



**STRENGTHENING INDIA-OMAN SYNERGY FOR ENERGY
SECURITY: OIL, GAS & RENEWABLES PARTNERSHIP**

Viksit Management Consultancy



NOVEMBER 5, 2025

Table of Contents

- 1. Executive Summary**
- 2. Background: India - Oman Energy Relationship**
- 3. Current State of Energy Cooperation**
- 4. Challenges and Gaps in the Partnership**
- 5. Areas of Cooperation: Current & Emerging**
- 6. Proposed Policy Recommendations**
 - 6.1 Long - Term Energy Supply & Investment Framework
 - 6.2 Green Hydrogen Corridor
 - 6.3 Energy Infrastructure & Logistics Connectivity
 - 6.4 Institutional Mechanisms & Policy Framework
 - 6.5 Risk Mitigation & Strategic Resilience
 - 6.6 Blue Hydrogen & Carbon Capture Alliance
 - 6.7 Duqm - Gujarat Energy & Maritime Corridor
 - 6.8 Techno - Economic Corridor for MSMEs & Startups
 - 6.9 Centre for Energy Foresight & Strategic Planning
 - 6.10 Energy Diplomacy through Education & Skills
- 7. Benefits for India & Oman**
- 8. Conclusion**

STRENGTHENING INDIA-OMAN SYNERGY FOR ENERGY SECURITY: OIL, GAS & RENEWABLES PARTNERSHIP

➤ **Executive Summary**

India and the Sultanate of Oman share a time-tested partnership founded on historical trade, shared maritime heritage, and strategic trust. Over the last two decades, energy has emerged as a central pillar of this relationship. Oman's strategic geography situated at the entrance of the Arabian Sea and close to the Strait of Hormuz makes it indispensable for India's energy security architecture. As India remains one of the world's fastest growing energy markets and Oman pursues economic diversification under its Vision 2040, a new era of bilateral energy cooperation is both timely and mutually beneficial.

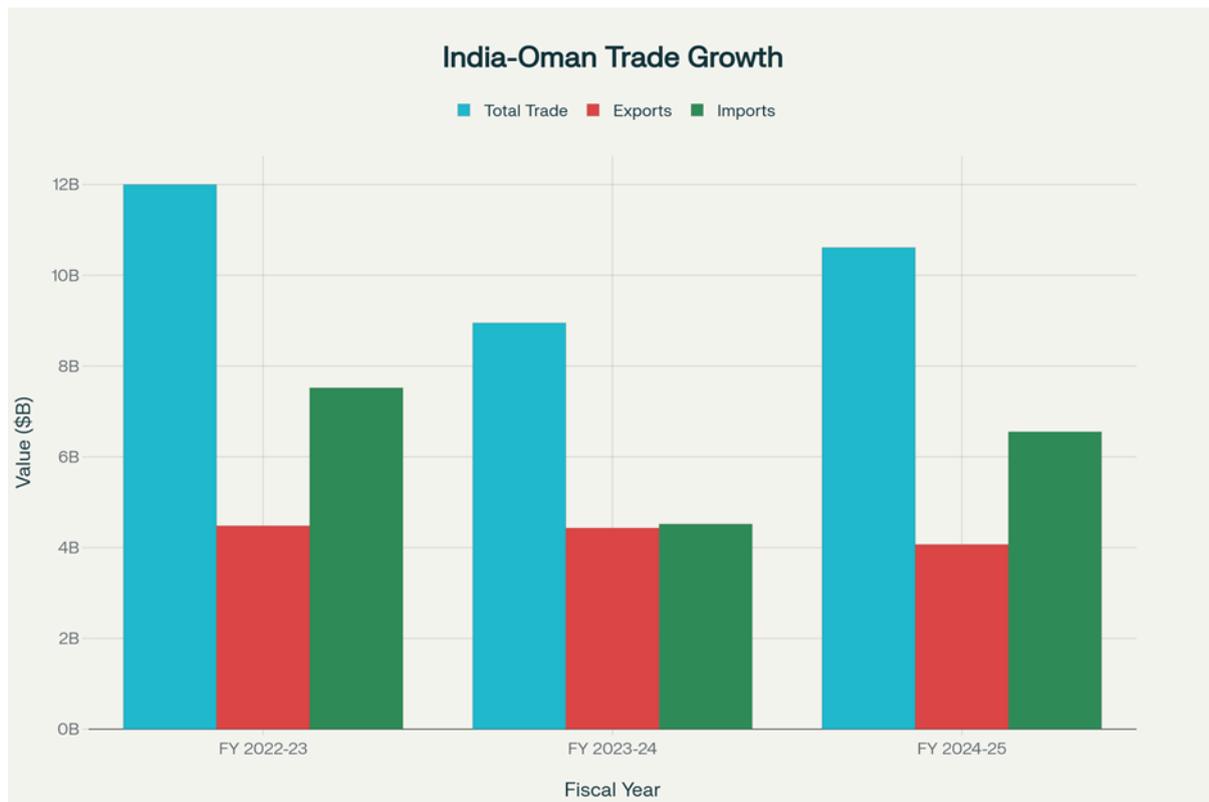
This white paper explores how India and Oman can deepen synergy in oil, gas, and emerging renewable sectors. It outlines the current status of cooperation, analyses potential collaboration in green hydrogen and energy logistics, and presents policy recommendations for a structured, long - term partnership. With global energy geopolitics undergoing profound changes and the world's focus shifting towards sustainable energy, India and Oman stand at a unique crossroads to combine resources, expertise, and strategic intent. The paper proposes the creation of an "India - Oman Energy Partnership Framework" and a "Green Hydrogen Corridor" as flagship initiatives for the next decade.

