

Refiners eye concessions with Iran oil ready to flow

Rising global oil supplies may trigger concessions, deferred payments

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NEW DELHI

As a temporary US sanctions waiver revives the prospect of large-scale Iranian crude imports into India once again, local refiners expect Tehran to offer sweeter terms—deferred payments, longer credit periods—to regain share in the world’s third-largest oil-consuming nation, three people aware of the development said.

As Indian refiners await clarity in terms of payment mechanism and long-term durability of the US-Iran peace talks, they may not rush for immediate procurement of Iranian crude and are taking a more long-term approach, to ensure supplies when the sanctions are permanently waived, these people added.

The developments follow a 60-day sanctions waiver issued by the US Treasury Department’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) on 22 June, permitting the production, sale and transport of Iranian crude and petroleum products until 21 August.

To be sure, India imported about 133,000 barrels per day of Iranian crude in April following an earlier 30-day sanctions waiver

OIL CHECK



TANKER TALES

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announced in March, according to data from trade intelligence firm Kpler, indicating that some trade flows had resumed for a brief period.

Before US sanctions hit in 2019, Iran was among India’s top five crude suppliers. It shipped 22.1 million tonnes of oil to India in FY10—about 14% of the country’s

total imports—and remained a key source of crude for much of the following decade.

Today, however, Iran is seeking to re-enter a market crowded with increasing supplies from Venezuela and West Africa, while Russian crude continues to dominate India’s import basket with discounts of up to \$5 a barrel, said an

executive with a refiner, requesting anonymity.

According to this executive, while Iranian crude remains logistically convenient and familiar to Indian refiners, any return will depend on commercial attractiveness, including concessions such as longer credit periods, along with stable supplies and clarity on the payment mechanism.

Before the US sanctions, Iran offered credit periods of up to 90 days, compared with the roughly one-month terms typically extended by suppliers from Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

“With growing supplies, it may soon become a buyer’s market where Iran would look at giving concessions including deferred payments with a long tenure, even if not as high as 90 days, and even discounts to compete with other suppliers,” a former executive with a state-run oil refiner said, also requesting anonymity.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) recently projected that global crude oil supply is set to rebound by 8 million barrels per day (bpd) next year—after falling by 3.9 million bpd to 102.4 million bpd this year due to the West Asia war. That could potentially strengthen the bargaining power

TURN TO PAGE 6

Indian refiners eye concessions with Iran oil ready to flow

FROM PAGE 1

of buyers further.

Some experts suggested that refiners would be cautious regarding immediate purchases and long-term contracts as the US-Iran peace talks play out, and would rather look at ramping up product imports such as those of liquefied petroleum gas. They would also be looking at feasibility of the trade and technical configuration of refineries and the payment mechanism.

Iranian petroleum minister Mohsen Paknejad is currently in India for the BRICS energy ministers' meet. On Thursday, he met Union petroleum and natural gas minister Hardeep Singh Puri and discussed enhancing bilateral cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector. Iran is interested in selling more crude oil to India including products such as LPG.

It is not immediately clear whether both countries discussed the purchase of crude oil and products during the 60-day sanctions reprieve

period. However, one of the people aware of the developments said there is not much clarity on the payment terms for buying energy commodities from Iran.

Queries sent to the Union ministry of petroleum and natural gas, Indian Oil Corp. Ltd, Bharat Petroleum Corp. Ltd, Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd, National Iranian Oil Co., and the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran remained unanswered till press time.

Industry observers say Tehran has already begun signalling its intent to compete more aggressively for Asian buyers.

Iran, which charges a premium from Asian buyers, like other key Opec members, cut its July crude oil premium for Asia to \$7.15 a barrel above the Oman/Dubai benchmark average, down sharply from the \$13 per barrel premium charged in June.

That would make Iranian crude more competitive against supplies from Saudi Arabia, which also cut its official selling prices for Asia in July but still charges a higher



Iran, which charges a premium from Asian buyers, like other key Opec members, cut its July crude oil premium for Asia. REUTERS

premium of \$9.5 a barrel above the Dubai-Oman benchmark.

Sumit Ritolia, senior manager, modelling at commodities analytics and trade intelligence firm Kpler said: "Refiners considering Iranian crude will focus on three key factors: the durability of sanctions relief, pricing and discounts, and the availability of payment, insurance, shipping,

and logistics mechanisms. Of these, payment remains the biggest hurdle."

Until about 2011, purchases were largely settled through the Asian Clearing Union mechanism, which was later discontinued. Experts said the OFAC notification's explicit allowance for US dollar-denominated payments should help facilitate transactions if

imports resume at scale.

Sankalp Gurjar, assistant professor (geopolitics and geoeconomics) at Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics said that the lifting of sanctions on oil supplies from Iran comes as positive news for India, more so as the US president Donald Trump warned of fresh sanctions on Russian oil, the largest supplier to India currently.

"It is important for India to have a more diversified sourcing. Iran used to be among the top five suppliers previously. Further, in case fresh sanctions are imposed on Russian oil, Iranian supplies may provide much required comfort," he said.

Additional supplies and more competitive pricing could benefit India, which imports roughly 90% of its crude requirement. The country's oil import bill stood at about \$123 billion in FY26, and every \$1-a-barrel increase in

crude prices adds roughly ₹18,000 crore to annual import costs.

However, the durability of the peace talks remains a concerning factor. According to Jim Burkhard, vice president and head of research for oil markets, energy and mobility, S&P Global Energy, although the MoU signed by the US and Iran on 17 June may signal the

beginning of recovery, it also creates more questions along with answering some of them.

"Iran has promised to provide 60 days of free passage for ships using the

Strait of Hormuz, but what happens after that? The durability of the US-Iran deal—which also involves Lebanon—will be challenged by deep levels of mistrust between the two sides. Implementation will not be smooth and steady. The MoU already faces a mixed political reception in the United States," he said.

Observers say Tehran has already begun signalling its intent to compete more aggressively for Asian buyers



India unlikely to step up crude buy from Iran in waiver period

SANGEETHA G
CHENNAI, JUNE 24

Indian refiners are not likely to buy 'meaningful volumes' of crude from Iran during the current sanctions' waiver. If the waiver extends beyond 60 days, India may move more aggressively to fill any gap. Till then, it will continue to buy from Russia, West Asia and Venezuela, finds Kpler.

"In what remains a highly uncertain and fluid environment, we do not

expect the waiver to prompt India to purchase meaningful volumes of Iranian crude. This is consistent with India's behaviour during the last temporary US waiver on Iranian oil, when Indian refiners bought only two cargoes and did not engage in incremental purchasing due to a range of operational and commercial constraints," Kpler said in a report.

Indian refiners, finalizing procurement for late-August and September,

are relying on Russia, Saudi Arabia, UAE as well as partly from Venezuela.

However, if the US-Iran interim deal allows for negotiations to extend beyond the initial 60-day period, India may move more aggressively to fill any gap, given that Indian refineries were largely configured to process Iran crude. The combination of shorter sailing distances and elevated freight rates makes Iranian barrels more attractive than longer-haul alternatives.



Centre restores non-domestic packed LPG supplies to pre-crisis levels

STATESMAN NEWS SERVICE

New Delhi, 25 June

In a major relief to industrial and commercial LPG consumers, the Centre on Thursday removed all sectoral restrictions on the supply of non-domestic packed LPG and restored supplies to the levels prevailing prior to the West Asia crisis.

Further, the supply of bulk LPG, which had been suspended at the onset of the crisis, has been relaxed by 50 per cent of the pre-crisis consumption levels providing significant relief to commercial and industrial consumers.

"The restoration follows the recent improvement in the LPG supply situation," the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas said.

During the West Asia crisis, to augment domestic LPG production, the Union government had issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act requiring C3-C4 streams to be utilised exclusively for

LPG production, diverting them from petrochemical and other downstream uses.

