



## CNG station staff, 3 others arrested for robbing Rs 9L from station

### OUR CORRESPONDENT

**GURUGRAM:** A CNG station attendant and three others were arrested for allegedly robbing Rs 9 lakh belonging to the station, police said.

Last Monday, three bike-borne men robbed over Rs 9 lakh from two CNG station employees who were carrying the cash amount to deposit them at the company's main office.

One of these two employees — Sahil Patel (19) — allegedly hatched the plan to rob the CNG station's cash amount along with three other accomplices, they said. All four accused were arrested from Prempuri colony in Jharsa area on Monday night and are currently being interrogated, they said.

Police have recovered Rs 9,05,670 Rs 30,000 less than the looted amount a stolen bike that was used in the crime, a country-made pistol and two cartridges from their possession.

According to police, the accused were identified as Sahil Patel alias Janardan, his friends Sumit alias Robin (23), Vivek alias Candy (21) and Sameer alias Khan (20).

# Costly crude mars prospects of cut in retail fuel prices

MANISH GUPTA  
New Delhi, July 18

**THE RECENT HIKE** in crude oil prices to around \$80 from \$75 per barrel has dampened the chances of a reduction in retail fuel prices.

Oil price will have to remain below \$80 for a long period before oil marketing companies (OMCs) begin passing down the benefit to consumers, industry experts said.

"Now, with the oil prices going above \$80, it (cutting the retail petrol and diesel prices) has once again gone out of active consideration. In fact, we can bear it up to a level of \$85-\$90, but beyond that means losses," said a refinery official.

Oil prices gained momentum in recent weeks after Saudi Arabia and Russia announced supply cuts and inflation eased in the US. The crude price has been hovering around \$80 a barrel in July while the average price of Indian basket of crude oil was below \$75 for the months of May and June, as per the oil ministry.

"Chances of a cut in fuel prices have been impacted. The OMCs will wait and watch how crude oil prices pan out. They



**Oil price will have to remain below \$80 for a long period before oil marketing companies (OMCs) begin passing down the benefit to consumers**

are not in as comfortable a position as earlier when they were making huge margin of around Rs 12. Now, these margins will be much lower because crude oil has also moved up \$7-\$8," said Prashant Vasisht, vice president and co-head of corporate ratings at ICRA.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) has predicted demand for oil to rise by 2.2 million barrels per day (mbpd) to touch a record 102.1 mbpd in 2023. The group of oil exporting countries, OPEC, is bullish on global oil demand.

The increase in crude oil demand coupled with production cuts from OPEC+ countries, including Russia, is further likely to push up oil prices in the second half of 2023.

However, analysts believe the recessionary trends and the weak China growth may keep the oil price at the current levels. Even after the supply cut announcements that jacked up the oil price to above \$80, it immediately corrected to around \$79.

If the economy picks up and crude oil prices also rise as OPEC+ is quite active in managing supplies and the prices remain in the range of \$80-\$85, then there is lesser leeway for OMCs to change prices.

"It depends on how the global economy and all other factors fare in the next two quarters. Our average price for FY24 is between \$70 to \$90. It will be very difficult to breach that \$90-mark also in the coming year because Europe and the US are going into recession," said Vasisht.

"In case there is a prolonged below \$80 kind of a scenario then obviously the OMCs will at some point in time take the call to reduce prices," he added.



## Gurugram: 4 held for robbing CNG pump manager



**SNS & AGENCIES**

GURUGRAM, 18 JULY

The Gurugram Crime branch has arrested four men, including a CNG pump staffer, for robbing a CNG pump manager of Rs 9.5 lakh near Iffco Chowk on the Delhi-Jaipur Expressway, police said.

The suspects Sumit aka Robin, Sahil Patel alias Janardhan, Vivek alias Candy and Sameer alias Khan were arrested from Prempuri, Jharsa, in Gurugram following a tip-off.

According to the police, Sameer, a criminal on record, has six cases registered against him, and two cases of loot were also registered against Sumit at various police stations in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh.