If implemented, these measures can significantly enhance India's energy resilience, reduce its overdependence on a few suppliers, and contribute to Oman's ambition to become a regional green energy hub. Together, the partnership can serve as a model for South - West Asia cooperation in balancing traditional hydrocarbons with emerging clean energy.

➤ **BACKGROUND: INDIA - OMAN ENERGY RELATIONSHIP**

The India - Oman partnership is anchored in centuries of maritime trade and cultural exchange. In modern times, it has evolved into a comprehensive strategic partnership encompassing defence, trade, and energy. Energy security remains at the heart of this engagement. For India, which imports nearly 85% of its crude oil requirements, the stability and diversity of supply sources are critical. Oman, a politically stable and strategically located Gulf country, offers India both geographical advantage and policy reliability.

Oman's strategic location outside the volatile Strait of Hormuz chokepoint provides a secure route for oil shipments to India. Over the years, India and Oman have worked together on multiple fronts, including the supply of crude oil, investments in refining, and discussions on gas and renewable energy cooperation. Bilateral trade between the two countries reached nearly **US\$ 9 billion in FY 2023 - 24**, with energy-related products forming a significant component. India's imports from Oman totalled **US\$ 4.52 billion**, of which mineral fuels and distillation products accounted for **US\$ 1.86 billion**. Oman's exports to India were **US\$ 2.21 billion**, largely comprising fuels and fertilizers.



Beyond trade, the collaboration extends to strategic investments. The **Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL)** originally a joint venture between Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Oman Oil Company (now OQ) is a landmark example. The Bina refinery under BORL has become a key symbol of successful Indo - Omani industrial collaboration. Additionally, both sides have expressed intent to strengthen cooperation in the petrochemical and LNG sectors.