Taking note of the improved indigenous LPG production and the projected availability of imported LPG cargoes, the Centre has also decided to reduce the diversion of C3/C4 streams to LPG pool.

The enhanced allocation of C3-C4 streams for non-LPG uses will be implemented while ensuring that the domestic LPG availability remains unaffected and aggregate indigenous LPG production is maintained at not less than 40 TMT per day.

The Centre of High Technology under the ministry has been directed to issue organisation wise allocation of this enhanced C3/C4 streams for the petrochemical and other critical sectors and submit regular reports to the Ministry.

Since the onset of global supply disruptions arising from the West Asia crisis,

the Union government has accorded the highest priority to ensuring uninterrupted availability of LPG to domestic consumers across the country.

In line with this, temporary restrictions were imposed on the supply of commercial packed LPG. The timely policy interventions and coordinated efforts by Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) helped maintain stable supplies despite challenging global supply chains.

The Centre has directed Oil Marketing Companies to continue maintaining comprehensive data on commercial and industrial LPG consumers to facilitate efficient planning and supply management.

A unified sectoral database will also be maintained across the OMCs to strengthen monitoring and operational coordination.

At the same time, the Union government remains committed to expanding PNG connectivity.

Govt lifts restrictions on commercial LPG supply

GAS UNLOCKED. 100% supply ensured to restaurants and hotels; large industries to get 50%

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

In a clear sign that fuel supplies have normalised following the US-Iran crisis, the government on Thursday removed all restrictions on supply of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to the commercial and industrial sectors.

“It has now been decided to remove all sectoral restrictions on supply of non-domestic packed LPG and restore it to pre-crisis levels. Further, restriction on supply of bulk LPG also stands relaxed by 50 per cent of the pre-crisis consumption levels,” Oil Secretary Neeraj Mittal said in a letter to the States. After the government order, LPG supply will be 100 per cent to hotels, restaurants, small commercial establishments, etc.

However, largescale industries that procure LPG in bulk will only receive 50 per cent of their average supply.

It was further clarified that all commercial/ indus-



WORRYING FACTOR. LPG has been India's main concern during the West Asia conflict, which began on February 28

trial consumers data must continue to be captured by the PSU oil marketing companies (OMCs) in their databases, and a unified database may be maintained by sector across the three OMCs, he added.

In a separate statement, the Oil Ministry said: “Taking note of the improved indigenous LPG production and the projected availability of imported LPG cargoes, the government has also decided to reduce the diversion of C3/ C4 streams to LPG pool.”

The enhanced allocation of C3-C4 streams for non-LPG uses will be implemen-

ted while ensuring that the domestic LPG availability remains unaffected and aggregate indigenous LPG production is maintained at not less than 40,000 tonnes per day, it added.

The Centre of High Technology (CHT) under the Oil Ministry has been directed to issue organisation-wise allocation of this enhanced C3/ C4 stream for the petrochemical and other critical sectors and submit regular reports to the Ministry.

WAR IMPACT

LPG has been India's main concern during the latest conflict in West Asia, which

began on February 28, 2026. Closure of the Strait of Hormuz severely impacted LPG consumption as around half of India's requirement transits the world's most critical energy choke point.

The disruption in cargoes from West Asia forced the government to curtail 30 per cent of LPG supply to the commercial sector, which also impacted distribution of 5 KG FTL cylinders — the main cooking medium for migrant labourers.

Mittal also emphasised on the States to continue the process of migrating LPG consumers to piped natural gas (PNG).

“Such commercial/ bulk customers who have shifted to PNG shall remain on PNG. If other LPG customers can access PNG and can shift to PNG or are in process of shifting to the local PNG network, they shall permanently be transitioned to PNG. OMCs shall ensure that this transition to PNG continues to happen in conjunction with CGD entities,” the Secretary added.

India, Iran discuss strengthening ties in hydrocarbons trade

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri met with Iran's Petroleum Minister Mohsen Paknejad on Thursday, as the Persian Gulf nation reportedly expressed strong interest in supplying crude oil and refined products, including liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), to India, the world's third-largest energy consumer.

This is the first meeting of the Oil Ministers from the two countries after the signing of the MoU between Iran and the US, an attempt to end the conflict in West Asia. A 60-day sanctions reprieve by the US to Iran for selling crude oil and refined products followed the MoU signing.

The two Ministers discussed strengthening cooperation in hydrocarbons. Iran is interested in selling more crude oil to India including products such as LPG. Both the Minister's declined to speak at the meeting.

Puri said on X: "Met H.E. Mohsen Paknejad, Minister of Petroleum of Iran, on the



Oil Minister
Hardeep Singh Puri

sidelines of BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting. We explored opportunities to cooperate in the energy sector. India remains committed to enhancing energy security through dialogue, partnership and mutually beneficial engagement."

BRICS MEET

The Iranian Minister is in India to participate in the 11th BRICS Energy Ministerial meeting. India is hosting the 11th BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting under its BRICS Chairmanship 2026.

It was not immediately clear whether both countries discussed the purchase of crude oil and products during the 60-day sanctions reprieve period. However, one

Iran is interested in selling more crude oil to India, including products such as LPG. There's not much clarity on payment terms, a source said

of the sources said that there is not much clarity on the payment terms for buying energy commodities from Iran during this period.

As per the general licence (sanctions reprieve) for Iran by the US Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), any payment of funds to Iran for purchasing crude oil, petrochemicals or petroleum products of Iranian origin may be made in US dollar-denominated funds.

Iran is among India's top LPG suppliers. India's LPG imports from the Persian Gulf nation surged 144 per cent Y-o-Y to 0.22 million tonnes in March-May 2026.

Its share in India's total imports rose from just 1.6 per cent in March-May 2025 to 6.5 per cent a year later.



Shift to PNG, else face LPG supply cut, warns Mahanagar Gas

Mahanagar Gas Limited has urged housing societies with piped natural gas (PNG) connectivity to switch to PNG, warning that LPG supplies to such gasified societies will be discontinued 90 days after the issuance of a notification. The city gas distribution company said the measure is being implemented in close coordination with respective Oil Marketing Companies, who are similarly under a statutory obligation not to supply LPG cylinders to addresses located within areas covered by an operational PNG network. Residents who have not yet applied for a PNG connection are advised to initiate the registration process at the earliest, it added. "The complete process for providing a PNG connection, including last mile connectivity, installation, and commissioning may take up to two months, depending upon site specific conditions. Therefore, it is advised not to delay application until the final date stipulated in the notice." BS REPORTER



Centre restores commercial LPG supply to pre-crisis levels

LPG supply

Household LPG supply remains top priority as Centre plans wider shift of commercial users to PNG

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The Centre on Thursday restored commercial liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) supplies to hotels, restaurants and other businesses to levels seen before the recent West Asia conflict, while easing restrictions introduced during the crisis as

domestic production improved and imported cargoes were expected to arrive.

In a statement, the Petroleum Ministry said all sector-specific restrictions on non-domestic packed LPG had been withdrawn after the LPG supply situation improved. The government also partially resumed bulk

LPG supplies, which had been completely suspended at the beginning of the crisis, allowing them to return to 50 per cent of pre-conflict consumption levels.

The latest decision marks a rollback of emergency measures introduced after the conflict in West Asia disrupted LPG shipments from the

region, which accounts for nearly 90 per cent of India's cooking gas imports. Concerned about possible shortages, the government had diverted available supplies to households by stopping commercial LPG supplies to hotels, restaurants and industrial users.

Commercial supplies were later restored in phases to **Continued on P4**

around 70 per cent of normal levels, although several sectors continued to receive only half of their usual allocations as authorities sought to conserve stocks amid uncertainty over imports.

"In a major relief to industrial and commercial LPG consumers, the government has removed all sectoral restrictions on the supply of non-domestic packed LPG and restored supplies to the levels prevailing prior to the West Asia crisis," the ministry said.

