Dainik Jagran, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 13, Size: 7.67cm × 3.84cm

दूसरी तिमाही में गेल का राजस्व 45,924 करोड़ रुपये रहा

नई दिल्ली, वि.: चालू वित्त वर्ष की दूसरी तिमाही (जुलाई-सितंबर 2026) में गैस वितरण कंपनी गेल इंडिया लिमिटेड का संचालन राजस्व 45,924 करोड़ रुपये रहा है। इस दौरान कंपनी का कर-पूर्व लाभ 4,650 करोड़ रुपये रहा है। कंपनी ने बताया कि पहली छमाही (अप्रैल-सितंबर 2026) में उसका संचालन राजस्व 84,905 करोड़ रुपये और कर पूर्व लाभ 11,611 करोड़ रुपये रहा है। छमाही के दौरान कर-पश्चात लाभ 8,943 करोड़ रुपये रहा है, जो 2025 की समान अवधि में 4,104 करोड़ रुपये था।

Business Standard, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 26.04cm × 23.26cm

Opec+ keeps Dec crude oil output targets steady

Opec+ oil-producing countries kept December production targets steady on Sunday, confirming expectations that more policy adjustments will not occur until next year, as it continues to struggle with export disruptions from the Iran war.

Seven core Opec+ members — Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Oman — made the decision in an online meet on Sunday, Opec said. While Gulf members have been boosting exports that have been disrupted for months by the conflict, most are still pumping well below their targets. All members of the 21-country bloc are due to meet on November 29, when analysts expect it will decide 2027 quotas. The group needs to complete a review of members' production capacity during the fourth quarter before setting the 2027 baselines that will determine future quotas and shape plans to unwind those cuts, sources have said. REUTERS

Mint, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 56.52cm × 68.42cm

mint

India steps up crude buys from Gulf, Russia

India's crude oil imports surged to a record high of 5.6 mbpd in October

PTI
feedback@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

India's crude oil imports surged to a record high of about 5.6 million barrels per day in October, with refiners stepping up purchases from the Middle East and Russia despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, according to data from energy intelligence firm Kpler.

Middle Eastern supplies accounted for about 2.3 million barrels per day (bpd), and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd, Kpler lead analyst Nikhil Dubey said in a post.

Higher ship-to-ship transfers helped move more crude through the Strait of Hormuz, supporting a recovery in Gulf supplies during September and October and giving Indian refiners greater flexibility in sourcing.

Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis. At the same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India, Dubey said.

However, any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs rise.

The 16 October waiver under the Graham Act could also ease concerns among some Indian buyers about the risks associated with purchasing Russian oil, giving refiners greater flexibility in procurement, he said.



Any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs rise. REUTERS

90%
The amount of crude oil which India imports

India imports nearly 90% of its crude oil requirements, making the availability and landed cost of alternative supplies critical to refinery economics. The choice between Russian and Middle Eastern barrels is therefore likely to remain driven by commercial considerations and supply security rather than geopolitics alone.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 upended global oil trade flows, prompting Western countries to impose sanctions, an EU ban on seaborne Russian crude and a G7 price cap.

With European buyers shunning Russian oil, Moscow offered steep discounts to attract alternative markets, and India emerged as a major buyer, sharply increasing imports from negligible levels before the war to as much as 40-50% of its crude basket at their peak.

Indian refiners were drawn by the price advantage, with Russian Urals at times trading around $30 a barrel below Brent in late 2022 and early 2023. The shift transformed Russia into one of India's largest crude suppliers, as refiners prioritised cheaper landed costs and supply security over Western pressure to curb purchases.

Discounts have, however, almost vanished now, but the disruption in supplies from the Middle East has meant that Indian refiners stick to Russian barrels.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 12.38cm × 22.15cm

ATF prices increase by Rs 1.37/litre

NEW DELHI: Aviation turbine fuel (ATF) prices were increased by Rs 1.37 per litre from Sunday, while commercial liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) rates rose by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder, following an increase in international energy prices, according to state-owned oil companies.

The latest revision takes ATF prices to Rs 138.50 per litre from Rs 137.12. CONTINUED ON P4

ATF prices

This marks the fourth consecutive monthly increase in jet fuel rates. Prices were raised by Rs 16 per litre on October 1, following increases of Rs 6.28 in September and Rs 5 in August.

Jet fuel accounts for nearly 40 per cent of an airline's operating expenses. The continued rise in prices is expected to add to the financial burden on carriers.

ommercial LPG, primarily used by hotels and restaurants, will now cost Rs 2,820 per 19-kg cylinder. This is the second consecutive monthly increase, after rates went up by Rs 62.50 on October 1 and Rs 9.50 on September 1.

The recent increases follow substantial reductions of Rs 192 in August and Rs 183.50 in July. Commercial LPG prices had climbed by Rs 1,373 between February and June, reaching a record Rs 3,113.50 per cylinder before the subsequent cuts.

Meanwhile, domestic LPG prices remained unchanged at Rs 942 per 14.2-kg cylinder. Petrol and diesel rates also remained stable, following increases of around Rs 7.50 per litre in May.

Monthly revisions in fuel prices reflect international benchmarks and rupee-dollar exchange movements. Rates may vary across states due to local taxes, including VAT.

Financial Express, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 10.45cm × 29.53cm

OPEC+ sticks with plan for steady oil output quota

REUTERS
London, November 1



OPEC+ OIL-PRODUCING countries kept December production targets steady on Sunday, confirming expectations that more policy adjustments will not occur until next year, as the group continues to struggle with export disruptions from the Iran war.

Seven core OPEC+ members — Saudi Arabia, Russia, ?Iraq, Kuwait, Algeria, Kazakhstan and Oman — made the decision in an online meeting on Sunday, OPEC said in a statement. While Gulf members have been boosting exports that have been disrupted for months by the conflict, most are still pumping well below their targets.

OPEC+ comprises the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries and allies including Russia. Only the seven members — plus the United Arab Emirates until it quit OPEC in May — have been involved in monthly output decisions in recent years. All members of the 21-country group are ?due to meet on November 29, when analysts expect it will decide 2027 quotas.

"Today's decision was the easy one," said Jorge Leon, an analyst at Rystad.

"The much more important test comes at the November 29 ministerial meeting, when OPEC+ will decide its 2027 production framework."

Oil prices jumped more than 2% on Friday, with Brent crude settling at almost $118 a barrel, the highest since April, as traders braced for a potential escalation in the Iran war after the US midterm elections.

The International Energy Agency and other forecasters have warned of excess supply in 2027 should Gulf flows return to normal.

"OPEC+ faces an extremely difficult call for 2027," Leon added.

"The group has to plan around huge uncertainty over the US-Iran war, the pace of recovery through the Strait of Hormuz, and the size of the surplus that could emerge once disrupted barrels return."

The seven members have been boosting output targets for much of 2026 and in September completed the phased rollback of a 1.65 million-barrel-per-day supply cut first agreed in 2023.

At earlier meetings, they kept the targets steady for October and November.

Hindustan Times, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 14, Size: 67.31cm × 67.10cm

Hindustan Times

India's crude oil imports surge to a record high in October

Press Trust of India
feedback@livemint.com

NEW DELHI: India's crude oil imports surged to a record high of about 5.6 million barrels per day in October, with refiners stepping up purchases from the Middle East and Russia despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, according to data from energy intelligence firm Kpler.