A police official said on Tuesday that Sahil was the staffer at the CNG pump. He hatched a plan to rob the pump manager to earn quick money.

"On July 10, Sahil along with the pump manager on their way to submit Rs 9.5 lakh at their office headquarter. Dur-

ing this Sahil passed infor-

**The Statesman**  
PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT, ALWAYS IN SESSION

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■ In alignment with Swachhta Pakhwada 2023, which was celebrated from July 1 to 15 across India, Oil India Limited in association with Noida Authority installed and commissioned a 'Pet Bottle Recycle Machine' at the vending zone of Film City area, Sector 16(A), Noida.



**INDIA HAS STRATEGIC OIL RESERVES WITH 5.33 MILLION TONNES CAPACITY**

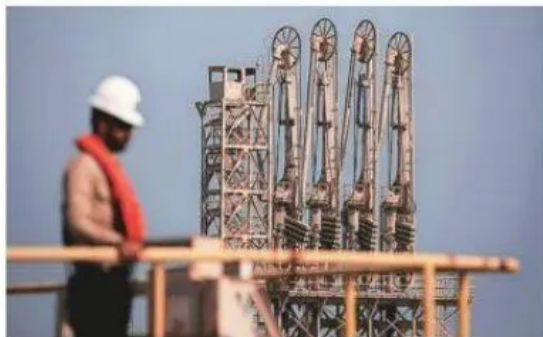
# India mulls building strategic gas storage as hedge against volatility

**SUKALP SHARMA**  
NEW DELHI, JULY 18

INDIA is exploring building strategic natural gas storage facilities in the country on the lines of strategic crude oil reserves in a bid to have a large gas stockpile that can be utilised in emergencies and supply disruptions, and serve as a hedge against extreme price volatility in the international market. According to Petroleum Secretary Pankaj Jain, the idea is at a preliminary stage and a few global players specialising in gas storage have been approached to develop the proposal.

"We don't have (strategic) gas reserves...We probably need some help at some point. But it is something that we are looking at...We have reached out to a few (global companies with gas storage expertise)," Jain told reporters, but declined to name any international players that the petroleum ministry or public sector oil and gas companies might be in talks with.

India already has strategic crude oil reserves with a capacity to hold 5.33 million tonnes of oil in underground caverns, fit to meet around 9.5 days of the country's oil demand. The capacity is being expanded by another 6.5 million tonnes in the second phase of the project. The country, however, has no strategic natural gas storage facilities even as its gas consumption is expected to grow significantly over the next few



India is a net importer of natural gas and depends on imports to meet around half of its requirement. *File*

years.

On being asked if the government is looking at setting up the strategic gas storages itself or with participation from the private sector, Jain said that such modalities will be decided later and currently the focus is on examining the feasibility and technical viability of having such storage facilities.

According to Jain, there are a number of options available to develop strategic gas storages, which include storing natural gas in abandoned gas wells, as well as developing underground storage in different types of subsurface formations.

India is a net importer of natural gas and depends on imports to meet around half of its requirement.

The government considers natural gas as a key transition fuel

and is pushing for increasing its consumption in the country. India has set a target to increase the share of natural gas in its primary energy mix to 15 per cent by 2030 from a little over 6 per cent at present. As one of the major importers of liquefied natural gas (LNG), India was adversely impacted by the tightening global supply and surging gas prices last year in the aftermath of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Natural gas can be stored underground in depleted reservoirs in oil and gas fields, and in natural aquifers and salt caverns. It can also be stored in the gaseous state as well as in the form of LNG in large over-ground tanks. In the United States, most existing natural gas storages are in depleted oil and gas fields that are close to gas consumption centres, accord-

ing to the US Energy Information Administration (EIA). Apart from the US, various European countries, Canada, and China, among others, have gas storage facilities.

As per information available on the European Council website, most European Union (EU) member states have gas storage facilities on their territory. Storage capacities in five EU member countries—Germany, Italy, France, the Netherlands, and Austria—account for two-thirds of the EU's total gas storage capacity. Fearing a major energy crisis in the winter of 2022 due to the war in Ukraine, the EU member countries stocked up natural gas, filling their gas storage facilities to 90 per cent capacity on average by October 2022.