It added that "the supply of bulk LPG, which had been suspended at the onset of the crisis, has been relaxed by 50 per cent of the pre-crisis consumption levels, providing significant relief to commercial and industrial consumers."

During the supply disruption, the government invoked provisions under the Essential Commodities Act to direct that C3 and C4 hydrocarbon streams be used exclusively for LPG production instead of petrochemicals and other industrial uses. The move required refiners, including Reliance Industries, to reduce petrochemical production in order to increase LPG output.

With supply conditions improving, authorities have decided to reduce the diversion of C3 and C4 streams to LPG production and restore larger allocations to petrochemical and other downstream industries. The ministry said this would be done while ensuring domestic LPG production remains above 40,000 tonnes per day.

"Taking note of the improved indigenous LPG production and the projected availability of imported LPG cargoes, the government has also decided to reduce the diversion of C3/C4 streams to the LPG pool," the statement said.

The Centre of High Technology has been directed to issue organisation-wise allocations of the additional C3 and C4 streams for petrochemical and other critical sectors and submit regular reports to the ministry.

The ministry said uninterrupted LPG supplies to households would continue to receive the highest priority. It credited timely policy interventions and coordinated efforts by oil marketing companies for maintaining stable domestic supplies despite disruptions in global supply chains.

To strengthen supply planning, state-run oil marketing companies have been directed to maintain comprehensive databases of commercial and industrial LPG consumers. A unified sectoral database will also be created across the companies to improve monitoring and operational coordination.

The government also reiterated its plan to expand the use of piped natural gas (PNG). Commercial and bulk consumers already connected to PNG networks will continue using the fuel, while other eligible LPG consumers with access to city gas distribution networks will gradually be shifted to PNG.

The Secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has written to chief secretaries of all states and Union Territories to ensure smooth implementation of the revised supply arrangements.

The rollback comes as broader signs suggest the energy disruption triggered by the West Asia conflict is easing. Crude oil prices have returned to levels seen before the conflict, government crisis briefings have been discontinued, and shipping and energy flows have largely normalised, reducing concerns over fuel availability.

2% isobutanol trials to pave the way for diesel biofuel blending

FRESH START. Initiative follows earlier failed attempts to blend ethanol with diesel

Amit Vijay Mohile
Mumbai

India has initiated validating a 2 per cent isobutanol-diesel blend across commercial vehicles, laying the groundwork for what could become the country's first diesel biofuel programme after previous ethanol-diesel blending attempts proved unsuccessful.

The government-backed initiative brings together the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Praj Industries and commercial vehicle manufacturers to evaluate the fuel before any wider rollout.

Tata Motors Executive Director Girish Wagh, speaking on the sidelines of the Investor Day media roundtable on Thursday, said the company will begin pilot trials this quarter once HPCL supplies the blended fuel. "We are working with HPCL to give us the blended fuel, and we will start trials in this quarter,"

Describing the government's approach as collaborative, Wagh added, "The government has been very consultative and participative on all these matters."



FUEL SHIFT. Diesel accounts for nearly twice the petrol consumption of the country, making the proposed programme significantly larger than the E20 initiative

The trials will assess engine performance, durability and fuel efficiency before policymakers decide on the roadmap for broader adoption.

UPSTREAM CHALLENGES Diesel, India's largest transport fuel, accounts for nearly twice the country's petrol consumption, making the proposed programme significantly larger than the E20 initiative.

While the initial 2 per cent blend is unlikely to require major hardware changes to BS-VI diesel vehicles, the larger investment challenge lies upstream. Biofuel industry estimates suggest that retrofitting an existing first-generation ethanol distillery to

produce bio-isobutanol could require capital expenditure of around ₹140 crore for a plant with an annual capacity of about 68 million litres.

Leveraging India's existing ethanol infrastructure could prove faster and more effective than building an entirely new production ecosystem.

However, additional investments in refinery integration, logistics and long-term policy support will still be required.

The move follows the failure of earlier attempts to blend ethanol with diesel due to stability and compatibility issues. While ethanol blending has successfully reached E20 in petrol, it has

proven unsuitable for diesel applications.

Union Road Transport and Highways Minister Nitin Gadkari had earlier said efforts to develop a 10 per cent ethanol-diesel blend were unsuccessful, prompting the search for an alternative fuel.

Isobutanol blends more uniformly with diesel, is less corrosive than ethanol and has a higher energy density, making it a more suitable candidate for diesel engines while limiting the fuel-efficiency penalty associated with ethanol blends.

The proposed diesel biofuel initiative will have its greatest impact on commercial vehicles, buses, tractors and heavy-duty transport.

Industry executives said manufacturers are working on two parallel tracks — validating today's 2 per cent drop-in blend using existing BS-VI diesel engines while simultaneously studying the engineering changes that could be required if policymakers eventually raise blending levels.

Current work focuses on combustion behaviour, fuel-system compatibility and long-term durability. For Wagh, the objective goes beyond regulatory compliance. "Energy independence is so important that I'm sure everybody will align and support this," he said.

Puri, Iran Minister hold talks after years of curtailed trade

Saptaparno Ghosh

NEW DELHI

Indicative of a potential revival in energy cooperation, Union Minister for Petroleum Hardeep Singh Puri met his Iranian counterpart Mohsen Paknejad on the sidelines of the BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting Thursday.

Describing the meeting, Mr. Puri wrote on his social media, 'We explored opportunities to cooperate in the energy sector for a beneficial engagement.'

India halted crude purchases from Tehran in 2019 following U.S. sanctions. As per S&P Global Commodities at Sea data, India purchased 5.18 lakh barrels/day of Iranian oil in



A thaw: Puri with Paknejad on the sidelines of BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting, in Gurugram, Haryana. @HARDEEPSURI

2018 slowing down to 2.68 lakh barrels/day between January and May 2019 on U.S.'s temporary waiver.

Indian refiners moved away from purchasing the crude until April this year when U.S. offered a temporary 30-day waiver. Kpler data show India im-

ported 1.33 lakh barrels/day of Iranian oil in April

However, the latest peace-deal between Iran and U.S. houses a waiver for "production, delivery and sale of crude oil, petrochemical products and petroleum products" from Iran.

Crude oil futures fall over 1% amid Iran deal optimism

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
■ New Delhi

Crude oil futures fell by ₹80 to ₹6,589 per barrel on Thursday as improving prospects of a US-Iran agreement and rising shipments through key export routes eased concerns over global supply disruptions.

Extending the slide for the fourth straight session, crude oil for the July delivery slipped by ₹80, or 1.2 per cent, to ₹6,589 per barrel in a business turnover of 5,847 lots on the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX). The August contract also weakened by ₹76, or 1.14 per cent, to ₹6,587

per barrel in 2,023 lots on the MCX. Analysts said the selloff comes as market participants increasingly bet that a potential agreement between Washington and Tehran could pave the way for additional Iranian crude exports and reduce risks to shipments through the Strait of Hormuz, a critical route for global oil trade.

"MCX crude slipped more than 1 per cent as improving prospects for a US-Iran agreement eased supply concerns," Pinky Yadav, Commodity Fundamental Analyst at Choice Broking, said.

Growing confidence in a



lasting peace deal has encouraged increased tanker movement through the Strait of Hormuz, while

crude exports from the Middle East and West Africa have increased, helping alleviate concerns over supply

disruptions, she added. The weakness also reflected in the international markets. Brent oil futures for August contract fell 1.55 per cent to \$72.60 per barrel on the ICE, and West Texas Intermediate crude oil was trading 1.25 per cent lower at \$69.46 per barrel on the NYMEX. "Crude oil prices extended their decline, with WTI falling below \$70 per barrel and erasing most of the gains recorded during the conflict in West Asia," Yadav said.

She added that a temporary US waiver permitting purchases of already-loaded Iranian crude cargoes is

expected to bring additional barrels into the energy market, further easing supply tightness.