Middle Eastern supplies accounted for about 2.3 million barrels per day, and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd, Kpler lead analyst Nikhil Dubey said in a post.

Higher ship-to-ship transfers helped move more crude through the Strait of Hormuz, supporting a recovery in Gulf supplies during September and October and giving Indian refiners greater flexibility in sourcing.

Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis. At the same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India, Dubey said.



Refiners step up purchases from the Middle East and Russia despite ongoing geopolitical tension. HT

However, any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs rise.

The October 16 waiver under the Graham Act could also ease concerns among some Indian buyers about the risks associated with purchasing Russian oil, giving refiners greater flexibility in procurement, he said.

India imports nearly 90% of its crude oil requirements, making the availability and landed cost of alternative supplies critical to refinery economics. The choice between Russian and Middle Eastern barrels is therefore likely to remain driven by commercial considerations and supply security rather than geopolitics alone. Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 upended global oil trade flows, prompting Western countries to impose sanctions, an EU ban on seaborne Russian crude and a G7 price cap.

With European buyers shunning Russian oil, Moscow offered steep discounts to attract alternative markets, and India emerged as a major buyer, sharply increasing imports from negligible levels before the war to as much as 40-50% of its crude basket at their peak.

Hindustan Times, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 67.31cm × 57.44cm

Hindustan Times

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Press Trust of India
feedback@livemint.com

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Free Press Journal, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 21.03cm × 15.43cm

Commercial LPG, ATF rates raised

Agencies
NEW DELHI



Aviation turbine fuel (ATF) prices rose by Rs 1.37 per litre from Sunday, while commercial LPG rates increased by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder, in line with firming international benchmarks, according to state-owned oil firms. ATF prices were increased to Rs 138.50 per litre from Rs 137.12 per litre.

This is the fourth straight monthly increase in jet fuel (ATF) prices, driven by firming international benchmark rates.

Prices were last raised by a steep Rs 16 a litre on October 1. Prior to that, ATF prices were hiked by Rs 6.28 per litre on September 1 and by Rs 5 a litre on August 1. Jet fuel accounts for up to 40 per cent of the operating costs of airlines, and the latest hike will further push up carrier expenditure.

Alongside, rates of commercial LPG — the cooking gas used in hotels and restaurants — were hiked by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder to Rs 2,820, according to the oil companies.

This is the second straight monthly increase in commercial LPG prices. Rates were last hiked by Rs 62.50 per 19-kg cylinder on October 1. Prior to that, rates had gone up by Rs 9.50 on September 1.

CONTINUED ON NATION

Commercial LPG...

The two-month increases followed two consecutive monthly reductions of Rs 192 in August and Rs 183.50 in July. The cuts came after commercial LPG prices surged to a record high in June amid disruptions to global energy supplies and elevated international prices.

Commercial LPG prices surged Rs 1,373 per 19-kg cylinder between February and June, from Rs 1,740.50 to Rs 3,113.50, before falling in July and August.

The latest changes are based on movements in international benchmark prices and the rupee-dollar exchange rate. ATF and LPG prices are revised on the first day of every month and can vary across states because of local taxes such as VAT.

Prices of domestic LPG, used by households, were left unchanged at Rs 942 per 14.2-kg cylinder. Domestic cooking gas rates were increased by Rs 89 per cylinder between March and June after the West Asia crisis led to supply disruptions and a surge in international energy prices.

Petrol and diesel prices, which were hiked by about Rs 7.50 a litre each in May, too remained unchanged.

Millennium Post, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 28.84cm × 28.39cm

RUSSIAN OIL BUYING TO REMAIN FLEXIBLE

India's crude oil imports rise to record high of about 5.6 million bpd in Oct

'Middle Eastern supplies accounted for about 2.3 million bpd, and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd'

OUR CORRESPONDENT
New Delhi, November 1

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Middle Eastern supplies accounted for about 2.3 million barrels per day, and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd, Kpler lead analyst Nikhil Dubey said in a post.

Higher ship-to-ship transfers helped move more crude through the Strait of Hormuz, supporting a recovery in Gulf supplies during September and October and giving Indian refiners greater flexibility in sourcing.

Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis. At the same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India, Dubey said.



HIGHER SHIP-TO-SHIP TRANSFERS HELPED MOVE MORE CRUDE THROUGH THE STRAIT OF HORMUZ, SUPPORTING A RECOVERY IN GULF SUPPLIES DURING SEPTEMBER & OCTOBER

However, any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs rise.

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Indian refiners were drawn by the price advantage, with Russian Urals at times trading around $30 a barrel below Brent in late 2022 and early 2023. The shift transformed Russia into one of India's largest crude suppliers, as refiners prioritised cheaper landed costs and supply security over Western pressure to curb purchases.

Discounts have, however, almost vanished now, but the disruption in supplies from the Middle East has meant that Indian refiners stick to Russian barrels.

"Russian flows, which have held strong at these levels, could soften in November-December as attacks in the Black Sea push freight rates higher, making Russian barrels less attractive on a landed cost basis," Dubey said.

"Meanwhile, the recovery in Hormuz flows through September-October has given Indian refiners more supply options, with Gulf suppliers offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share. However, the situation remains volatile, and any renewed disruption to Hormuz flows could see refiners turning back to Russian barrels, even at higher freight costs.

KEY POINTS

- 'Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis'
- 'At same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India'
- 'However, any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait of Hormuz could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs surge'

Business Line, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 3, Size: 12.46cm × 33.47cm

Pump operators urge Oil Ministry to revise petrol, diesel margins

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi



Petrol pump operators have urged the Oil Ministry to review and revise the dealer margins paid by the oil marketing companies (OMCs) to them, considering that operating costs have increased.

In a letter to Oil Secretary Neeraj Mittal, Federation of All India Petroleum Traders (FAIPT) President Ashok Badhwar sought his "immediate intervention" to review and revise the margins on petrol and diesel.

"Petroleum dealers seek only fair reimbursement of legitimate operating costs and a reasonable return on capital that enables us to deliver uninterrupted service to the nation," he urged Mittal. Dealer margins were last increased in 2017, with some riders. There was also a marginal rise in October 2024 after the settlement of the Marketing Discipline Guidelines, which is a framework to govern operations, service standards and penalties between PSU OMCs and retail outlets (ROs).

HIGH INPUT COSTS

Monty Sehgal, FAIPT's National Spokesperson, told *businessline*, "Due to higher prices of fuels, the input cost has increased drastically since 2020, and the inflation component is being ignored by OMCs for which we have urged government to intervene and find solutions to our legitimate demand."

"We were assured that, with the deadlock resolved, subsequent dealer margin hikes would be implemented at regular intervals, taking into account the increased expenses. We regret to note that the essence of the settlement has not been adhered to, and the dealer community feels betrayed," he added.

For a standard retail outlet selling 170 kilo litres per month, the net business return left for a dealer is only around ₹37,500 after meeting operational costs, whereas more than 80 per cent of the ROs in the country are operating at sales of less than 100 KL per month, Badhwar said.