As reported earlier by *The Indian Express*, government-owned engineering consultancy firm Engineers India (EIL) is already studying the prospects and feasibility of developing salt cavern-based strategic oil reserves in Rajasthan.

According to experts, such caverns can easily be utilised for storing natural gas as well. No Indian company, including EIL, currently has the requisite technical knowhow so far to build salt cavern-based strategic hydrocarbon storage. EIL's recent partnership with Germany's DEEPKBB GmbH is aimed at getting access to the required technology. The German company specialises in cavern storage and solution mining technology.

**Global energy transition to be \$23-trn market by 2030: US**

*New Delhi:* The global energy transition—the shift from fossil-based fuels such as oil and coal to renewable sources like wind and solar—is estimated to become a \$23-trillion market by 2030, US Energy Secretary Jennifer Granholm said on Tuesday as American companies seek closer ties with Indian firms to tap this opportunity.

Speaking at the ministerial meeting of the US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (SCEP) here, she said the US will have to add 2,000 gigawatts of clean energy to its electric grid by 2035 to meet the goal of using 100 per cent electricity from clean sources.

"So that means we have to do everything, everywhere, all at once. And so in order to do that, we have to partner and we've got to learn from those who are doing it well and can scale (up) really well," she said.



# India, US Call for Clean Energy Supply Chain

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**Our Bureau**

**New Delhi:** India and the United States have called for a stable, diversified and globally responsible clean energy supply chain to minimise risks and uncertainties, the two sides said in a joint statement after the meeting of their energy ministers.

Petroleum and natural gas minister Hardeep Puri and US energy secretary Jennifer Granholm met in Delhi on Tuesday to review the progress under the US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership.

# IOC inks gas deals with UAE's Adnoc, France's Total

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**New Delhi:** State-run IndianOil has inked multibillion-dollar agreements with TotalEnergies of France and Adnoc LNG of Abu Dhabi for importing gas in ships from 2026, underlining bid to secure diversified supply basket as the country expands its gas network. The agreements were signed during PM Narendra Modi's recent visit to the two countries.

Since the government wants to raise the share of gas in the energy basket from 15% to 65% by 2030, long-term deals have become important to avoid price or supply shocks in the post-Ukraine scenario. Adnoc will supply up to 1.2 mtpa (million tonnes per year) of LNG for 14 years and Total 0.8 mtpa for 10 years from its global portfolio. A 'comprehensive economic co-operation agreement' with Abu Dhabi will render shipments from Adnoc competitive as IOC will not have to pay 2.5% duty.



## THE WIDER ANGLE.



PARAG BALAKRISHNAN

**I**t's the big question: will oil prices soar or stabilise in the mid-\$70s-range? Saudi Arabia just cut output by 1 million barrels per day (bpd) to the lowest in two years. But results have been decidedly mixed. Prices spurted briefly to \$80 but then retreated to \$78 and it seems the Saudi sacrifice, on top of an earlier OPEC cut, won't send the market skyward.

Behind the underwhelming market demand is, first and foremost, the Chinese giant's slower-than-expected pandemic recovery. China is the world's second-largest oil consumer, gulping 14 million bpd, and the economic slowdown there inevitably has had a jarring impact on global oil demand. (India, the world's third-largest consumer, is 5 million bpd).

"Every time people start to talk about oil markets, prices start to go up, but then we get some really bad data, like China GDP, or export figures or US inflation data, stuff not necessarily linked to oil but destroying every pricing upside," says commodity intelligence firm Kpler's lead crude analyst Viktor Katona.

Then, Iran has suddenly come back into the international market, upping oil sales to about 1.5 million bpd in June. That's the highest export level since 2018. The Americans failed in their efforts to strike a deal with Iran and lift sanctions. But they're clearly turning a blind eye to Iranian exports in an effort to keep oil prices steady in order not to roil the US economy.