"The increased availability of crude has outweighed supportive inventory data from the US, where stockpiles fell to their lowest level since 1984.

"As a result, global oil prices have declined sharply from their wartime highs amid improving supply conditions," Yadav added. Traders are closely watching developments in the US-Iran negotiations and crude flows through the Strait of Hormuz for fresh cues on oil price direction.



Govt. restores commercial LPG supply to pre-war level

Saptaparno Ghosh

NEW DELHI

The Centre on Thursday restored the supply of industrial and commercial liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to pre-war levels and withdrew all sector-specific allocation caps that had been imposed at the peak of the West Asia crisis, citing an improved supply situation.

In addition to this, bulk LPG consumers will be allotted 50% of their pre-crisis consumption requirements. Supplies had been suspended at the onset of the crisis. The government also eased its earlier direction mandating that propane and butane – used in other sectors as well – be only used for domestic LPG production.

CONTINUED ON

» PAGE 12

Govt. restores LPG supply to pre-war level

“In a major relief to industrial and commercial LPG consumers, the government has removed all sectoral restrictions on the supply of non-domestic packed LPG and restored supplies to the levels prevailing prior to the West Asia crisis,” the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas stated.

At the peak of the crisis in early March, the government had issued orders to temporarily restrict the supply of commercial LPG. This was gradually eased to provide 70% of the pre-crisis level requirements across multiple tranches – including the conditional 10% allocation to States and Union Territories for facilitating expedited transition to piped natural gas (PNG).

Twenty-two States had received the additional commercial LPG allocation. The Ministry stated that it continued to retain its resolve to expand PNG coverage. At the peak of the crisis, the government had called for a transition to PNG in a bid to ease pressure on LPG.

“Commercial and bulk consumers who have already shifted to PNG will continue to remain on PNG,” the statement said. “Other eligible LPG consumers having access to the PNG network, or those in the process of shifting to PNG, will be progressively transitioned to PNG in coordination with City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities.”

FROM THE FRONT PAGE

India's crude basket back to level before war broke out

THE SHARP CORRECTION has now wiped out the geopolitical premium created by the West Asia conflict, offering relief to India's import bill, inflation outlook and external balances.

The US and Iran have recently agreed on a 60-day roadmap to reach a final treaty. Washington has temporarily waived oil and petrochemical export sanctions on Tehran while unfreezing targeted Iranian funds to aid the country's economic reconstruction.

Brent crude futures slipped below \$72 per barrel on Thursday, erasing all gains recorded during the conflict as crude exports from West Asia normalised.

The unwinding of the war premium has been swift. The Indian crude basket averaged \$114.48 per barrel in April, eased to \$106.23 in May, and has further declined to \$86.31 so far in June, reflecting a fall of nearly 25% in just two months.

To partly offset mounting under-recoveries, oil marketing companies raised petrol and diesel prices cumulatively by around ₹7.5 per litre since May 14, marking the first major retail fuel price increase in four years.

Retail inflation increased from 3.48% in April to 3.93% in May, while wholesale price inflation accelerated to 9.68% in May from 8.26% in April, led by a sharp rise in fuel and power, manufactured prod-



The unwinding of the war premium has been swift. The Indian crude basket averaged \$114.48 per barrel in April, eased to \$106.23 in May, and has further declined to \$86.31 so far in June, reflecting a fall of nearly 25% in just two months

current levels.

India imports more than 85% of its crude oil requirement, making international crude prices one of the biggest drivers of the country's import bill, inflation and current account deficit.

Industry estimates suggest every \$10-per-barrel decline in crude prices can reduce India's annual import bill by around ₹13,000 crore, lowering foreign exchange outgo and easing pressure on inflation, public finances and the balance sheets of oil marketing companies.

Earlier fears of supply disruptions through the Strait of Hormuz had pushed Brent

weaker demand-- particularly from China--have sharply softened prices.

The Indian crude basket is a weighted average of Brent Dated (sweet crude) and the Oman-Dubai average (sour crude) imported by Indian refiners.

The crude sourcing pattern has also evolved over the past three months, with the Indian crude basket ratio shifting from 61.02:38.98 in April to 70:30 in May and 71.02:28.98 in June.

"The retreat in crude prices is expected to provide broad-based relief to the economy after months of elevated energy costs.

India's crude basket back at pre-Iran war levels

● ₹13,000-crore import bill relief per each \$10 fall

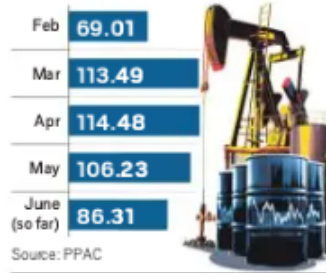
SAURAVANAND
New Delhi, June 25

INDIA'S CRUDE OIL basket has returned to the level before the West Asia conflict started, with war premiums fast evaporating after the US-Iran peace deal.

According to Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC), the basket price crashed a steep 55% from a record high of \$157.04 per barrel on March 23 to \$70.71 on June 24, completely reversing the oil shock. The latest price is exactly the same as the

MAJOR RECOVERY

Indian Basket Crude Oil Price (\$/bbl)



Source: PPAC

■ The Indian crude basket as on Feb 19, 2026 was **\$70.70/bbl**

■ The Indian basket as on June 24, 2026 is **\$70.71/bbl**

■ As of March 23, the Indian crude basket stood at a record **\$157.04 per barrel**

pre-war level on February 19.

The conflict began on February 28 when the US launched missile strikes on Iran, raising concerns over oil supplies from the region and sending crude prices soaring.

The oil price spike had pushed the country's April-May crude import bill to \$35.5 billion from \$20.9 billion a year earlier.

Continued on Page 6



Commercial LPG supplies restored as WA crisis eases

ADITYA RANGROO
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, JUNE 25

The government has restored liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) supplies to commercial consumers such as hotels and other businesses to levels prevailing prior to the West Asia crisis, and lifted sector-specific restrictions imposed in the wake of the conflict.

Further, the supply of bulk LPG, which had been suspended in the wake of the crisis, has been relaxed by 50 per cent of the pre-crisis consumption levels, providing significant relief to commercial and industrial consumers. The restoration follows the recent improvement in the LPG supply situation.

To augment domestic LPG production during the crisis, the government had issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act requiring C3 (propane)/C4 (butane) streams to be utilised exclusively for LPG production, diverting them from petrochemical and other downstream uses.

Taking note of the improved domestic LPG production and the projected availability of imported supplies, the government has also decided to reduce the diversion of C3/C4 streams to the LPG pool. The enhanced allocation of these streams for non-LPG uses will be implemented while ensuring that the domestic LPG availability remains unaffected and aggregate indigenous production is maintained at not less than 40

TMT per day.

The Tribune 



Govt raises LPG supplies to industry on better availability

New Delhi: India has increased supplies of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) to non-household users and removed caps on supplies to various commercial sectors after increased availability, the government said in a statement issued Thursday.

“The restoration follows the recent improvement in the LPG supply situation,” the government said. India has decided to

restore 50% LPG supplies to commercial and industrial customers whose allocation had been suspended. The country has also decided to increase the supply of propane, butane, and other molecules for petrochemical production, the government said.

Before the conflict, India was buying 90% of its LPG imports from Middle Eastern producers. **REUTERS**

Iran oil mantri in Delhi amid 60-day US sanctions waiver

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New Delhi: Amid easing of sanctions on Iran, India and Tehran on Thursday discussed enhanced cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector.

Oil minister **Hardeep Singh Puri** met his Iranian counterpart **Mohsen Paknejad** days after the US-Iran MoU to end the West Asia conflict and amid the possibility of Iranian crude returning to the market following a 60-day easing of US sanctions.