"Considering the current capital investment, operational expenses and round-the-clock commitment required, and decreased volumes, we humbly request you to kindly advise the corporate management of the OMCs to evaluate a realistic revision of net dealer remuneration. An updated uniform remuneration of ₹2 lakh per month would ensure financial stability and dignity commensurate with our investment," he added.

Badhwar added that various State governments had revised wages since the last dealer margin hike. These revised wages need to be incorporated to arrive at a fair and updated wage component in the dealer margin, keeping in mind three-shift operations.

Hindu, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 18.94cm × 30.88cm

Commercial LPG now costlier by ₹10 after third hike in a row; jet fuel price up ₹1.37 a litre

Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI



Prices of the 5-kg free-trade LPG refill, primarily catering to migrant workers, increased by nearly ₹2.5 a cylinder.

In the run-up to the festive season, oil-marketing companies increased prices of the commercial variant of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders by about ₹10 a cylinder on Sunday.

Further, the prices of the 5-kg free-trade LPG (FTL) refill - primarily catering to migrant workers - were raised by nearly ₹2.5 a cylinder.

However, the price of the domestic variant remains unchanged.

The price of aviation turbine fuel for domestic carriers was also increased by ₹1.37 a litre to ₹138.5. This was the fourth such hike in jet fuel prices since they were last slashed in July.

Steepest hike in Kolkata

After the latest hike, in Delhi, the 19-kg commercial cylinder now costs ₹2,820 (increase of ₹10) and the 5-kg FTL costs ₹782 a refill. In Mumbai, prices of the 19-kg cylinder were hiked by ₹10.5 to ₹2,775.

Kolkata has seen the steepest revision – the cylinder is costlier by ₹17 and priced at ₹2,971. In Chennai, prices increased by ₹11.5 a cylinder to ₹2,994.5.

Though Sunday's standalone hike is marginal, it is the third consecutive hike since July and August, when prices of the 19-kg cylinder were cumulatively reduced by ₹380 per cylinder. Prices of the commercial variant have cumulatively increased by about ₹85 across three tranches since then.

Prior to the reduction in July and August, prices had cumulatively increased by ₹1,345 for each cylinder across four tranches after March 7.

Under-recoveries

The hike comes amid a rise in projected under-recoveries for LPG in November and December.

State-owned oil-marketing companies predicted under-recoveries to range between ₹309 and ₹328 per cylinder in November and rise further to as much as ₹370 in December.

Separately, they said the softening of benchmark Saudi CP prices helped minimise the under-recoveries in the September-end quarter.

Domestic LPG share

Domestic LPG accounts for about 87% of the bottled hydrocarbon gas sold in the country with the commercial segment accounting for about 9.3%.

According to latest provisional data from the government, India's consumption of LPG declined 12.1% on a year-over-year basis to 2.614 million metric tonnes in October.

However, the consumption of diesel and petrol rose 11.7% and 3.1% during the reported period.

Economic Times, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 10, Size: 16.83cm × 34.82cm

Gulf Oil Plans Return to US & Mexico, Global Listing in 3 to 5 Years

Kalpana Pathak



Mumbai: Gulf Oil Lubricants plans to return to Mexico in 2027, the market where the Gulf brand's journey began, as the Hinduja Group-owned company accelerates its international expansion, scouts acquisitions in new markets and prepares for a possible global listing in the next three to five years.

The company also plans to re-enter the US market in 2027 through a master-licensing arrangement covering 11 states, with discussions under way to expand into other parts of the country, Sanjay Hinduja, non-executive chairman of Gulf Oil Lubricants India, told **ET**.

The US was excluded when the Hinduja family acquired Gulf from Chevron Corp in 1984. The planned entry will mark the company's return to a market it had not been permitted to operate in under the original acquisition arrangement.

The group also intends to list Gulf Oil International in the next three to five years, although the listing venue and timing have not been decided.

"We are still busy expanding, acquiring and growing," said Hinduja, adding that the company was still a few years away from going public. Gulf Oil International remains privately held and does not disclose its revenue figures.

Its Indian entity is listed and has a market capitalisation of ₹5,113 crore. Last week, Gulf Oil Lubricants India reported a 34.48% year-on-year increase in net profit to ₹117 crore in the second quarter of FY27, from ₹87 crore in the corresponding period last year. Profitability was supported by volume growth across consumer, commercial and industrial segments. Revenue from operations rose 44% to ₹1,379 crore from ₹957 crore. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation increased 37.29% to ₹163 crore from ₹118 crore, while the EBITDA margin contracted 58 basis points to 11.8% from 12.4% a year earlier.

Hinduja said the company was also scouting for acquisitions to strengthen its international presence. It has appointed banks to identify potential targets in South America and Southeast Asia, although investment commitments have not been finalised.

Gulf Oil International has established facilities in Argentina and Brazil and is developing operations in markets including Chile, Paraguay and Bolivia. Its marine lubricants business has emerged as a key international growth driver, servicing more than 1,000 ports globally. Hinduja said the business was now the world's second-largest marine lubricants player.

The group is also exploring acquisitions in Vietnam and other Southeast Asian markets.

In India, Gulf Oil Lubricants plans to invest ₹55 crore to expand manufacturing capacity at its Silvassa and Chennai plants by 70%, as it seeks to accelerate growth and strengthen its domestic market position, Ravi Chawla, MD and CEO of Gulf Oil Lubricants India, said.

Assam Tribune, Guwahati, 02/11/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 25.59cm × 14.21cm

Crude oil faces another volatile week as Iran diplomacy tests geopolitical premium: Analysts

NEW DELHI, Nov 1: Crude oil prices are likely to remain volatile with an upward bias in the coming week as uncertainty over US-Iran negotiations and risks to energy shipments through the Strait of Hormuz keep geopolitical concerns in focus, analysts said.

The US midterm election results, particularly Washington's stance towards Tehran, will be a key trigger for prices, alongside weekly crude oil stock data from the American Petroleum Institute and oil imports, they added.

"Crude oil is likely to remain volatile with an upward bias in the coming week, as geopolitical risk continues to outweigh conventional demand-side factors," said Ajit Mishra, SVP of Research at Religare Broking.

Last week, crude oil futures for November delivery rose by Rs 137, or 1.4 per cent, to close at Rs 9,937 per barrel on the Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX).

"MCX crude oil futures have continued their streak of positive momentum for the fourth consecutive week, posted weekly gains of 1.4 per cent in the past week and managed to close on a positive note, driven by escalating tensions between the US and Iran and fears of supply disruptions," Choice Broking said.

The market's focus is on whether diplomatic signals from Washington and Tehran can translate into an agreement and ease the risk premium built into oil prices.

Iran confirmed receiving a letter from US Vice President JD Vance aimed at reviving peace negotiations, while regional mediators returned to Tehran to facilitate a possible agreement.

US President Donald Trump said negotiations with Iran are "going fine", but added that he was "not in that much of a hurry" to make a deal. Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said talks with Qatari mediators were ongoing on a plan to reopen the Strait of Hormuz within two days if the US cooperates.

The diplomatic overtures have yet to dispel risks to shipping. The continued tanker attacks and threats to shipping through the Strait of Hormuz, alongside escalating clashes involving Saudi Arabia and Houthi forces, kept supply risks elevated, Choice Broking said.