Venezuela, another country that faced US sanctions, is also back in the market and pumping out 1 million bpd. At its late 1990s peak, Venezuela produced 3.5 million bpd. While the US has given Venezuelans the green export light, the country's long-idled oil production equipment and systems are so degraded it hasn't been able to up output yet as much as it wants.

Then, of course, there's the fact higher prices in recent years have, as JP Morgan notes, "incentivised" production and encouraged the oil companies to keep pumping out their 'black gold'. US shale producers who'd slowed production when prices fell quickly leapt back into the market. Now they're



Prices retreated after a brief spurt. With the global economy back in the slow lane, oil supply is expected to outstrip demand

GETTY IMAGES/ISTOCKPHOTO

pumping out huge amounts of crude though they're likely to cut back if prices don't firm somewhat. Shale is expensive to extract so strong prices are key to high production.

There are other factors playing out in global oil markets. Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman is said to have told journalists in a rare briefing he'd been 'back-stabbed' by his ex-mentor, UAE President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahya. This fallout could have sharp repercussions in the oil industry as the two sides seek Middle East oil dominance. The UAE is said to be tired of being treated as a younger brother in the oil industry.

**India's usual oil suppliers, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, are alarmed by the way we've ditched them and turned to Russia.**

The fact is the world economy is moving back into the slow lane — not good news for producers, though India is seen as the standout growth exception. JP Morgan predicts oil supply will climb by 2.3 million bpd in 2023 while demand growth will only climb by 1.6 million bpd this year. Goldman Sachs, too, has sharply pared back predictions oil would reach \$95 a barrel by year-end, forecasting now a much more modest \$86.

### INDIA PLAYING IT DIFFERENTLY

Global oil prices play a key role in determining India's economic health. Since the Russia-Ukraine war erupted, India has been playing a very different game from its normal one. In May, India bought an enormous 2.2 million bpd from Russia, confounding pundits who'd raised eyebrows when Indian purchases crossed 1-million bpd and predicted infrastructure constraints would restrain further buying.

Oil consumption usually slows during

the monsoon season when the refineries carry out maintenance. India's July buying from Russia will likely be 1.6 million bpd. Russia, keeping pace with Saudi Arabia, says it will cut production by 500,000 bpd. But if the war lasts, Indian refinery imports could hit new highs next year, Katona says.

India's usual oil suppliers, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, are alarmed by the way we've ditched them and turned to Russia. But they recognise the temptation of sizeable discounts reckoned to still be in the region of \$9 per barrel. If the Russia-Ukraine conflict ends, India is likely to return to its traditional oil suppliers in the Gulf but for now our oil companies are reaping rich dividends.

Bottom line for prices? More of the same range-bound moves. Says Katona, "We'll be in the same narrative, same (pricing) cycle, the market starts to realise something, then the macroeconomic cycle kicks in — we'll stay in the same cycle for months."



# Why allow yuan payments for import of Russian oil?



Abhijit Bhattacharyya

The “globalised village economy” has suddenly cast a magical spell over the vast Eurasian landmass. In a surprising move, Indian companies have begun to pay for import of Russian crude oil not in the dollar, as was traditionally the practice, nor even in the rupee or the rouble, but the Chinese currency, the yuan. At a time when there is considerable friction in relations between New Delhi and Beijing, the reasons for this move are hard to fathom.

After the considerable military, political and diplomatic turbulence, particularly in the last three years, the Indian policy transformation was unexpected. Has New Delhi forgotten, or consciously decided to ignore, the switchover from the dollar to the yuan for the sake of the “bigger picture” and long-term national interest — despite the uncivilised and aggressive behaviour by the overlords of the Communist Party of China on trade, terror, territory, telecommunications, fake tourism and the People’s Liberation Army’s penetration into Ladakh, Galwan, Tawang and Arunachal over last four years?