“We explored opportunities to cooperate in the energy sector. India remains committed to enhancing energy security through dialogue, partnership and mutually beneficial engagement,” Puri said af-



ter a meeting on the sidelines of the Brics energy ministers' meeting. The embassy of Iran also posted on X that the two sides emphasised the importance of expanding bilateral cooperation in the oil, gas and energy sectors and explored ways to further strengthen energy ties between Tehran and New Delhi.

India stopped crude purchases from Iran in 2019 after the US imposed sanctions on Tehran. At its peak, Iranian crude accounted for over 11% of India's total imports. As per data, Indian refiners purchased 5 lakh tonnes of crude from Iran in April after a gap of nearly seven years, following a 30-day US sanctions waiver that lapsed on April 19.



 Hindustan Times

Oil's down, keep the guard up

It is too early to let the macroeconomic guard down at the moment and the situation must be watched closely as it evolves

If the US-Iran deal were to hold and hostilities were to cease and maritime traffic flow through the Strait of Hormuz normalised permanently, the world would be spared the prolonged pain of what was described as the greatest energy shock in capitalism's history. To be sure, a complete *status quo ante*, as far as supplies of oil and other distillates from West Asia is concerned, will take time, given the war-time damage to production facilities.

This is good news regarding first principles. But commodity markets operate in a world which is more complicated than just first principles. Prices often respond to ultra-short-term or long-term considerations. The latter played a role in keeping oil prices from hitting stratospheric levels — the all-time high was just \$126 per barrel — even when the war was waging. Markets believed that the US will eventually make a deal, especially given the mid-term elections in November. Now that the fighting is over and the Strait is open — at least as of now — Brent crude has fallen sharply to pre-war levels below the \$75 per barrel threshold. Can we expect Brent to stay below this threshold going forward?

Most market watchers do not think so. The sharp drop in oil prices is likely a result of a temporary supply glut as accumulated stock is released from what became a maritime and energy market chokepoint.

Once the pent-up supplies are exhausted, major countries start replenishing their strategic reserves and some of the demand destruction which followed the supply shock is reversed, prices could increase once again. To be sure, nobody expects them to cross the \$100 level unless hostilities were to resume. What does all this mean for India? Three key takeaways can be listed.

One, it is too early to let the macroeconomic guard down at the moment and the situation must be watched closely as it evolves. The overall outlook will, of course, also depend on things such as the forex markets. Then, once there is clarity on the resumption of supplies from West Asia, a gradual pivot can be made from the more expensive sources which India had tapped into to ease its supply constraints. In this vein, commercial LPG supply restrictions have already been lifted on Thursday. The terms-of-trade shock to the exchequer as well as consumers must be offset. Finally, appropriate lessons must be learnt to increase resilience to similar supply shocks.

Indian basket crude prices return to pre-conflict levels

Drop May Not Reflect In Retail Fuel Rates Soon

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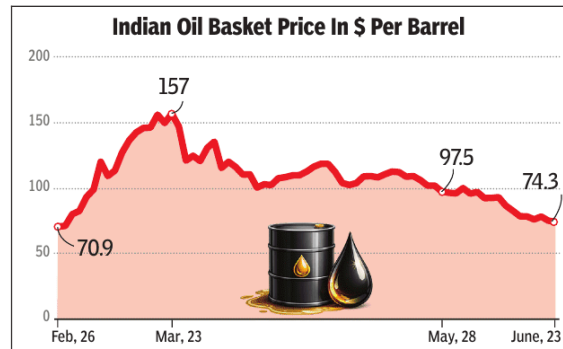
New Delhi: Indian basket crude prices returned to pre-conflict levels Wednesday, with the basket priced at \$70.71 per barrel, reducing the import bill, easing inflationary pressures and improving the financial position of the Centre and oil marketing companies.

The Indian basket of crude oil is a derived basket comprising the sweet grade of Brent Dated and the sour grade Oman and Dubai average, imported by refineries each month. It averaged \$69.01 per barrel in Feb but rose to \$113.49 in March and \$114.48 in April before softening marginally in May. The basket has averaged \$86.31 per barrel in June so far. Global benchmark Brent crude, which had touched \$120 per barrel at the peak of the West Asia conflict, is hovering around \$74 per barrel, its lowest level since the outbreak of the conflict.

While official data were not available, govt had earlier this month estimated daily losses at around Rs 700 crore.

The softening in crude prices is unlikely to be reflected in retail fuel prices anytime soon, as international FOB (free on board) prices of petrol and diesel continue to average around \$110 and \$123 per barrel, respectively, this month.

RETURN TO BASE



RETURN OF IRANIAN SUPPLY, RUSSIAN DISCOUNTS

Refiners Hold Sway as Barrels Line Up

Benefits may reflect in Sept qtr earnings; eyes on govt's fuel tax stand

Sanjeev Choudhary

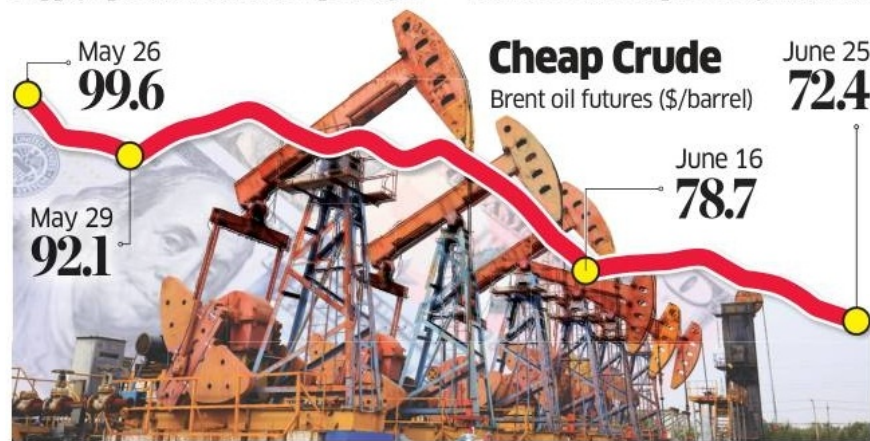
New Delhi: India's refiners are poised to benefit from a rapidly improving business environment, fuelled by the retreat of crude prices to pre-war levels and expansion of cheaper supply options with the reopening of

the Strait of Hormuz. Benchmark Brent fell to around \$72 a barrel Thursday, down from an average of \$99 in first week of June and \$109 during the three months till May. Russia has resumed offering discounts, reversing the hefty premiums it charged after the Iran war began. Refiners also expect to gain from

Iran's re-entry into international markets, the UAE's exit from the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the continued availability of large Russian volumes, developments that are likely to intensify competition among suppliers and strengthen buyers' bargaining power.

Since refiners are still processing high-cost crude purchased during the price surge, the benefit of cheaper feedstock will be reflected only in the July-September earnings.

If crude prices remain near current levels, refiners could post strong profits for the September quarter, particularly if retail fuel prices, about ₹8 per litre above pre-war levels, stay unchanged and the government does not reverse the ₹10 per litre fuel tax cut announced in March, said industry executives.



Existing Supply Arrangements ▶▶ 14

Existing Supply Arrangements

▶▶ From Page 1

"We are still living by the day," said one of the executives, who did not wish to be identified, pointing to lingering uncertainties over the final shape of the US-Iran deal and the future of sanctions on Iranian and Russian oil. China's next move is also being closely watched, he added.

China, the world's largest crude importer, sharply reduced purchases over the past two months, helping keep global prices in check. Any move by the country to rebuild reserves could quickly tighten the market and drive prices higher.

India's refiners are seeking the cheapest legally available crude while also trying to honour term-purchase commitments with West Asian suppliers now that the strait has reopened, executives said. Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia, which either curtailed supplies or failed to deliver contracted volumes during the disruption, are again ready to meet their commitments. Some refiners have already begun placing orders and arranging logistics, while others are expected to resume lifting West Asian crude after a month or so, once existing supply arrangements run their course, executives said.