Meanwhile, the OPEC-plus alliance of oil-producing countries has agreed in principle to keep its December production targets unchanged, signalling a pause in output policy adjustments until next year as the group prepares to negotiate production quotas for 2027, according to reports.

Adding to concerns over energy infrastructure, QatarEnergy on Sunday said that one of its liquefied natural gas tankers was hit by "unidentified objects" while transiting the Arabian Gulf.

In global markets, Brent oil futures for December delivery rose nearly 1 per cent to finish the week at USD 117.64 per barrel after touching USD 118 per barrel on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE).

West Texas Intermediate (WTI) futures for the same month gained 1 per cent to end at USD 104.12 per barrel.

On the outlook for global prices, Mishra said Brent faces resistance at USD 120 per barrel, while USD 110-112 remains an important support zone. – PTI

Assam Tribune, Guwahati, 02/11/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 15.21cm × 16.72cm

ATF prices increase by Rs 1.37 per litre; commercial LPG rates up Rs 10

NEW DELHI, Nov 1: Aviation turbine fuel (ATF) prices rose by Rs 1.37 per litre from Sunday, and commercial LPG rates increased by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder in step with firming international benchmarks, according to State-owned oil firms.

ATF prices were increased to Rs 138.50 per litre from Rs 137.12 per litre.

This is the fourth straight monthly increase in jet fuel (ATF) prices, necessitated by firming rates of international benchmarks.

Prices were last raised by a steep Rs 16 a litre on October 1. Prior to that, ATF prices were hiked by Rs 6.28 per litre on September 1 and by Rs 5 a litre on August 1. Jet fuel accounts for up to 40 per cent of the operating cost of airlines, and the price hike will further push up carrier expenditure.

Alongside, rates of commercial LPG – cooking gas used in hotels and restaurants – were hiked by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder to Rs 2,820, according to the oil companies.

This is the second straight monthly increase in commercial LPG prices. Rates were last hiked by Rs 62.50 per 19-kg cylinder on October 1. Prior to that, rates had gone up by Rs 9.50 on September 1.

The two-month increases followed two consecutive monthly reductions of Rs 192 in August and Rs 183.50 in July. The cuts came after commercial LPG prices surged to a record high in June amid disruptions to global energy supplies and elevated international prices.

Commercial LPG prices surged Rs 1,373 per 19-kg cylinder between February and June, from Rs 1,740.50 to Rs 3,113.50, before falling in July and August.

The latest changes are based on movements in international benchmark prices and the rupee-dollar exchange rate. ATF and LPG prices are revised on the first day of every month and can vary across states because of local taxes such as VAT.

Prices of domestic LPG, used by households, were left unchanged at Rs 942 per 14.2-kg cylinder. Domestic cooking gas rates were increased by Rs 89 per cylinder between March and June after the West Asia crisis led to supply disruptions and a surge in international energy prices. – PTI

Business Standard, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 25.93cm × 62.97cm

India oil imports hit record in Oct

Inbound shipments hit 5.6 mn bpd, supplies from W Asia, Russia rose

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, 1 November

India's crude oil imports surged to a record high of about 5.6 million barrels per day (bpd) in October, with refiners stepping up purchases from West Asia and Russia despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, according to data from energy intelligence firm Kpler.

West Asian supplies accounted for about 2.3 million bpd, and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd, Kpler lead analyst Nikhil Dubey said.

Higher ship-to-ship transfers helped move more crude via the Strait of Hormuz, supporting a recovery in Gulf supplies during September and October and giving Indian refiners greater flexibility in sourcing.

Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis. At the same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India, Dubey said.

However, any renewed disruption to flows through the Strait could prompt Indian refiners to return to Russian crude, even if transportation costs rise.

The October 16 waiver under the Graham Act could also ease concerns among some Indian buyers about the risks associated with purchasing Russian oil, giving refiners greater flexibility in procurement, he said.

Indian refiners were drawn by the price advantage, with Russian Urals at times trading around $30 a barrel below Brent in late 2022 and early 2023. Discounts have, however, almost vanished now, but the disruption in supplies from West Asia has meant that Indian refiners stick to Russian barrels.

Diesel usage up 11%, LPG down 12%

India's consumption of petrol and diesel rose in October, against a sharp decline in demand for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) in the month, according to data from the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Petrol consumption increased 3.11 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y) to 3.77 million tonnes (mt) in October 2026, while sales of diesel rose 11.69 per cent to 8.51 mt. However, LPG usage fell 12.11 per cent to 2.64 mt in the month. Aviation turbine fuel demand dropped 1.34 per cent to 7.62 mt Y-o-Y in October.

SUDHEER PAL SINGH

Financial Express, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 10.48cm × 26.06cm

Vedanta plans to trim crude oil production cost in Rajasthan

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, November 1



VEDANTA OIL & Gas is targeting to bring down the cost of producing crude from its Rajasthan operations to $10-13 a barrel from $16.5 at present, as the company steps up spending on mature fields and seeks to extract more oil from existing wells.

"Our target is to reduce the cost from the current $16.5 a barrel to $10-13 a barrel, which will increase our profitability," said Jim Johnny Gast, interim chief executive officer and whole time director of Vedanta Oil & Gas.

The company plans to invest about $200 million in FY27 across Rajasthan North, comprising the Mangala, Bhagyam and Aishwariya fields. Vedanta is targeting production of more than 150,000 barrels per day (bpd), compared with around 80,000 bpd currently, through polymer flooding, well interventions and other enhanced-recovery measures.

Gast said producing fields were witnessing a natural decline of 1-3%, making higher recovery from existing reservoirs critical to raising output. Vedanta has recovered around 41% from its producing wells and is targeting a recovery rate of 60%.

"Over the last 20 years, the country's total crude production has remained stagnant at around 0.87-0.99 mmboe, while consumption has gone from 2.65 to 5.6 mmboe. We are trying to explore small sedimentary basins which provide vast opportunity, and increase production from existing wells, which will reduce this huge gap," Gast said.

The production push comes as Vedanta Oil & Gas' overall output has declined. Average gross operated production fell 17% year-on-year to 77.7 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (kboepd) in Q1 FY27, from 93.2 kboepd a year earlier. Production declined further to 72.2 kboepd in Q2 FY27. However, it reported a 34% year-on-year rise in EBITDA to ₹1,393 crore, while revenue increased 7% to ₹2,486 crore. Net profit stood at ₹746 crore.

(Full report on www.financialexpress.com)

Times of India, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 12, Size: 20.72cm × 27.20cm

₹2.94L cr collected as oil cess till 2023-24 sans designated fund

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New Delhi: The cess collected on crude oil by govt amounting to Rs 2,93,948 crore till 2023-24 was not transferred due to non-creation of a designated fund, federal auditor Comptroller and Auditor General has said in a report released last week.

Only after its intervention, which sought for proper accounting and earmarking of cess proceeds, the Centre during 2024-25 created Oil Industry Development Fund (OIDF) and transferred cess of Rs 17,730 crore to the designated fund, the CAG has noted. There is, however, no mention of the status of the remaining fund balance. Normally, all such cess, not transferred to earmarked funds, are with the Consolidated Fund of India.

