಿವು ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್‌ಬಿಐ (RBI) ನಡೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಡಿ. ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆ ಆರಂಭಕ್ಕೂ ಮುನ್ನ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಹಾಗೂ ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಡೀಲ್‌ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ 06:30 ರಿಂದ 09:15 IST ರವರೆಗೆ ಗಿಫ್ಟ್ ನಿಫ್ಟಿ (GIFT Nifty) ಗಮನಿಸಿ. ಆರಂಭಿಕ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ ಹೂಡಿಕೆದಾರರ (FII) ನಿಧಿ ಹರಿವು ಮಾರುಕಟ್ಟೆಯ ಸೆಂಟಿಮೆಂಟ್ ರೂಪಿಸಲಿದೆ.

ವಲಯ

ಬ್ರೆಂಟ್ <=90

ತೈಲ ಮಾರಾಟ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು

ಅನುಕೂಲಕರ

ಸಾಧಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಪ ಒತ್ತಡ
ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್ ಕುಸಿತದ ಆತಂಕ

ನಷ್ಟದ (Under-recovery) ಭೀತಿ

ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ವಲಯ

ಎಟಿಎಫ್ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಇಳಿಕೆ

ಸಾಧಾರಣದಿಂದ ಸ್ಥಿರ

ಆದಾಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಣೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ

ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆಗೆ ಸವಾಲು

ಪೇಂಟ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್

ಕಚ್ಚಾವಸ್ತು ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಲೀಫ್

ಸಾಧಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಪ ಒತ್ತಡ

ಬೆಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳದ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ಗೆ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಕ್

ಲಾಜಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್

ಡೀಸೆಲ್ ವೆಚ್ಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾಧಾನ

ಸಮತೋಲನ

ವೆಚ್ಚ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಅಗತ್ಯ

ವೆಚ್ಚ ವರ್ಗಾವಣೆ ಕಷ್ಟ

ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ಉತ್ಪಾದಕರು

ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆದಾಯ

ಚೇತರಿಕೆ

ಉತ್ತಮ ನಗದು ಹರಿವು

ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ ನಗದು ಹರಿವು

ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳು

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರ

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳೇ ಆಧಾರ

OMC, ಏರ್‌ಲೈನ್ಸ್, ಪೇಂಟ್ಸ್: ಸೋಮವಾರ ಯಾವ ಶೇರ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಡಬೇಕು?

ಸೋಮವಾರದಂದು ತೈಲ ಮಾರಾಟ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಇನ್ವೆಂಟರಿ ಲಾಭ, ಬೆಲೆ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಮತ್ತು ಡೀಸೆಲ್‌ನಿಂದಾಗುವ ನಷ್ಟದ (Under-recovery) ಮೇಲೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿಡಿ. ವಿಮಾನಯಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಟಿಕೆಟ್ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಎಟಿಎಫ್ (ATF) ವೆಚ್ಚ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯಾಣಿಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ (Load factor) ಪ್ರಮುಖವೆನಿಸಲಿದೆ. ಕಚ್ಚಾ ತೈಲ ದರ ಏರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ ಪೇಂಟ್ಸ್, ಸಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲಾಜಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪಾದನಾ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಗ್ಯಾಸ್ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳ ಷೇರುಗಳು ತೈಲ ದರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಧರಿಸಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮಳೆ ಪೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ವಿಳಂಬ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ಫ್ಲೇಷನ್ ಕ್ಲೇಮ್‌ಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವ ಸಾಧ್ಯತೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಬಂಧಿತ ವಲಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆಯೂ ನಿಗಾ ಇರಲಿ.

Pradeep Kumar Goodreturns

source: goodreturns.in

Headline	ONGC Chairman पद के लिए 7 दावेदार शॉर्टलिस्ट, दूसरे दौर का Interview इसी हफ्ते		
Publication	Daily Hunt (Mobile)	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	6 Sep 2026		

ONGC Chairman पद के लिए 7 दावेदार शॉर्टलिस्ट, दूसरे दौर का Interview इसी हफ्ते

<http://m.dailyhunt.in/news/india/hindi/prabha+sakshi-epaper-prasak/ongc+chairman+pad+ke+lie+7+davedar+shortalist+dusare+daur+ka+interview+isi+haphte-newsid-n725903140>

नयी दिल्ली, छह सितंबर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की कंपनी ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) के नए चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक (सीएमडी) के चयन

की प्रक्रिया आगे बढ़ गई है। कंपनी के नए प्रमुख के पद के लिए सात उम्मीदवारों का नाम छांटा गया है।

इस सप्ताह खोज-सह-चयन समिति के समक्ष इन उम्मीदवारों का दूसरे दौर का साक्षात्कार हो सकता है।