IRAN MIN MEETS PURI, LOOKS FOR CO-OP IN HYDROCARBON SECTOR

RAKESH KUMAR @ New Delhi

IRAN'S Petroleum Minister Mohsen Paknejad on Thursday met Petroleum and Natural Gas Minister Hardeep Singh Puri to discuss ways to enhance cooperation in the hydrocarbon sector. Paknejad is in India to participate in the 11th BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting.

India is hosting the 11th BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting under its BRICS Chairship 2026. The meeting assumes significance as the United States has granted a 60-day waiver on sanctions related to Iranian crude oil following the more than 100-day disruption of shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, a key waterway that carries around 20% of global crude supplies. The waiver allows countries, including India, to purchase Iranian crude oil over the next two months.

Paknejad also addressed the BRICS Energy Ministers' Meeting, where he outlined Iran's views and positions on key issues facing the global energy sector.



"About the sanctions, as you know, we have a kind of waiver for 60 days, and we are going on based on some issues that we have had agreed with Americans in this regard about the sanctions," Paknejad said.

According to sources, Iran is keen to resume crude oil exports to India and is also interested in supplying liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which saw supply disruptions during the recent conflict in West Asia. India imports a significant share of its energy requirements through routes linked to the region.

However, sources said there is still no clarity on payment mechanisms for purchases of Iranian crude oil and other petroleum products, which could remain a key hurdle in reviving energy trade.



ONGC, BP expand deal to boost western offshore basin output

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, June 25

STATE-RUN OIL AND NATURAL Gas Corporation (ONGC) has expanded its partnership with global energy major BP to its western offshore basin, extending the collaboration beyond Mumbai High as India seeks to arrest production decline from mature oil and gas fields that remain critical to the country's energy security.

The two companies on Thursday signed a Technical Services Contract (TSP) under which BP will provide technical expertise across 43 blocks in ONGC's western offshore basin, the company's largest hydrocarbon-producing region that has supported India's oil and gas production for more than four decades.

The agreement marks a significant expansion of the partnership that began with Mumbai High in February 2025. According to ONGC, the first year of collaboration at Mumbai High helped moderate natural production decline and deliver output growth through well optimisation, enhanced surveillance, and focused reservoir and production facility management.



Building on those results, the partnership will now deploy advanced technologies, global technical expertise and operating practices across the broader western offshore basin.

ONGC, which contributes around 64% of India's domestic crude oil and natural gas production, will retain full ownership and operational control of the assets. BP will work alongside ONGC's multidisciplinary teams to identify and implement interventions across reservoirs, wells and production facilities to improve hydrocarbon recovery, enhance operational efficiency and support sustained production growth.

The western offshore basin comprises 43 producing blocks and is ONGC's most prolific producing region.

Under the agreement, BP

will receive a fixed fee during the first two years, followed by a performance-linked service fee linked to a share of revenue generated from net incremental hydrocarbon production, aligning payments with production gains.

The agreement was signed in the presence of Petroleum and natural gas minister Hardeep Singh Puri and Petroleum Secretary Neeraj Mittal.

"Building on the encouraging outcomes at Mumbai High, this expanded collaboration will support improved recovery, greater efficiency and sustained production growth," ONGC Chairman and CEO Arun Kumar Singh said.

BP India Chairman and Senior Vice President Kartikeya Dube said, "We look forward to bringing BP's global expertise to support enhanced production from the western offshore basin and strengthen India's energy security."

The expanded collaboration comes as ONGC focuses on improving recovery from ageing offshore assets through technology-led interventions to sustain domestic crude and natural gas production from some of the country's most important producing fields.



Govt lifts Iran war-linked curbs on commercial LPG

Rajeev Jayaswal

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NEW DELHI: The Centre on Thursday lifted restrictions on the commercial supply of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders, and eased the curbs on sale of bulk LPG to industrial customers, signalling that the energy crunch triggered by the blockade of the Strait of Hormuz has eased considerably.

"In a major relief to industrial and commercial LPG consumers, Government has removed all sectoral restrictions on the supply of Non-Domestic Packed LPG and restored supplies to the levels prevailing prior to the West Asia crisis," the petroleum ministry said in a statement.

BULK LPG'S SUPPLY, SUSPENDED AT THE ONSET OF CRISIS, HAS BEEN EASED TO 50% OF PRE-CRISIS CONSUMPTION LEVELS, GOVT SAID

Packed LPG refers to the 19kg cylinders used by hotels, restaurants and industrial units.

The supply of bulk LPG, suspended at the onset of the crisis, has been relaxed to 50% of pre-crisis consumption levels, it added. Packed LPG generally refers to the 19kg cylinders used by hotels, restaurants and com-

continued on >12

COMMERCIAL LPG

mercial units. Industries consuming more than 50 tonnes a month generally have bulk LPG facilities on their premises.

India imports about 60% of its LPG, almost 90% of which transits the Strait of Hormuz.

Petroleum secretary Neeraj Mittal wrote to chief secretaries of all states and union territories to ensure smooth implementation of the revised supply arrangements. "It has now been decided to remove all sectoral restrictions on supply of non-domestic Packed LPG and restore it to pre-crisis levels. Further, restriction on supply of bulk LPG also stands relaxed by 50% of the pre-crisis consumption levels," he said in the letter.

The war in West Asia and the closure of the strait — a route carrying a fifth of the world's energy supplies — had disrupted India's gas supplies. In early March, the government invoked the Essential Commodities Act to ration natural gas distribution to commercial consumers, in order to meet the full requirements of households and commuters.

The Union government subsequently rationed LPG supply to non-domestic consumers, releasing limited quantities to commercial entities such as hotels, restaurants and hotels through state-run oil marketing companies (OMCs), under the guidance of respective state governments. The restrictions on commercial consumers, combined with a March 8

{ FROM PAGE 1 }

directive to domestic refineries to ramp up LPG output, helped meet the cooking gas demand of over 330 million domestic users. Refiners raised LPG production by using C3-C4 streams exclusively for LPG, at the cost of petrochemicals output.

Bulk LPG supply, suspended at the onset of the crisis, has now been relaxed to 50% of pre-crisis consumption levels — significant relief for commercial and industrial consumers, the ministry said.

"The restoration follows the recent improvement in the LPG supply situation," it said, adding: "Taking note of the improved indigenous LPG production and the projected availability of imported LPG cargoes, Government has also decided to reduce the diversion of C3/C4 streams to LPG pool."

The enhanced allocation of C3-C4 streams to non-LPG uses will be carried out while ensuring domestic LPG availability remains unaffected, with aggregate indigenous production maintained at not less than 40 thousand metric tonnes (TMT) a day, the ministry said. The government had accorded the highest priority to uninterrupted LPG availability for households, which is why temporary restrictions were imposed on commercial packed LPG, the statement said. "The timely policy interventions and coordinated efforts by OMCs helped maintain stable supplies despite challenging global supply chains," it added.

OMCs have been directed to continue maintaining comprehensive data on commercial and industrial LPG consumers for efficient planning, with a unified sectoral database to be maintained across OMCs to strengthen monitoring and coordination.

The government's drive to shift LPG consumers to piped natural gas (PNG), wherever infrastructure is available, continues. "Commercial and bulk consumers who have already shifted to PNG will continue to remain on PNG. Other eligible LPG consumers having access to the PNG network, or those in the process of shifting to PNG, will be progressively transitioned to PNG in coordination with City Gas Distribution (CGD) entities," the ministry said.

"The decision reflects the Government's conscious approach towards ensuring national energy security while balancing the energy needs of the nation with its continued commitment to expanding access to cleaner, safer and more efficient fuels," the statement said.