This is one of several case studies cited by the federal auditor in its report — Adding Value to Public Governance — which was presented to President Droupadi Murmu last week. "This is a significant change in accounting/fund management arrangement relating to transfer and earmarking of cess proceeds on crude oil in govt accounts," the auditor noted.

iStock



Only after CAG's intervention, the Centre created Oil Industry Development Fund

On Thursday, while speaking at an international seminar on emerging audit challenges and evolving role of federal auditors, in Hanoi, Vietnam, CAG K Sanjay Murthy highlighted "the importance of access to digital records and govt databases, standardisation of data, secure data-sharing mechanisms and institutional capacity for undertaking technology-enabled audits".

Murthy outlined three essential prerequisites for digital transformation of audit: "a strong legal mandate for access to govt data; trustworthy digital evidence, supported by appropriate safeguards for information security and confidentiality; and institutional mechanisms for collecting, integrating and analysing data across public authorities".

The CAG's recent report includes studies on poor governance practices across govt departments and how the auditor's intervention led to correction in policy practices and fixing departmental accountability.

"The case studies illustrate the wide-ranging and tangible impact of audit interventions by CAG in strengthening compliance frameworks, enforcement mechanisms, and risk controls across diverse sectors and administrative levels," the auditor said.

The report noted similar practices spanning union govt departments, regulatory bodies, central public sector enterprises, and state govts, including UP, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and NCT of Delhi. These cases cover domains such as taxation, infrastructure, welfare schemes, public enterprises, and minerals, CAG said.

Hindu, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 25.43cm × 15.45cm

Commercial LPG now costlier by ₹10 after third consecutive hike; jet fuel price up ₹1.37 a litre

Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI

In the run-up to the festive season, oil-marketing companies increased prices of the commercial variant of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders by about ₹10 a cylinder on Sunday.

Further, the prices of the 5-kg free-trade LPG (FTL) refill - primarily catering to migrant workers - were raised by nearly ₹2.5 a cylinder. However, the price of the domestic variant remains unchanged.

The price of aviation turbine fuel for domestic carriers was also increased by ₹1.37 a litre to ₹138.5. This was the fourth such hike in jet fuel prices since they were last slashed in July.

Steepest hike in Kolkata

After the latest hike, in Delhi, the 19-kg commercial cylinder now costs ₹2,820 (increase of ₹10) and the 5-kg FTL costs ₹782 a refill. In Mumbai, prices of the 19-kg cylinder were hiked by ₹10.5 to ₹2,775.

Kolkata has seen the steepest revision – the cylinder is costlier by ₹17 and priced at ₹2,971. In Chennai, prices increased by ₹11.5 a cylinder to ₹2,994.5.

Though Sunday's standalone hike is marginal, it is the third consecutive hike since July and August, when prices of the 19-kg cylinder were cumulatively reduced by ₹380 per cylinder. Prices of the commercial variant have cumulatively increased by about ₹85 across three tranches since then.

Prior to the reduction in July and August, prices had cumulatively increased by ₹1,345 for each cylinder across four tranches after March 7.

The hike comes amid a rise in projected under-recoveries for LPG in November and December.

State-owned oil-marketing companies predicted under-recoveries to range between ₹309 and ₹328 per cylinder in November and rise further to as much as ₹370 in December.

Separately, they said the softening of benchmark Saudi CP prices helped minimise the under-recoveries in the September-end quarter.

Domestic LPG accounts for about 87% of the bottled hydrocarbon gas sold in the country with the commercial segment accounting for about 9.3%.

Free Press Journal, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 10, Size: 16.46cm × 8.07cm

India's crude imports at record high

PTI
NEW DELHI

India's crude oil imports surged to a record high of about 5.6 million barrels per day in October, with refiners stepping up purchases from the Middle East and Russia despite ongoing geopolitical tensions, according to data from energy intelligence firm Kpler.

Middle Eastern supplies accounted for about 2.3 million barrels per day, and Russian crude flows remained strong at around 2 million bpd, Kpler lead analyst Nikhil Dubey said in a post.

Higher ship-to-ship transfers helped move more crude through the Strait of Hormuz, supporting a recovery in Gulf supplies during September and October and giving Indian refiners greater flexibility in sourcing.

Russian shipments could moderate in November and December as attacks in the Black Sea push up freight rates, making those barrels less competitive on a landed-cost basis. At the same time, Gulf suppliers are offering competitive delivered prices to regain market share in India, Dubey said.

Times of India, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 14.71cm × 12.17cm

Commercial LPG price up by ₹10, ATF rates up for 4th straight mth

New Delhi: Oil marketing companies on Sunday raised commercial LPG prices by Rs 10 per 19-kg cylinder and aviation turbine fuel (ATF) rates by Rs 1.37 per litre, in line with elevated global benchmarks.

The commercial cylinder will now cost Rs 2,820 in Delhi. ATF has risen to Rs 138.5 per litre. This is the third consecutive monthly hike for commercial LPG, fourth for ATF.

A 19-kg cylinder will cost Rs 2,775 in Mumbai, Rs 2,971 in Kolkata and Rs 2,994.50 in Chennai, due to different taxes. There has been no change in the price of the 14.2-kg domestic cylinder; petrol and diesel also remain unchanged.

ATF and LPG rates are revised monthly based on international benchmarks and the rupee-dollar exchange rate. Global crude prices were high throughout Oct. Brent traded at $113.43 a barrel on Saturday, while the Indian crude basket averaged a record $119.96 in Oct amid disrupted supplies through the Strait of Hormuz. TNN

Indian Express, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 8, Size: 20.45cm × 31.14cm

Energy security depends on if we electrify, and how we do it



NEHA DHINGRA

IN MARCH, as shipping through the Strait of Hormuz stalled, Indian families queued for cooking gas and induction cooktops sold out in several markets across the country. India imports about 60 per cent of its LPG, and nearly 90 per cent of those shipments pass through the strait. Within weeks, a conflict far from our shores affected our kitchens and factories.

Electricity offers a way to reduce that exposure. NITI Aayog's Scenarios Towards Viksit Bharat and Net Zero shows the scale of the shift ahead. In its net-zero scenario, electricity's share of final energy rises from 21 per cent in 2025 to 60 per cent by 2070, and the fuel import bill falls from about 4 per cent of GDP to 0.2 per cent. This makes electrification a strong component of economic and security strategy. India's clean power base is strong: In 2025, it became the world's fourth-largest producer of clean electricity. But how we electrify matters as much as whether we do.

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE)-led programmes saved 53.6 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 2023-24. The same discipline must now guide electrification. Two places to start with this are industrial heat and the kitchen.

Factories use almost half of all the energy consumed in India, and most of it comes from burning coal, oil and gas on site. Electricity meets only about a quarter of Indian industry's energy needs; in China, it meets nearly half. Closing that gap would also cut India's fuel imports, help industries decarbonise and help exporters meet carbon border rules such as the EU's CBAM.

Industrial heat is the lowest-hanging fruit, and heat pumps are the way to pick it. A heat pump works like an air conditioner in reverse, drawing heat from air, water or waste streams and moving it to where it is needed. In Indian conditions, air-source models deliver 2.5 to 4 units of heat for every unit of electricity; an electric boiler delivers at most one. Swapping a coal boiler for an electric one adds its heat demand to the grid, but a heat pump meets the same need with a fraction of the electricity.