चयन प्रक्रिया के तहत 18 उम्मीदवारों का 18 अगस्त को साक्षात्कार किया गया था, जिसके बाद सात उम्मीदवारों को अगले दौर के लिए चुना गया है। मौजूदा चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक अरुण कुमार सिंह का विस्तारित कार्यकाल सात दिसंबर, 2026 को समाप्त होने वाला है। जिन सात उम्मीदवारों का नाम अगले दौर के लिए चुना गया है उनमें ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के चेयरमैन एवं प्रबंध निदेशक रंजीत रथ भी शामिल हैं।

54 वर्षीय रथ को इस पद की दौड़ में प्रमुख दावेदार माना जा रहा है। वह लगातार दूसरी बार ओएनजीसी के शीर्ष पद के लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। पिछले साल भी उनका नाम दौड़ में शामिल था लेकिन सरकार ने सिंह का कार्यकाल एक साल बढ़ाने का फैसला किया था।

अन्य उम्मीदवारों में ओएनजीसी विदेश लिमिटेड (ओवीएल) के प्रबंध निदेशक राजर्षि गुप्ता, ओएनजीसी के प्रौद्योगिकी एवं फील्ड सर्विसेज निदेशक विक्रम सक्सेना, रणनीति एवं कॉर्पोरेट मामलों के निदेशक सत्यम कुमार, ओएनजीसी विदेश (ओवीएल) के परिचालन निदेशक दुलाल हल्दर, मैंगलोर रिफाइनरी एंड पेट्रोकेमिकल्स लिमिटेड के वित्त निदेशक देवेन्द्र कुमार और इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन के विपणन निदेशक एस पी श्रीवास्तव शामिल हैं। चयन प्रक्रिया में उम्र संबंधी मानदंड में एक बार के लिए बदलाव भी किया गया है। सरकार ने उम्मीदवारों के लिए अधिकतम आयु सीमा को 59 वर्ष किया है।

सामान्य तौर पर आंतरिक उम्मीदवारों के लिए यह सीमा 58 वर्ष और बाहरी उम्मीदवारों के लिए 57 वर्ष होती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के अधिकारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति आयु 60 वर्ष है। हालांकि, राजर्षि गुप्ता की उम्र को लेकर सवाल उठ रहे हैं।

सात दिसंबर, 2026 को उनकी उम्र करीब 59 वर्ष पांच महीने होगी। मामले की जानकारी रखने वाले लोगों का कहना है कि ऐसे में यदि गुप्ता की नियुक्ति होती है तो चयन प्रक्रिया को उन उम्मीदवारों की ओर से चुनौती दिए जाने की संभावना है, जिन्होंने उम्र की शर्त के कारण आवेदन नहीं किया। सरकार ने इस पद के लिए शैक्षणिक योग्यता में भी बदलाव किया है।

संशोधित मानदंड के तहत उम्मीदवार का इंजीनियरिंग, चार्टर्ड अकाउंटेंसी या कॉस्ट अकाउंटेंसी में प्रथम श्रेणी का स्नातक होना जरूरी है। इसके अलावा प्रमुख संस्थान से पूर्णकालिक एमबीए या पीजीडीआईएम करने वाले स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर उम्मीदवार भी पात्र हैं। ओएनजीसी के अगले प्रमुख का चयन तीन सदस्यीय खोज-सह-चयन समिति करेगी।

इसमें सार्वजनिक उपक्रम चयन बोर्ड के चेयरपर्सन, पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस सचिव और इंडियन ऑयल के पूर्व चेयरमैन बतौर बाहरी विशेषज्ञ शामिल होंगे। रंजीत रथ अगस्त, 2022 से ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के प्रमुख हैं। दूसरी ओर, अरुण कुमार सिंह को पिछले साल असामान्य रूप से एक साल का सेवा विस्तार दिया गया था।

उनका कार्यकाल समाप्त होने के बाद नए चेयरमैन को देश की सबसे बड़ी तेल एवं गैस उत्पादक कंपनी की कमान संभालनी होगी। उल्लेखनीय है कि ओएनजीसी अप्रैल, 2021 से दिसंबर, 2022 तक बिना पूर्णकालिक प्रमुख के रही थी। इस दौरान तीन अंतरिम चेयरमैन द्वारा कंपनी की अगुवाई की गई और उसके बाद सिंह की नियुक्ति हुई।

ओएनजीसी के नए प्रमुख के सामने उत्पादन और अन्वेषण बढ़ाने, राजस्व एवं मुनाफे में वृद्धि, अधिग्रहण और संयुक्त उपक्रमों के जरिये नए ऊर्जा कारोबार तथा पेट्रोसायन क्षेत्र में विस्तार और प्रौद्योगिकी के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने जैसी प्रमुख जिम्मेदारियां होंगी।