कांडला ने एलपीजी हैंडलिंग में स्थापित किया नया कीर्तिमान

नई दिल्ली। दीनदयाल पोर्ट अथॉरिटी (डीपीए), कांडला ने वित्तीय वर्ष 2025-26 के दौरान एलपीजी हैंडलिंग के क्षेत्र में एक नया कीर्तिमान स्थापित किया है, जिससे देश के प्रमुख ऊर्जा बंदरगाहों में उसकी स्थिति और अधिक मजबूत हुई है। वित्तीय वर्ष में डीपीए ने सफलतापूर्वक 133 एलपीजी पोतों का संचालन करते हुए 2.61 मिलियन मीट्रिक टन (एमएमटी) एलपीजी कार्गो का थ्रूपुट दर्ज किया। यह उपलब्धि पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष की तुलना में 25 प्रतिशत की उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि को दर्शाती है। यह सफलता डीपीए की बढ़ती परिचालन दक्षता, मजबूत बुनियादी ढांचा क्षमता और देश की बढ़ती ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की

उसकी प्रतिबद्धता का प्रमाण है। एलपीजी हैंडलिंग में हो रही वृद्धि पोर्ट प्रशासन, टर्मिनल ऑपरेटर्स और अन्य हितधारकों के समन्वित प्रयासों का परिणाम है। यह उपलब्धि भारत सरकार के ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने और पोर्ट आधारित विकास को गति देने के विजन के अनुरूप है। प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भारत ने समुद्री क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व विकास और परिवर्तन का अनुभव किया है। बंदरगाह, पोत परिवहन एवं जलमार्ग मंत्रालय द्वारा '12 वर्ष - विश्वास के, विकास के, जन-कल्याण के' थीम के अंतर्गत डीपीए के प्रदर्शन की सराहना की।

हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने ईरान के तेल मंत्री से की तेहरान और नई दिल्ली के बीच ऊर्जा संबंधों को मजबूत करने पर चर्चा



वैभव न्यूज ■ नई दिल्ली

ब्रिक्स ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की बैठक के दौरान गुरुवार को पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी और ईरान के तेल मंत्री मोहसेन पाकनेजाद ने तेल, गैस और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में रिश्तों को और मजबूत करने

पर चर्चा की। ईरान की सरकारी समाचार एजेंसी आईआरएनए के मुताबिक, गुरुग्राम में गुरुवार को आयोजित 11वीं ब्रिक्स ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की बैठक के दौरान पाकनेजाद ने अपने भारतीय समकक्ष से मुलाकात की। बैठक में दोनों देशों के बीच अच्छे संबंधों

और सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने की बात कही। तेल और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में मिलकर काम करने, उसे मजबूत करने और नए अवसर तलाशने के महत्व पर जोर दिया। भारत में ईरान के दूतावास ने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म एक्स पोस्ट में बताया, ईरान इस्लामी गणराज्य के पेट्रोलियम मंत्री मोहसेन पाकनेजाद ने गुरुवार को भारत के गुरुग्राम में आयोजित ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की बैठक के मौके पर भारत के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी से मुलाकात की।

राहत: एलपीजी आपूर्ति से जुड़े प्रतिबंध वापस लिए

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। केंद्र सरकार ने वाणिज्यिक और औद्योगिक एलपीजी आपूर्ति गुरुवार से बहाल कर दी। इसके साथ ही अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों के लिए लागू प्रतिबंध हटा दिए। इससे उद्योगों, होटल-रेस्तरां और अन्य वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिलेगी। इन्हें पिछले कुछ समय से गैस की आपूर्ति के लिए परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा था।

अमेरिका-ईरान के बीच समझौते और होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य पूरी तरह से खुलने के बाद स्थिति सामान्य होने लगी है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में गिरावट आई है, वहीं आपूर्ति बहाल होने के बाद केंद्र सरकार ने औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की आपूर्ति पर लगे सभी प्रतिबंधों को हटा दिया है।

सरकार ने हाल ही में पश्चिम एशिया संकट के दौरान लगाई गई एलपीजी आपूर्ति पर अस्थायी पाबंदियों की



- औद्योगिक-वाणिज्यिक उपभोक्ताओं को राहत
- पाबंदियों की समीक्षा के बाद केंद्र ने लिया फैसला

समीक्षा की थी, इसके बाद सरकार ने औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी आपूर्ति को पहले के स्तर पर बहाल करने का फैसला किया। इस बाबत पेट्रोलियम सचिव ने सभी राज्यों और केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों को पत्र लिखा है।

केंद्र सरकार ने यह कदम ऐसे वक्त उठाया जब पश्चिम एशिया संकट की वजह से पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की कीमतों में वृद्धि का असर आम उपभोक्ता की जेब पर पड़ रहा है।

अब PNG कनेक्शन MGL देगी फटाफट

■ मुंबई, नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क.

महानगर गैस लिमिटेड (एमजीएल) ने पूरे मुंबई महानगर क्षेत्र (एमएमआर) में किफायती और पर्यावरण अनुकूल पाइप नैचुरल गैस (पीएनजी) कनेक्शन वितरण में तेजी लाने की घोषणा की है. भारत सरकार ने उन क्षेत्रों में घरेलू पीएनजी कनेक्शनों के तेजी से विस्तार के लिए एक

सोसायटी सदस्यों को लेना होगा कनेक्शन

देशव्यापी अभियान शुरू किया है जहां सिटी गैस वितरण का मूलभूत ढांचा पहले से स्थापित हो चुका है. सरकार की इसी

नीति के तहत एमजीएल ने एमएमआर में पीएनजी की उपलब्धता वाली उन सभी गैसीफाइड हाउसिंग सोसायटियों के सदस्यों को पीएनजी कनेक्शन लेने का आग्रह किया है, जिन्होंने अभी तक पीएनजी कनेक्शन नहीं लिया है. कंपनी ने उन्हें सलाह दी है कि वे जल्द से जल्द पंजीकरण की प्रक्रिया शुरू करें और सुविधा, बचत व सुरक्षा का लाभ उठाएं.

महानगर गैस के प्रबंध निदेशक प्रवीर कुमार श्रीवास्तव ने कहा कि हम



.. तो बंद हो जाएगी एलपीजी की आपूर्ति

एमजीएल ने एक बयान में कहा कि पीएनजी की उपलब्धता वाली उन सभी हाउसिंग सोसायटियों से अपील की गई है कि वे अपने सोसायटी सदस्यों को पीएनजी अपनाने की सलाह दें, अन्यथा गैसीफाइड सोसायटियों में सूचित किए जाने के 90 दिनों के बाद उनकी एलपीजी की आपूर्ति रोकी जा सकती है. यह उपाय संबंधित तेल विपणन कंपनी (ओएमसी) के साथ समन्वय बिटाकर लागू किया जा रहा है, जो समान रूप से एक वैधानिक दायित्व के तहत उन पतों पर एलपीजी सिलेंडर की आपूर्ति न करने के लिए बाध्य है जो चालू पीएनजी नेटवर्क के अंतर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं.

उपभोक्ताओं से आग्रह करते हैं कि वे जल्द से जल्द अपने पीएनजी कनेक्शन लगवा लें और अपनी घरेलू गैस आपूर्ति में किसी भी बाधा से बचें.