Industrial heat is the lowest-hanging fruit, and heat pumps are the way to pick it. A heat pump works like an air conditioner in reverse, drawing heat from air, water or waste streams and moving it to where it is needed

About half the heat used by Indian MSMEs is needed below 250°C, for steam, hot water, washing and drying; a large share of it is within the range heat pumps already serve. Dairies, food processors, textile units, pharmaceutical plants, hotels and hospitals depend on it, and much of it comes from coal, diesel or gas boilers. The kitchen follows the same logic. An induction cooktop delivers most of its energy directly to the pan, while a gas flame loses a large share to the surrounding air. The scope to switch is large: Surveys show that only 4 per cent of households own an induction cooktop.

Three things hold the market back: Cost, confidence and supply. A heat pump costs more to buy than a boiler and repays the difference rather slowly, given high industrial power tariffs and low fuel costs. Buyers have little way to judge the promised savings. Nearly 90 per cent of heat pumps sold in India are imported from China, leaving the market exposed to the kind of supply shocks electrification is meant to reduce.

Confidence is the first problem to solve. Manufacturers today quote efficiency figures tested under American, European or Chinese standards. A buyer has no way to compare the claims, because each was measured under a different foreign standard. But India has done it before. BEE's standards and labelling programme made the star label a signal consumers trust. Heat pumps need standards suited to Indian conditions, minimum performance requirements, backed by BIS certification, and a star label that gives buyers a way to compare products and claims. Work is underway on this.

During the LPG shortage, the government deferred mandatory star labelling for induction cooktops to January 2027 to keep the supply flowing. Standards should be in place before demand surges again, so that a buying rush does not fill homes and factories with substandard products. The outcomes would be tangible and energy efficient: Less imported fuel, lower energy bills for MSMEs, less new generation capacity to build, and a domestic manufacturing base for a growing global product.

The writer is India director, CLASP

Mint, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 15, Size: 67.31cm × 29.45cm

mint

Public sector units must slow down AI implementation

RAJRISHI SINGHAL



is a senior journalist and author of 'Slip, Stitch and Stumble: The Untold Story of India's Financial Sector Reforms'
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Much like the circular nature of many fashion trends, there seems to be a renewed interest in reviving public sector units (PSUs). The levels of interest and intensity may vary from country-to-country but PSUs are definitely finding a second lease of life. While economic exigencies—triggered by geopolitical flashpoints, broken supply chains, energy crisis, a climate emergency, tight money, heightened inflation and rising interest rates—may have necessitated a rebirth of PSUs globally, their rapid adoption of artificial intelligence (AI) has prompted an urgent need to install governance and regulatory guardrails. This is of special importance in India.

The reason is that a PSU duality exists in India which aggravates the risks. The government's public disavowal of PSUs exists cheek-by-jowl with heavy reliance on them. While many ministers have publicly stated that PSUs drain national resources, official data demonstrates that the PSU comeback movie is playing out in India as well. An annual survey of PSUs by the department of public enterprises—excluding banks, insurance companies and departmentally run companies—shows that the number of PSUs in India grew from 298 in March 2015 to 495 by March 2025, a 66% growth in 10 years.

Global data also shows a spike in PSU growth. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), a Paris-based multilateral think tank, both the number of PSUs and the value of their assets in real terms have roughly doubled between 2013 and 2024. This indicates the growing significance of PSUs, especially their expanding role in the global economy. An OECD report, *Ownership and Governance of State-Owned Enterprises 2026*, further confirms the scale of PSU contribution to the global economy: 33,834 financial and non-financial PSUs had combined assets of $141 trillion in 2024, equivalent to 126% of global gross domestic product (GDP).

In terms of optics, the PSU resurgence may seem counter-intuitive when viewed against the Indian government's recent disinvestment of majority shareholding in IDBI Bank in favour of Canada-based Fairfax Holdings. While this disinvestment had been delayed for many years, its impending closure has now emboldened officials to announce a long list of assets for sale and monetization. At the same time, the government has both a monetary as well as strategic reliance on the public sector for achieving some of its targets.

The government is dependent on dividends from PSUs to meet a part of its non-tax revenue targets. Excluding surplus transfer from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the government received over ₹89,000 crore as dividend income from PSUs during 2025-26. Even if we assume that RBI's surplus transfer will remain unchanged during the current year ₹2.87 trillion, the government has budgeted to receive over ₹1.04 trillion as dividend income from PSUs during 2026-27.

Effort should be put in installing transparent guardrails to minimize governance missteps

But PSUs also have a larger strategic role. As oil companies, for example, they provide strategic price and supply stability during crises. Many manufacturing PSUs operate in sensitive areas where allowing private or foreign investment could end up endangering national security. PSU banks, given their extensive network, provide the last-mile linkages for multiple government welfare schemes, including crediting direct benefit transfers to beneficiary accounts. In times of crisis, PSU banks act like conduits for liquidity or interest rate transmission. Whenever RBI has to smoothen currency volatility, market trades are often coordinated through the foreign exchange desks of PSU banks. More importantly, funds for India's defence imports are largely routed through PSU banks.

PSUs also meet another social objective by creating employment opportunities. In the public eye, Indian PSUs were always viewed as over-staffed and unproductive. The truth is probably more nuanced. In terms of non-financial PSU employment as a percentage of total employment in the country, India does not figure among the top 20 countries in the OECD study. Surprisingly, Singapore tops the list with its PSUs having a 16% share in total employment.

This duality—publicized repudiation of PSUs while data reveals other truths—aligns well with India's fuzzy PSU governance norms. The government has drafted clear and lucid guidelines for some issues but is vague on many critical areas. For example, there is a well-defined dividend policy framework for PSUs, but there seems to be no clarity on resolving the governance muddle inherent in PSU chairmen also acting as chief executives.

These grey areas may be advantageous when coercing PSU action or deploying moral suasion for strategic reasons. However, this same ambivalence could become a liability once multiple PSUs start implementing AI to improve productivity and efficiency standards. The need for sharper and explicit regulatory guidelines has acquired some urgency, especially because the speed of implementation seems to have overtaken the need for caution and risk mitigation. As a recent McKinsey article argued, PSUs are not private businesses and, hence, the risk of getting AI wrong through hasty implementation has multiple pitfalls.

The solution, therefore, is to have clear-cut controls put in place through transparent and well-reasoned guardrails and regulatory structures.

Financial Express, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 21.25cm × 24.82cm

Oil PSUs report 39% of FY26 profit in Q2 alone

● Combined profit jumps 68% to ₹30,106 crore

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, November 1



THREE STATE-OWNED OIL marketing companies (OMCs) earned nearly 39% of their entire FY26 profit in the September quarter alone, with combined standalone net profit jumping 68.3% year-on-year to ₹30,106 crore, as stronger refining earnings drove a sharp recovery despite continued pressure on retail fuel sales.

The July-September earnings were equivalent to nearly 39% of the ₹77,281-crore combined profit reported by Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corporation (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation (HPCL) for the whole of FY26. The turnaround was particularly significant as these firms had together reported a loss of ₹18,150 crore in the year-ago period.

However, OMC executives have cautioned that the October-December quarter could be tougher, raising concerns over the sustainability of the recovery.

