

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

Press Trust of India
New Delhi

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

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

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

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

GOVT NOTIFICATION

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

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

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

Deepwater Gas Price Cap Hiked to \$9.89/MMBtu

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

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

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

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

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

Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling

PIONEER NEWS SERVICE

■ New Delhi

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



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

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

In April 2023, the govern-

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

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

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

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

AGENCIES

New Delhi, 4 October

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

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

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



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

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

According to PPAC, the

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

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

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

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

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

FC CORRESPONDENT
NEW DELHI, OCT. 4

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

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

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

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



OPEC+ agrees to keep November oil output targets steady

AGENCIES

London/Moscow, October 4

OPEC+ agreed to keep oil production targets unchanged for November at a meeting on Sunday, signalling that further output policy changes are unlikely until next year.

Gulf OPEC+ producers have been pumping below targets amid continuing export disruptions from the US-Israeli war on Iran, with exports at 60-80 per cent of normal levels in recent months, *Reuters* reported.

UBS analyst Giovanni Staunovo said output remained well below quotas despite rising flows through the Strait of Hormuz, keeping the oil market tight. The conflict has also delayed OPEC+'s capacity review, crucial for determining 2027 production quotas, amid uncertainty over future production potential.

The seven core members pumped 25 million bpd in August, up 630,000 bpd from July but about 5 million bpd below February's prewar levels.

The group's next meeting is on November 1.

Centre hikes deepwater gas ceiling price to \$9.89/MMBtu for 6-months

OUR CORRESPONDENT

New Delhi, October 4

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

legacy fields of national oil companies and newer discoveries in difficult areas.

In April 2023, the government shifted pricing of gas from legacy fields to a formula linked to 10 per cent of the monthly average crude oil import price, subject to a floor and ceiling. The ceiling was initially fixed at \$6.50 per MMBtu and was subsequently raised by \$0.25 annually after a two-year freeze.

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

MOVE IN LINE WITH THEIR EXISTING ROADMAP

OPEC+ to keep output targets steady in Nov

SALMA EL WARDANY
& GRANT SMITH
October 4

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

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

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

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

PRODUCTION DECISION

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■ It will convene online again on November 1

months through August.

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

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

cantly below levels pumped before the conflict.

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

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

—BLOOMBERG



Deepwater gas ceiling rises to \$9.89/MMBtu

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

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

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

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

The higher ceiling could support investment in challenging offshore resources.

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



OPEC+ to keep oil output targets steady in Nov

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

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

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

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, October 4

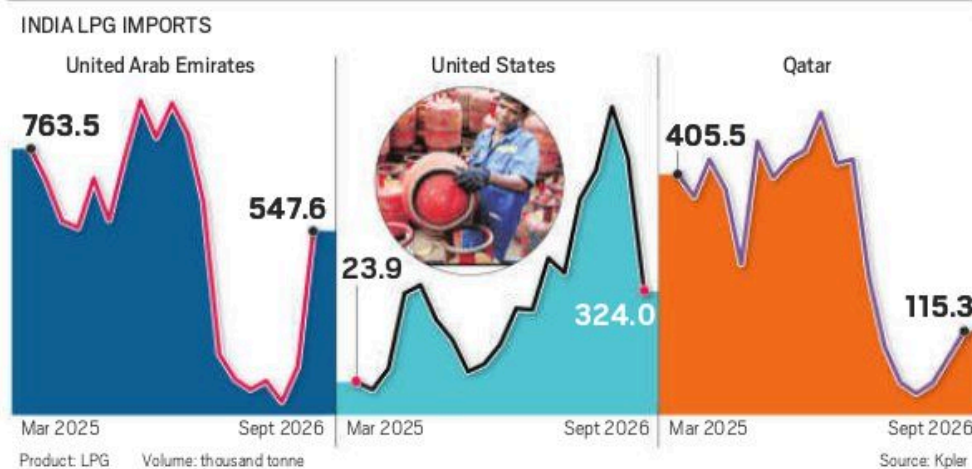
INDIA'S SOURCING OF cooking gas underwent a sharp shift in the first half of FY27, with LPG imports from West Asia plunging 71% year-on-year to 2.93 million tonne (MT) during April-September from 10.16 MT a year earlier, while shipments from the US more than tripled to emerge as the largest source, according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

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

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

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

SOURCING SHIFT



the year-ago period.

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

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

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

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

Supplies from the region nearly doubled month-on-

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



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Govt raises deepwater gas price ceiling

PTI

feedback@livemint.com

NEW DELHI

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

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Opec+ agrees to keep oil output targets steady

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

Bloomberg
feedback@livemint.com

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

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

It's in line with their existing production roadmap.

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

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

six months through August.