Let the facts speak. In March 2023 came the first sign of India’s discomfort when the government reportedly issued an advisory to banks, merchants and traders dealing with crude oil imported from Russia, to avoid making any payments in the Chinese currency, the yuan. India had obvious and valid reasons to do so as paying for Russia-India bilateral transactions in a third-party currency would in this case only help the yuan get broader and wider acceptance, and spur smaller and weaker economies to emulate India. The logic and reason of the small and weak economies taking a cue from India’s action certainly couldn’t have been fault-

ed. If India, the fifth-largest economy in the world, allows its key adversary’s currency to be used for payments of imported crude oil from Russia, how could the smaller nations avoid doing it?

Many of these countries are anyway under the thumb of the CPC, having signed on to its Belt and Road Initiative. Despite the government’s advisory to avoid yuan payments, however, several private Indian companies, merchants and traders and at least one state-owned petroleum company ignored it, and committed a monumental blunder by started paying in Chinese yuan for imported Russian crude. Here, the insensitivity of Russia too deserves criticism, and it certainly cannot be ignored. Moscow’s rigid reluctance to accept Indian rupees for a bilateral India-Russia commercial transaction of crude oil is a highly disappointing move. This was totally not expected of a long-standing friend, whose “special relationship” goes back over 50 years, to the days of the now-defunct Soviet Union. If the Indian establishment now loses confidence on Russia’s dependability, due mainly to Moscow’s insistence on yuan payments, it cannot really be faulted.

Russia’s turnaround in this matter shows how power equations in Asia’s heartland have adversely affected New Delhi, albeit slowly and hopefully temporarily. From 1950s to the 1970s and beyond, Moscow helped to create for a pleading Beijing all kinds of military gear — from fighter jets to warships to defence infrastructure. Now it’s just the other way around, which shows the utter helplessness of once-mighty Moscow before its onetime protégé.

Whatever the economics, political compulsions or the lack of options for India, a much deeper look is needed to calculate the basic mathematical

**By paying in Chinese yuan, India may save its dollar reserves, but the imported Russian crude oil turns into a big bonanza for private company importer-turned-exporters**

monetary loss or profit for New Delhi, which is unlikely to be easy, and may even turn unpleasant in future. Today, one US dollar is a little over ₹82, though the rate is constantly fluctuating. One dollar fetches a little over 7 yuan. And one yuan converts to around ₹11.50. So, under what formula should an Indian company, merchant, trader and state-owned oil PSU pay for the imported Russian crude in Chinese yuan? Should the exchange rate be calculated on a US-India, US-China or China-India conversion rate and ratio?

Assuming that Russian crude oil is \$70 per barrel, Delhi will have to pay ₹5,740 (\$70 x ₹82) per barrel to the seller-exporter in Moscow. If India were to pay in Chinese currency, the Indian importer companies will have to pay 490 yuan per barrel (\$70 x 7 yuan). But how much will be the difference between the US dollar and Chinese yuan if Russia insists on a rupee-dollar rate payment to make it ₹5,740 per barrel, and then convert it for payment in Chinese yuan?

It’s a bilateral diplomatic complication, and impregnated with difference, doubt and dispute. But the facts are clear for India’s importer/importing private refiners of Russian crude. The cheaper import bill due to yuan payments will considerably enhance Indian companies’ profit percentage when the same Russian imported petroleum products, refined by Delhi, are sent to the West by same Indian importers overnight turning into exporters!

By paying in Chinese yuan, India may save its dollar reserves, but the imported Russian crude oil turns into a big bonanza for private company importer-

turned-exporters. In the process India falls prey to Dragon’s designs to render Delhi weaker and feeble on the currency front.

In this scenario, India certainly could face some disorder and dislocation. India thus far has been importing crude oil mostly from the Middle East, Nigeria and non-Russian sources, and the quantum of crude oil imports from Moscow was negligible. But the West’s penchant for punishing its adversary through stringent sanctions of all kinds put Moscow on the backfoot owing to its restricted and shrinking European oil-import customer base. As Russian oil prices plummeted due to the glut and lost markets, India emerged as major buyer of “cheaper” oil, thus getting a chance to curb its import bill and save the outflow of foreign exchange (US dollars). It was thus a sudden “win-win” for both Moscow and New Delhi. Indian refineries, both state-owned and private, enjoyed windfall profits.