IOC led the earnings rebound, accounting for nearly 72% of the combined quarterly profit. The country's largest refiner reported its highest-ever quarterly standalone net profit of ₹21,630 crore, nearly three times the ₹7,610 crore recorded a year earlier. It had posted a loss of ₹2,661 crore in the June quarter.

The company attributed its strong performance to favourable crude oil price movements and improved profitability in its petrochemical and gas businesses.

"The current quarter's profitability was largely driven by temporary decline in crude oil prices from mid-June to mid-August and robust margin from petrochemical and gas," IOC said in its earnings statement.

However, IOC warned that profitability in the coming quarters could be affected by inventory losses if crude oil prices decline following normalisation of the situation in West Asia.

The improvement came despite pressure on petrol and diesel sales and an accumulated negative LPG pricing buffer of ₹32,505.69 crore as of September 30. IOC recognised ₹7,243 crore in government compensation for domestic LPG under-recoveries during the first half of FY27.

Unlike IOC, BPCL and HPCL reported lower profits compared with a year earlier, although both returned to profitability after suffering substantial losses in the preceding quarter.

BPCL's standalone net profit declined 22.5% to ₹4,993 crore from ₹6,443 crore a year earlier. However, it reversed a loss of ₹3,962 crore reported in April-June.

HPCL reported a standalone net profit of ₹3,483 crore, down 9.1% from ₹3,830 crore a year earlier, recovering from a loss of around ₹11,526 crore in the preceding quarter.

The recovery was supported by stronger refining margins. HPCL's gross refining margin (GRM), a measure of returns from processing crude oil into petroleum products, surged to $32.15 per barrel from $8.80 a barrel in the corresponding quarter last year. IOC, however, did not disclose its refining margin for the quarter.

The three companies' combined revenue from operations increased nearly 29% to ₹5.60 lakh crore from ₹4.35 lakh crore a year earlier.

IOC's quarterly revenue rose to ₹2.63 lakh crore from ₹2.03 lakh crore, while BPCL's increased to ₹1.58 lakh crore from ₹1.22 lakh crore. HPCL reported revenue of ₹1.39 lakh crore, compared with ₹1.10 lakh crore a year earlier.

Despite the strong September-quarter performance, the combined standalone net profit of the three companies stood at ₹11,956 crore for the first half of FY27, reflecting the impact of heavy losses during April-June.

Virat Vaibhav, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 9, Size: 26.91cm × 12.65cm

एटीएफ भी बढ़ी *नवंबर की शुरुआत में महंगाई का झटका*

कमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडर 10 रुपए महंगा

वैभव न्यूज ■ नई दिल्ली

नवंबर की शुरुआत के साथ ही कमर्शियल एलपीजी (एलपीजी) और विमान ईंधन (एटीएफ) की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। तेल विपणन कंपनियों ने 19 किलोग्राम वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी सिलेंडर की कीमत में 10 रुपए की बढ़ोतरी की है, जिसके बाद इसकी कीमत 2,810 रुपए से बढ़कर 2,820 रुपए हो गई है। यह लगातार दूसरा महीना है जब कमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडर के दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं। इससे पहले 1 अक्टूबर को इसकी कीमत में 62.50 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर की



वृद्धि की गई थी। वहीं सितंबर में भी 9.50 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर की बढ़ोतरी हुई थी। हालांकि इससे पहले जुलाई और अगस्त में कमर्शियल एलपीजी की कीमतों में क्रमशः 183.50 रुपए और 192 रुपए की बड़ी कटौती की गई थी। इसके बावजूद फरवरी से जून के बीच कमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडर की कीमतों में कुल 1,373 रुपए की बढ़ोतरी दर्ज की गई थी, जिससे कीमत 1,740.50 रुपए से बढ़कर रिकॉर्ड 3,113.50 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर तक पहुंच गई थी। संशोधित दरों के अनुसार, 5 किलोग्राम के फ्री ट्रेड एलपीजी (एफ्टीएल) सिलेंडर के नए कनेक्शन की कीमत 1,903 रुपए निर्धारित की गई है, जबकि इसके रिफिल की कीमत 782 रुपए रहेगी। घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं के लिए राहत की बात यह है कि 14.2 किलोग्राम वाले घरेलू एलपीजी सिलेंडर की कीमत में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है। इसकी कीमत 942 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर पर बरकरार रखी गई है। इसी तरह मई में बढ़ोतरी के बाद पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में भी कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है। इसके साथ ही, विमानन क्षेत्र के लिए एक और झटका देते हुए एविएशन टरबाइन फ्यूल (एटीएफ) की कीमतों में भी बढ़ोतरी की गई है। 1 नवंबर से एटीएफ की कीमत 1.37 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़कर 138.50 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो गई है, जो पहले 137.12 रुपए प्रति लीटर थी यह लगातार चौथा महीना है जब विमान ईंधन की कीमतों में वृद्धि की गई है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में कच्चे तेल और विमान ईंधन के मजबूत दामों के कारण यह बढ़ोतरी हुई है। चूंकि एयरलाइंस की कुल परिचालन लागत में एटीएफ की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 40 प्रतिशत तक होती है, इसलिए इससे विमानन कंपनियों की लागत पर सीधा असर पड़ सकता है। तेल कंपनियों के अनुसार, एलपीजी और एटीएफ की कीमतों का पुनरीक्षण हर महीने की पहली तारीख को अंतरराष्ट्रीय बेंचमार्क कीमतों और रुपए-डॉलर विनिमय दर के आधार पर किया जाता है। राज्यों में वैट और अन्य स्थानीय करों के कारण वास्तविक कीमतों में कुछ अंतर हो सकता है।

Hindustan, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 9.58cm × 3.57cm

वाणिज्यिक सिलेंडर के दाम ₹10 बढ़े

नई दिल्ली। पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों ने होटल और रेस्तरां में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत 10 रुपये बढ़ाकर 2,820 रुपये कर दी है। इससे पहले एक अक्तूबर को इसकी कीमत में 62.50 रुपये का इजाफा किया गया था। सितंबर में भी यह सिलेंडर 9.50 रुपये महंगा हुआ था। दूसरी ओर, घरेलू एलपीजी सिलेंडर की कीमत 942 रुपये पर स्थिर रखी गई है।

Punjab Kesari, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 4.50cm × 11.17cm

कमर्शियल सिलिंडर लगातार तीसरे महीने महंगा हुआ

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): दीवाली से ठीक पहले, भारत में लगातार तीसरे महीने एलपीजी गैस सिलिंडर की कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी की गई है। 1 नवंबर 2026 से, प्रमुख महानगरों में कमर्शियल एलपीजी की कीमतों में 10 रुपये से लेकर 17 रुपये तक की वृद्धि की गई है। कमर्शियल एलपीजी 19 किलोग्राम वाले सिलिंडर में बेची जाती है। दूसरी ओर, घरेलू एलपीजी की कीमतों में लगातार छठे महीने कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है। कमर्शियल एलपीजी के उलट, घरेलू एलपीजीसिलिंडर 14.2 किलोग्राम के होते हैं और इनका इस्तेमाल भारतीय घरों में सबसे ज्यादा किया जाता है।

Punjab Kesari, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 14.90cm × 10.24cm

भारत का कच्चा तेल आयात 56 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन के रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर

भारतीय रिफाइनरी ने पश्चिम एशिया और रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद बढ़ाई



नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): भारत का कच्चे तेल का आयात अक्टूबर में बढ़कर रिकॉर्ड लगभग 56 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन के स्तर पर पहुंच गया। ऊर्जा क्षेत्र की आसूचना कंपनी केप्लर के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, भारतीय रिफाइनरी इकाइयों ने भू-राजनीतिक तनाव के बावजूद पश्चिम एशिया और रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद बढ़ाई है। केप्लर के प्रमुख विश्लेषक निखिल दुबे ने बताया कि अक्टूबर में पश्चिम एशिया से भारत को करीब 23 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति हुई, जबकि रूस से आयात लगभग 20 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन के स्तर पर बना रहा। उन्होंने कहा कि जहाज से जहाज के बीच तेल हस्तांतरण (शिप-टू-शिप ट्रांसफर) बढ़ने से होर्मुज जलडमरूमध्य के रास्ते कच्चे तेल की आवाजाही में मदद मिली। इससे सितंबर और अक्टूबर के दौरान खाड़ी देशों से आपूर्ति में सुधार हुआ और भारतीय रिफाइनरी इकाइयों को तेल खरीद के अधिक विकल्प मिले। हालांकि, नवंबर और दिसंबर में रूस से तेल की आपूर्ति में कुछ कमी आने की आशंका है। काला सागर क्षेत्र में हमलों के कारण माल ढुलाई की लागत बढ़ रही है, जिससे रूसी कच्चा तेल भारतीय खरीदारों के लिए महंगा पड़ सकता है।

Navbharat, Mumbai, 02/11/2026
Page No: 7, Size: 17.52cm × 12.86cm

महंगाई : विमान ईंधन के दाम में 1.37 रुपये लीटर की बढ़ोतरी

कमर्शियल LPG सिलेंडर फिर महंगा

■ दिल्ली, नवभारत न्यूज नेटवर्क. अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन कीमतों में तेजी के बीच पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों ने विमान ईंधन (एटीएफ) और वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी सिलेंडर के दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं. रविवार से एटीएफ की कीमत में 1.37 रुपये प्रति लीटर और 19 किलोग्राम वाले वाणिज्यिक सिलेंडर के दाम में 10 रुपये की बढ़ोतरी की गई है. हालांकि, घरों में इस्तेमाल होने वाली रसोई गैस, पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतों में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है. पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों के मुताबिक, दिल्ली में एटीएफ की कीमत 137.12 रुपये प्रति लीटर से बढ़कर 138.50 रुपये प्रति लीटर हो गई है. विमान ईंधन कीमतों में लगातार चौथे महीने बढ़ोतरी की गई है. इससे पहले एक अक्टूबर को एटीएफ की कीमत में 16 रुपये प्रति लीटर की बड़ी वृद्धि की गई थी. वहीं, सितंबर में 6.28 रुपये और अगस्त में पांच रुपये प्रति लीटर की बढ़ोतरी हुई थी.



सिलेंडर पर फिर 10 रुपये का इजाफा

हवाई सफर भी होगा महंगा



विमान ईंधन की कीमतों में लगातार हो रही वृद्धि से एयरलाइन कंपनियों की परिचालन लागत पर दबाव बढ़ेगा. एयरलाइन के कुल परिचालन खर्च में एटीएफ का हिस्सा करीब 40 प्रतिशत बैठता है. ऐसे में एटीएफ महंगा होने से एयरलाइन कंपनियों के खर्च में और इजाफा होने की आशंका है. इसी तरह, होटल और रेस्तरां में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत भी 10 रुपये बढ़ाकर 2,820 रुपये कर दी गई है. वाणिज्यिक गैस सिलेंडर के दाम में लगातार बढ़ोतरी हो रही है. इससे पहले एक अक्टूबर को इसकी कीमत में 62.50 रुपये का इजाफा किया गया था. सितंबर में भी सिलेंडर 9.50 रुपये महंगा हुआ था. हालांकि, इससे पहले जुलाई और अगस्त में वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमतों में क्रमशः 183.50 रुपये और 192 रुपये की कटौती की गई थी. जून में अंतरराष्ट्रीय ऊर्जा बाजार में तेजी और आपूर्ति संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी के दाम रिकॉर्ड स्तर पर पहुंच गए थे. फरवरी से जून के बीच 19 किलोग्राम वाले सिलेंडर की कीमत में कुल 1,373 रुपये की बढ़ोतरी हुई थी. इस दौरान कीमत 1,740.50 रुपये से बढ़कर 3,113.50 रुपये हो गई थी.

Dainik Jagran (Jagran City), Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 4.21cm × 13.41cm

22 रेल परिसरों में होगी पीएनजी की निर्बाध आपूर्ति

जासं, नई दिल्ली: देश में स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देने और ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को सुदृढ़ करने की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम उठाते हुए गैस वितरक कंपनी इंद्रप्रस्थ गैस लिमिटेड (आइजीएल) और उत्तर रेलवे के दिल्ली मंडल के बीच शनिवार को एएमओयू पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए। इस साझेदारी के तहत रेलवे के विभिन्न व्यावसायिक व संस्थागत परिसरों में वाणिज्यिक पाइप आधारित प्राकृतिक गैस (पीएनजी) की आपूर्ति की जाएगी। इस समझौते के प्रथम चरण के तहत दिल्ली, गाजियाबाद व गौतमबुद्ध नगर के 22 चिह्नित रेलवे परिसरों में वाणिज्यिक पीएनजी की आपूर्ति की जाएगी। इनमें दिल्ली सराय रोहिल्ला, पुरानी दिल्ली, आनंद विहार टर्मिनल, हजरत निजामुद्दीन और नई दिल्ली स्थित डिपार्टमेंटल मैकेनाइज्ड लांड्री (जहां बायलर संचालन के लिए पीएनजी का उपयोग होगा) शामिल हैं। अधिकारी विश्राम गृह, वेस किचन, रनिंग रूम, अधीनस्थ विश्राम गृह और गार्ड/टीटीई लाबी में भी पीएनजी की आपूर्ति की जाएगी।

Business Standard Hindi, Delhi, 02/11/2026
Page No: 4, Size: 32.20cm × 16.22cm

आरईआई एक्सपो में जैव-ऊर्जा क्षेत्र को 3,200 करोड़ रु के निवेश प्रस्ताव : आईबीए

ग्रेटर नोएडा में हाल में आयोजित नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा इंडिया (आरईआई) एक्सपो 2026 में निवेशकों ने बायोगैस और संपीडित बायोगैस (सीबीजी) क्षेत्र में 3,200 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक के निवेश की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है। उद्योग संगठन इंडियन बायोगैस एसोसिएशन (आईबीए) ने यह जानकारी दी। आईबीए के बयान के अनुसार, तीन दिन की प्रदर्शनी 22 से 24 अक्टूबर तक ग्रेटर नोएडा के इंडिया एक्सपो मार्ट ऐंड सेंटर में आयोजित की गई। इसने उद्योग से जुड़े पक्षों को नई कारोबारी साझेदारियों, उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों और देश में जैव ऊर्जा उत्पादन बढ़ाने के अवसरों पर चर्चा के लिए मंच उपलब्ध कराया। *भाषा*