तेल और गैस क्षेत्र में सहयोग बढ़ाने पर ईरान-भारत सहमत

जाबू, नई दिल्ली : भारत के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी से बुधवार को ईरान के पेट्रोलियम मंत्री मोहसिन पाकनेजाद से मुलाकात की। यह बैठक 11वीं ब्रिक्स ऊर्जा मंत्रियों की बैठक के दौरान गुरुग्राम में हुई। दोनों पक्षों ने तेल, गैस और ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में द्विपक्षीय सहयोग बढ़ाने पर चर्चा की और तेहरान-नई दिल्ली के बीच ऊर्जा संबंधों को और मजबूत करने के तरीकों पर विमर्श किया।

बैठक में ईरान से तेल खरीदने के मुद्दे पर भी बात हुई। हालांकि भारत सरकार के सूत्रों के अनुसार, इस संबंध में कोई फैसला पूरी तरह वाणिज्यिक आधार पर लिया जाएगा। भारत कभी ईरान से काफी बड़ी मात्रा में तेल आयात करता था। वर्ष 2018-19 में ईरानी कच्चा तेल भारत के कुल तेल आयात का लगभग 11 प्रतिशत हिस्सा था।

तेल के दाम ईरान युद्ध से पहले के स्तर पर

नई दिल्ली, प्रेस: वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल की कीमत पश्चिम एशिया में तनाव शुरू होने से पूर्व के स्तर पर आ गई है। वैश्विक मानक ब्रेंट क्रूड की कीमत टूटकर लगभग 72-73 डालर प्रति बैरल, जबकि अमेरिकी कच्चे तेल की कीमत 70 डालर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आ गई है। दोनों मानक अब फरवरी के आखिर के स्तर के करीब आ गए हैं। कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में भारी गिरावट के बावजूद गुरुवार को खुदरा ईंधन के दाम में कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ।

भारत जो कच्चा तेल खरीदता है, उसकी कीमत ईरान पर अमेरिका और इजरायल के हमले से एक दिन पहले 27 फरवरी को औसतन 71.17 डालर प्रति बैरल थी। पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय के पेट्रोलियम योजना एवं विश्लेषण प्रकोष्ठ के अनुसार, 24 जून को भारत में आयातित होने वाले कच्चे तेल की औसत कीमत 70.71 डालर प्रति बैरल थी। जून महीने के लिए,

- ब्रेंट क्रूड की कीमत लगभग 72-73 डालर प्रति बैरल हुई
- कीमतों में गिरावट के बावजूद खुदरा दाम में कोई बदलाव नहीं

प्रति बैरल 10 डालर की गिरावट से बचेंगे अरबों रुपये

भारत अपनी कच्चे तेल की जरूरत का 88 प्रतिशत से अधिक आयात करता है। ऐसे में तेल की कीमतों में प्रति बैरल 10 डालर की गिरावट का मतलब है कि उसके आयात बिल में सालाना अरबों डालर की बचत होगी और इससे चालू खाते के घाटे को कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। अगर कच्चे



तेल की कीमतें लंबे समय तक हाल के उच्चतम स्तर से नीचे बनी रहती हैं, ईंधन बेचने वाली कंपनियों और सरकार पर यह दबाव बढ़ सकता है कि वे कुछ फायदा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाएं। ईंधन की कम कीमतें महंगाई के दबाव को और कम कर सकती हैं।

कच्चे तेल की औसत कीमत 86.31 डालर प्रति बैरल रही, जबकि फरवरी, 2026 में यह औसत 72.47 डालर प्रति बैरल थी। यह गिरावट होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य से टैंकर की आवाजाही सामान्य होने के बाद हुई है। अमेरिकी अधिकारियों ने कहा कि पिछले 24 घंटों में इस

जलमार्ग से कम से कम दो करोड़ बैरल तेल गुजरा है। अगर कच्चे तेल की कीमतें लंबे समय तक हाल के उच्चतम स्तर से नीचे बनी रहती हैं, ईंधन बेचने वाली कंपनियों और सरकार पर यह दबाव बढ़ सकता है कि वे कुछ फायदा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचाएं।

कच्चा तेल फिसला तो रुपया और संभला

अंजलि कुमारी
मुंबई, 25 जून

लगातार चौथे सत्र में गुरुवार को रुपया मजबूत हुआ, जबकि सरकारी बॉन्ड यील्ड में और गिरावट आई। कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में भारी गिरावट और डेट में विदेशी निवेश आने से घरेलू बाजारों की धारणा को मजबूती मिली।

डीलरों के अनुसार रुपया पिछले बंद भाव 94.66 प्रति डॉलर के मुकाबले 94.40 प्रति डॉलर पर बंद हुआ। कारोबार के दौरान स्थानीय मुद्रा ने 94.14 प्रति डॉलर का उच्चतम स्तर छुआ, लेकिन महीने के आखिर में आयातकों की डॉलर मांग के कारण कारोबार के अंत में इसमें कुछ गिरावट आई।

कारोबारियों का कहना है कि तेल की कम कीमतों और विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेश (एफपीआई) ने घरेलू मुद्रा को सहारा दिया, जबकि डॉलर के मुकाबले एशिया की ज्यादातर अन्य मुद्राएं कमजोर हुईं। एक सरकारी बैंक के डीलर ने कहा, 'कच्चे तेल की कीमतें युद्ध से पहले के स्तर पर आ गई हैं, जिससे बाजार का मूड बेहतर हुआ है और हमें डेट में निवेश भी आता दिख रहा है।' ईरान के साथ तनाव से पहले के स्तर की तुलना में कच्चे तेल की कीमतें गिरकर लगभग 72 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर आ गईं। एक दिन



घरेलू मुद्रा में आई तेजी

- तेल की कम कीमतों और विदेशी निवेशकों के डेट निवेश से रुपये को सहारा
- इस महीने घरेलू डेट योजनाओं में विदेशी निवेशकों की दिलचस्पी दिखी
- जून में रुपये की कीमत में अब तक **0.64** प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई

पहले ये 75.52 डॉलर प्रति बैरल थीं। इसकी वजह आपूर्ति में रुकावट की चिंताएं घटना और होर्मुज स्ट्रेट से टैंकरों की आवाजाही सामान्य होना रही।

बेंचमार्क 10-साल के सरकारी बॉन्ड पर यील्ड 6.77 प्रतिशत पर बंद हुआ। यह पिछले बंद भाव 6.80 प्रतिशत से 3 आधार अंक कम है। इस तरह इसमें लगातार चौथे सत्र में गिरावट दर्ज की गई। रिजर्व बैंक की जून की मौद्रिक नीतिगत बैठक के बाद से यील्ड में लगभग 23 आधार अंक की गिरावट आई है, जबकि मौजूदा तिमाही में इसमें अब तक 27 आधार अंक की कमी आ चुकी है। इस महीने घरेलू डेट योजनाओं में

विदेशी निवेशकों की दिलचस्पी मजबूत रही। एनएसडीएल के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि 24 जून को डेट में शुद्ध विदेशी पोर्टफोलियो निवेश 8,109 करोड़ रुपये रहा। यह 2026 में अब तक का सबसे बड़ा एक दिन का प्रवाह और 2024 के बाद से दूसरा सबसे बड़ा निवेश है।

एक प्रमुख डीलरशिप के डीलर ने कहा, 'नीलामी में चार बोलियां लगीं क्योंकि कुछ बैंकों ने आक्रामक तरीके से बोली लगाई। इससे बाजार का रुख बदला और यील्ड यानी बेंचमार्क 10-साल के सरकारी बॉन्ड पर रिटर्न 6.75 प्रतिशत हो गया। यील्ड में गिरावट के बाद लंबे वीकेंड की वजह से

कुछ मुनाफावसूली भी हुई।'

सरकार ने साप्ताहिक नीलामी में 28,000 करोड़ रुपये की सरकारी प्रतिभूतियां बेचीं। 15-साल के बॉन्ड के लिए कट-ऑफ 7.05 प्रतिशत तय किया गया, जबकि 50-साल के बॉन्ड के लिए यह 7.53 प्रतिशत था।

जून में रुपये की कीमत में अब तक 0.64 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इससे इस कैलेंडर वर्ष में इसकी गिरावट कम होकर 4.79 प्रतिशत रह गई है। कारोबारी अब रुपये और घरेलू बॉन्ड यील्ड की चाल का अंदाजा लगाने के लिए अमेरिका के महंगाई के आंकड़ों और कच्चे तेल के वैश्विक बाजार में होने वाली हलचल पर नजर रखे हुए हैं।