Headline	ONGC chairman race narrows to 7; Oil India chief Ranjit Rath in shortlist: Report		
Publication	Financial Express	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	6 Sep 2026		

ONGC chairman race narrows to 7; Oil India chief Ranjit Rath in shortlist: Report

<https://www.financialexpress.com/business/industry-ongc-chairman-race-narrows-to-7-oil-india-chief-ranjit-rath-in-shortlist-report-4333004/>

The ONGC chairman race narrows to seven candidates, including Oil India CMD Ranjit Rath. The final selection by a three-member committee will boost ONGC's focus on oil production and energy expansion.

The race for the top job at Oil And Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has narrowed to seven candidates, with Oil India Chairman and Managing Director Ranjit Rath among those shortlisted for the next round of interviews, PTI reported, citing people familiar with the selection process.

The seven candidates are likely to appear before a search-cum-selection committee this week. According to PTI, 18 applicants were screened on August 18 before the field was narrowed to seven.

Rath, 54, is seen as one of the leading contenders for the position, the report said. He has headed Oil India, the country's second-largest state-owned oil and gas explorer, since August 2022 and is making his second attempt for the ONGC top job.

He was also shortlisted last year, when the government eventually decided to extend incumbent chairman Arun Kumar Singh's tenure by another year.

Who else is in the race? According to PTI, the shortlist also includes ONGC Videsh Managing Director Rajarshi Gupta, ONGC Director for Technology and Field Services Vikram Saxena and Director for Strategy and Corporate Affairs Satyam Kumar.

ONGC Videsh Director for Operations Dulal Halder, Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Director (Finance) Devendra Kumar and Indian Oil Corporation Director (Marketing) SP Shrivastava are the other shortlisted candidates.

The selection will be made by a three-member search-cum-selection committee comprising the chairperson of the Public Enterprises Selection Board, the petroleum secretary and a former Indian Oil chairman as an outside expert, PTI reported.

Singh's extended tenure ends in December. Singh has headed ONGC since December 2022. His appointment followed a period in which the company remained without a full-time chairman between April 2021 and December 2022 and was led by interim chiefs.

A former chairman and managing director of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, Singh was selected through a search-cum-selection process in 2022 after retiring from BPCL.

ONGC had subsequently informed the stock exchanges that the government approved Singh's re-employment as chairman and CEO for one year from December 7, 2025, or until a regular incumbent joins the post, whichever is earlier.

The next chairman will take charge at a time when ONGC is looking to increase domestic oil and gas production, step up exploration and expand its presence across petrochemicals, overseas assets and newer energy businesses.

Headline	Govt shortlists 7 candidates for 2nd round interview for ONGC top job		
Publication	Millennium Post	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	7 Sep 2026		

Govt shortlists 7 candidates for 2nd round interview for ONGC top job

<https://www.millenniumpost.in/business/govt-shortlists-7-candidates-for-2nd-round-interview-for-ongc-top-job-675021>

New Delhi: Seven candidates shortlisted for the top job at state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are likely to appear before a

search-cum-selection committee this week as the government moves to choose a successor to Chairman and Managing Director Arun Kumar Singh, people familiar with the process said.

The second round follows the screening of 18 applicants on August 18, after which the field was narrowed to seven. The shortlisted candidates include Oil India Ltd Chairman and Managing Director Ranjit Rath, 54, seen as a frontrunner; ONGC Videsh Ltd MD Rajarshi Gupta, 59; ONGC Director (Technology and Field Services) Vikram Saxena; Director (Strategy and Corporate Affairs) Satyam Kumar; OVL Director (Operations) Dulal Halder; MRPL Director (Finance) Devendra Kumar; and Indian Oil Corporation Director (Marketing) SP Shrivastava.

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The selection has drawn attention following a one-off relaxation in the age criterion, allowing candidates up to 59 years against the earlier 58-year limit. Gupta's shortlisting has also raised questions as he will be about 59 years and five months old on December 7, when Singh's extended tenure ends.

The three-member committee comprises the Public Enterprises Selection Board chairperson, oil secretary and a former Indian Oil chairman as an outside expert.

Rath is making a second attempt at the ONGC top job after being shortlisted last year, when Singh's tenure was extended by a year. The selected chairman will oversee ONGC's exploration, production, profitability, new-energy and petrochemical expansion, acquisitions and technology adoption.