Nevertheless, India’s yuan payment for Moscow’s oil is a huge blow and an implicit admission of unpredictability of a weak Indian rupee.

That’s not a good omen. The Indian rupee should have got recognition and wider confidence from market players to be accepted, at least by Russia for bilateral transactions and its neighbourhood. Last weekend’s agreement between India and the UAE on rupee-dirham trade may be the way to go!

Yet the question remains: have the yuan payments affected India-Russia ties? No, not yet. But it’s a sign of our times, where a beleaguered Russia’s forced to embrace the yuan rather than the Indian rupee when dollar transactions are ruled out for political and other reasons. Consequently, there’s a question mark on New Delhi’s relevance in Moscow’s eyes, at least in the short term, till the whole question of a bilateral rupee payments in international trade is sorted out.

*The writer is an advocate practising in the Supreme Court. The views expressed are personal.*



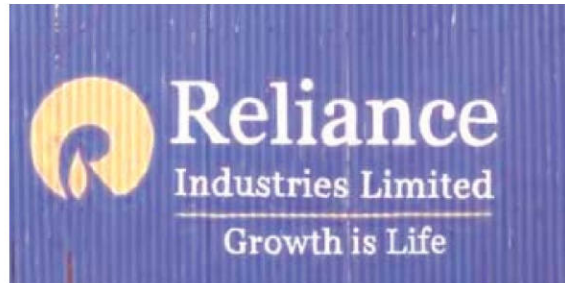
## **इन्दिरा गांधी गैस सिलेण्डर सब्सिडी योजना के लाभार्थियों के साथ संवाद कार्यक्रम 25 को**

अजमेर। मुख्यमंत्री अशोक गहलोत द्वारा इन्दिरा गांधी गैस सिलेण्डर सब्सिडी योजना के तहत लाभार्थियों से संवाद एवं अनुदान राशि की डीवीटी के लिए 25 जुलाई को दोपहर 12 बजे जयपुर में लाभार्थी उत्सव का आयोजन किया जाएगा। जिला कलक्टर डॉ. भारती दीक्षित ने बताया कि जिला स्तर पर भी इस समय कार्यक्रम आयोजित कर लाभार्थियों को लाभान्वित किया जाएगा।



## नए सर्वोच्च स्तर पर आरआईएल, एमकैप 19.1 लाख करोड़ रुपये

रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज का शेयर मंगलवार को करीब 15 महीने पहले के सर्वोच्च स्तर को पार करते हुए नए सर्वोच्च स्तर पर पहुंच गया। तेल से लेकर दूरसंचार क्षेत्र की दिग्गज का शेयर करीब 1 फीसदी चढ़कर 2,821 रुपये पर बंद हुआ और इस तरह से मुकेश अंबानी की अगुआई वाली कंपनी का बाजार मूल्यांकन 19.1 लाख करोड़ रुपये पर पहुंच गया। ऐसे में कंपनी देश की सबसे मूल्यवान कंपनी बन गई। आरआईएल का पिछला सर्वोच्च स्तर 2,820 रुपये था, जो 28 अप्रैल 2022 को देखा गया था। साल 2023 के 2,201 रुपये के निचले स्तर से आरआईएल का शेयर 28 फीसदी से ज्यादा चढ़ा है। यह बढ़ोतरी वित्तीय सेवा इकाई जियो फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज को अलग करने से पहले हुई है। आरआईएल ने इस कंपनी को अलग करने के लिए 20 जुलाई की तारीख तय की है। आरआईएल के एक शेयर के बदले शेयरधारक को जियो फाइनेंशियल का एक शेयर मिलेगा, जिसे जल्द ही अलग से सूचीबद्ध कराया जाएगा। एक्सचेंज जियो फाइनेंशियल की उचित प्राइस डिस्कवरी के लिए सत्र आयोजित करेंगे। बाजार के प्रतिभागियों ने कहा कि वित्तीय सेवा इकाई की अगुआई दिग्गज बैंकर के वी कामत करेंगे और