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

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

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

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

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

Despite G7, Fuel Inflation Will Remain

Political move, economically underwhelming

Last week's decision of G7, that grouping of 7 of the world's most advanced industrial economies, to release 100 mn barrels of diesel and crude oil from emergency reserves is unlikely to put a lid on the fuel inflation they are grappling with. The draw down in reserves is a quarter of the 400 mn stock release coordinated by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in March. Around two-thirds of the initial commitment has been fulfilled. It's not clear how much of the extra G7 promise overlaps contributions that remain from the March agreement. The pledge was extracted through Donald Trump's threat of banning US diesel exports, which he says will not be needed after Europe gave in over its large diesel stockpile.

The G7 move is political with underwhelming economic consequences. Trump will be headed for midterm elections next month at a record low rating on account of high prices at US gas stations. He has unsuccessfully tried to pressure the Fed to go easy on interest rates. Europe is easier to convince because it's now buying a lot of diesel from the US and an export ban will hurt. But that doesn't translate into lowering fuel prices ahead of the midterms, or convince central bankers to go soft on interest rates amid a bond market selloff.



Total global crude oil production capacity is just about covering consumption. But supply disruptions and export restrictions over refined petroleum are throwing the market off equilibrium. Diesel export bans by Russia and China, and fouled up tanker movement, will add to the pressure ahead of winter heating demand in the northern hemisphere. Freight will remain expensive, adding to the inflationary impact of extended high crude oil prices. Trump's unconventional moves over releasing diesel reserves will cause some dips. But underlying economic forces won't pull energy prices off their perch. Correction is not expected till well into 2027 as inventories are rebuilt and shipping lanes normalise. Till then, threats of fuel export bans will serve to score political points at home and abroad.

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

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी।

यह बदलाव गहरे समुद्र, बेहद-गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस पर लागू होगा। हालांकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) और ऑयल इंडिया लि. के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर ही कायम रहेगी। सरकार की नीति के तहत ऐसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से गैस

निकालने वाली कंपनियों को विपणन और कीमत तय करने की स्वतंत्रता दी गई है, लेकिन उनके लिए सरकार द्वारा एक अधिकतम कीमत सीमा तय की जाती है। नई सीमा बढ़ने से इन कंपनियों को राहत मिलने की उम्मीद है, क्योंकि ऐसे क्षेत्रों में गैस का उत्पादन सामान्य और पुराने क्षेत्रों की तुलना में अधिक महंगा होता है। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ (पीपीएसी) की अधिसूचना के अनुसार, यह गैस के लिए यह नई सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस के लिए एपीएम (प्रशासित मूल्य तंत्र) की कीमत अक्टूबर में 11.22 डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। लेकिन वास्तविक कीमत की सीमा सात

डॉलर प्रति इकाई रहेगी। एपीएम गैस का मूल्य ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस के लिए लागू होता है। इसका इस्तेमाल शहर गैस वितरण, उर्वरक और बिजली जैसे प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों में होता है।

ओएनजीसी और ओआईएल के नामित क्षेत्रों के नए कुओं से निकालने वाली गैस के लिए सरकार ने मौजूदा एपीएम दाम पर 10 प्रतिशत के प्रीमियम की अनुमति दी है, लेकिन यह लागू सीमा के तहत होगा। अक्टूबर के लिए एपीएम दाम सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई तय करने से नए कुओं से गैस का दाम 7.70 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू होगा। सरकार ने अप्रैल, 2023 में पुराने गैस क्षेत्रों के लिए मूल्य निर्धारण की व्यवस्था में बदलाव किया था।

मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस का मूल्य बढ़ाया

नई दिल्ली, प्रेस: सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे

पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। हालाँकि, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की ओएनजीसी और आयल इंडिया लिमिटेड के पुराने क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित गैस की कीमत सात डॉलर प्रति इकाई पर कायम रहेगी। इससे सीएनजी व पाइप के जरिये घरों में दी जाने वाली प्राकृतिक गैस की कीमत में भी बदलाव हो सकता है।



सरकार ने गैस की मूल्य सीमा बढ़ाई

नई दिल्ली। सरकार ने रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज और बीपी के केजी-डी6 ब्लॉक जैसे मुश्किल क्षेत्रों से उत्पादित प्राकृतिक गैस की अधिकतम कीमत सीमा बढ़ाकर 9.89 डॉलर प्रति एमएमबीटीयू कर दी है। यह नई कीमत सीमा एक अक्टूबर, 2026 से 31 मार्च, 2027 तक लागू रहेगी। इससे पहले यह सीमा 8.90 डॉलर प्रति इकाई थी। यह बदलाव गहरे समुद्र, बेहद-गहरे समुद्र और उच्च दबाव एवं उच्च तापमान वाले क्षेत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस पर लागू होगा।