Headline	ONGC chairman selection: Seven shortlisted candidates to face second round of interviews		
Publication	PTI	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	6 Sep 2026		

ONGC chairman selection: Seven shortlisted candidates to face second round of interviews

<https://www.ptinews.com/story/business/ongc-chairman-selection-seven-shortlisted-candidates-to-face-second-round-of-interviews/4039124>

NEW DELHI: (Sep 6) Seven candidates shortlisted for the top job at state-run Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) are likely to appear before a

search-cum-selection committee this week, as the government moves ahead with choosing a successor to Chairman and Managing Director Arun Kumar Singh, people familiar with the selection process said.

The second round of interviews comes after 18 applicants were screened on August 18, with the field subsequently narrowed to seven.

The selection process has drawn attention over a one-off relaxation in the age eligibility criterion, allowing candidates up to 59 years of age - a departure from the existing 58-year limit and the recent relaxation to 60 years in the case of state-run power producer NTPC, as well as ONGC, in 2022.

Headline	ONGC chairman selection: Seven shortlisted candidates to face second round of interviews		
Publication	The Economic Times	Edition	Online Coverage
Published Date	6 Sep 2026		

ONGC chairman selection: Seven shortlisted candidates to face second round of interviews

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/industry/energy/oil-gas/ongc-chairman-selection-seven-shortlisted-candidates-to-face-second-round-of-interviews/articleshow/133829523.cms>

Seven candidates have been shortlisted for the ONGC chairman and managing director post, with a second round of interviews expected this week. The shortlist includes Oil India CMD Ranjit Rath, ONGC Videsh MD Rajarshi Gupta and senior executives from ONGC, OVL, MRPL and Indian Oil.

New Delhi, Seven candidates shortlisted for the top job at state-run (ONGC) are likely to appear before a search-cum-selection committee this week, as the government moves ahead with choosing a successor to Chairman and Managing Director , people familiar with the selection process said.

The second round of interviews comes after 18 applicants were screened on August 18, with the field subsequently narrowed to seven.

The selection process has drawn attention over a one-off relaxation in the age eligibility criterion, allowing candidates up to 59 years of age - a departure from the existing 58-year limit and the recent relaxation to 60 years in the case of state-run power producer NTPC, as well as ONGC, in 2022.

Chairman and Managing Director Ranjit Rath, who is seen as a frontrunner, is among those shortlisted. Rath, 54, is making a second attempt at the ONGC top job after being shortlisted last year, when the government opted instead to extend Singh's tenure.

The other shortlisted candidates include ONGC Videsh Ltd Managing Director Rajarshi Gupta, 59; ONGC Director for Technology and Field Services Vikram Saxena; ONGC Director for Strategy and Corporate Affairs Satyam Kumar; OVL Director for Operations Dulal Halder; MRPL Director (Finance) Devendra Kumar and Director (Marketing) SP Shrivastava, according to people familiar with the process.

The government earlier relaxed the age criterion for the ONGC appointment, allowing applications from candidates who had not attained 59 years on the date of occurrence of the vacancy - December 7, 2026, when Singh's extended tenure ends.

Under the existing norms, the upper age limit is generally 58 years for internal candidates and 57 years for external candidates, while the superannuation age for public-sector executives is 60.

Gupta's shortlisting has raised questions because he will be about 59 years and five months old on December 7, making him ineligible under a literal reading of the 59-year condition in the advertisement. Candidates who chose not to apply because they would cross the age limit by the date of vacancy could challenge the selection process if Gupta is ultimately appointed, the people said.

The advertisement states that "the maximum age of an applicant should be 59 years on the date of vacancy" and that "any employment or extension beyond 60 years would be on a contractual basis".

The selection will be made by a three-member search-cum-selection committee comprising the chairperson of the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB), the oil secretary and a former Indian Oil chairman as an outside expert.

The government also modified the educational qualification criteria through an addendum, specifying that applicants should be first-class graduates with degrees in engineering, chartered accountancy, or cost accountancy, or postgraduates or graduates with a full-time MBA/PGDIM from a leading institute.

Rath has headed Oil India, India's second-largest state-run oil and gas explorer, since August 2022. He had applied for the top job at ONGC last year also, but the government chose to give Singh another one year at the helm.

The latest selection process follows a series of changes at the top of ONGC. The company was without a full-time chief between April 2021 and December 2022, and was led by three interim chairmen before Singh was appointed.

The government had also relaxed eligibility rules when Singh was selected in 2022. The search committee picked him in August that year, when he was less than four months short of 60. He took charge of ONGC in December 2022 after retiring as chairman and managing director of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

Singh was granted a rare one-year extension last year, allowing him to remain at the helm until December 2026. He will be more than 64 years old when his extended tenure ends.

The ONGC chairman will be responsible for the overall management and strategic direction of the country's largest oil and gas producer, including boosting revenue and profitability, driving exploration and production, expanding into new energy and petrochemicals through acquisitions and joint ventures, and overseeing technology adoption.