### एमकैप के लिहाज से 10 अग्रणी कंपनियां

कंपनी	शेयर कीमत रुपये	एमकैप लाख करोड़ रु.
रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज	2,822.4	19.1
टीसीएस	3,499.8	12.8
एचडीएफसी बैंक	1,677.2	12.6
आईसीआईसीआई बैंक	975.6	6.8
एचयूएल	2,683.4	6.3
इन्फोसिस	1,475.0	6.1
आईटीसी	472.5	5.9
एसबीआई	592.2	5.3
भारती एयरटेल	875.8	4.9
बजाज फाइनेंस	7,419.3	4.5

स्रोत : बीएसई। 18 जुलाई के आंकड़े संकलन : बीएस रिसर्च ब्यूरो

इसकी वैल्यू 160 से 300 रुपये प्रति शेयर के बीच हो सकती है। जियो फाइनेंशियल को सूचीबद्धता के बाद निफ्टी-50 व अन्य सूचकांकों में कम से कम तीन दिन के लिए शामिल किया

जाएगा। वैश्विक स्तर पर ऐसा चलन है ताकि एक्सचेंज ट्रेडेड फंडों व इंडेक्स फंडों को कारोबार अलग करने की इस प्रक्रिया में मदद मिले।

समी मोडक



# 10 जुलाई को कैश जमा करने जा रहे कर्मचारियों से हुई थी लूट CNG पंप कर्मचारी ने ही दोस्तों संग रची थी लूट की साजिश

■ प्रमुख संवाददाता, गुड़गांव

कैश जमा कराने कंपनी के हेड ऑफिस जा रहे सीएनजी पंप के दो कर्मचारियों से कैश बैग लूट मामले को पुलिस ने सुलझा लिया है। सेक्टर-17 क्राइम ब्रांच ने 4 आरोपियों को अरेस्ट कर लिया है। इन लोगों ने 9 लाख 35 हजार 670 रुपये कैश लूटा था जिसमें से 9 लाख 5 हजार 670 रुपये बरामद कर लिए गए हैं। पकड़े गए आरोपियों में से एक साहिल पटेल इसी पंप का कर्मचारी है। साथ ही कैश जमा कराने जा रहे दो कर्मचारियों में भी ये एक था।

सेक्टर-18 थाना में ये एफआईआर 10 जुलाई को दर्ज हुई थी। ये वारदात इफको चौक से ठीक पहले सर्विस लेन पर हुई थी। सेक्टर-31 सीएनजी पंप के कर्मचारी कृष्णकांत रमन सुशांत लोक फेज-1 में हरियाणा सिटी गैस कंपनी के हेड ऑफिस में कैश जमा कराने रहा था। साथ में साहिल पटेल भी था। तभी बाइक सवार 3 युवक आए कैश वाला बैग झपट ले गए।



सीपी क्राइम वरुण दहिया ने बताया कि आरोपियों से एक बाइक, कट्टा, 2 गोली, 9 लाख 5 हजार बरामद हुए हैं

## चोरी की बाइक 3 हजार रुपये में खरीदी थी

साहिल को पता था कि यहां से कैश कंपनी के हेड ऑफिस में जमा कराया जाता है। उसी ने चोरी की एक बाइक अपने साथी से 3 हजार रुपये में वारदात के लिए खरीदी थी। कैश लेकर निकलने के दौरान उसने दोस्तों को कॉल कर सूचना दे दी थी। बाइक दिल्ली के शंकरपुरा थाना एरिया से चोरी हुई थी। समीर उर्फ खान पर 6 केस पहले से दर्ज हैं।

## सभी खोड़ा के रहने वाले

आरोपी सुमित उर्फ रॉबिन गाजियाबाद में निजी कंपनी में नौकरी करता है। समीर उर्फ खान गाजियाबाद में केक बनाने का काम करता है। आरोपी विवेक उर्फ कैन्डी घर पर ही रहता है। सभी आरोपी खोड़ा कॉलोनी (गाजियाबाद) में ही रहते हैं।