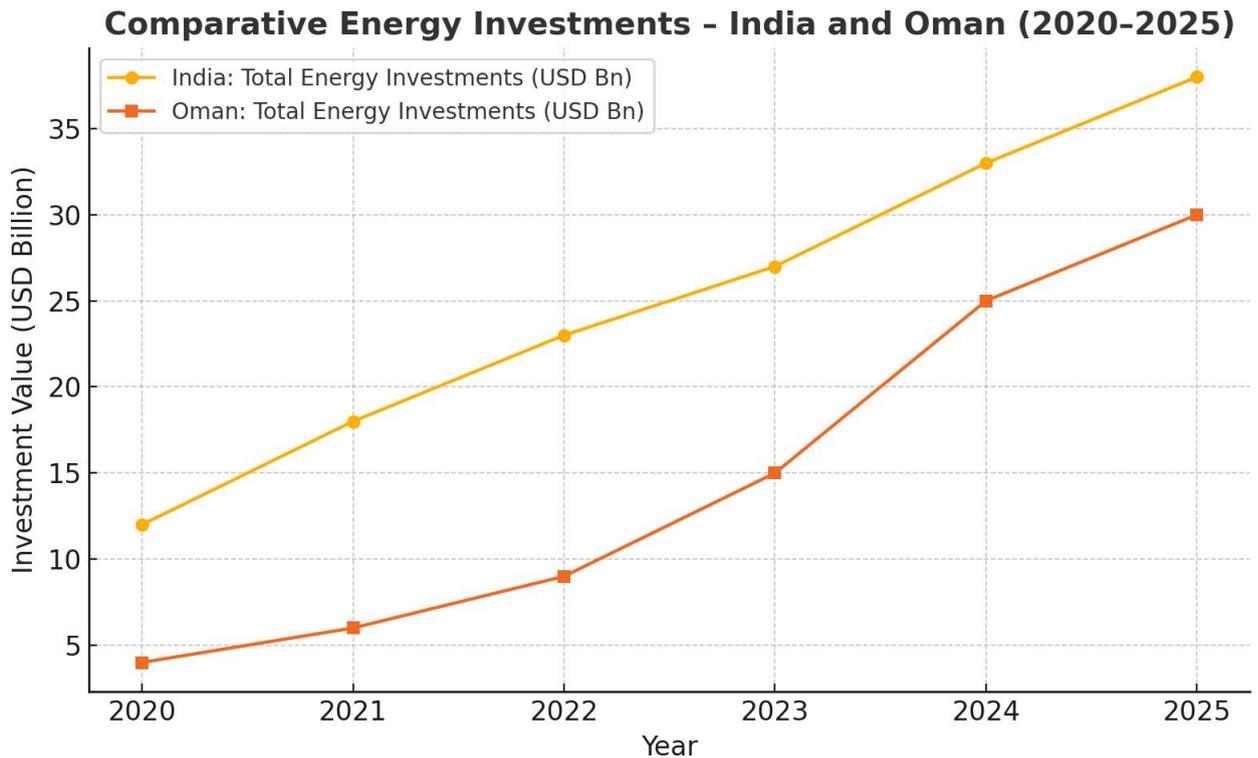
The bilateral dialogue has also expanded towards emerging energy fields. Oman's Vision 2040 prioritizes renewable energy and the development of a green hydrogen economy. The country has already announced eight major hydrogen projects, attracting over **US\$ 49 billion** in investment and targeting production of more than **one million tonnes of green hydrogen annually by 2030**. For India, which aims to become a global leader in green hydrogen through its National Green Hydrogen Mission, Oman represents a natural partner.

➤ **THE CURRENT STATE OF ENERGY COOPERATION**

While traditional oil and gas trade forms the backbone of India - Oman energy relations, new dimensions are rapidly emerging. Oman's Duqm Special Economic Zone (SEZAD) has attracted Indian interest for energy and logistics investments. Its location outside the Strait of Hormuz offers Indian companies a secure base for energy storage and re - export. India's state run companies have also shown interest in upstream exploration in Oman, particularly through partnerships with OQ.

In the hydrocarbon space, India and Oman's cooperation has largely revolved around crude oil imports and refining partnerships. However, with India's natural gas demand expected to double by 2030, LNG trade from Oman could become a major area of growth. Omani gas can serve as a bridge fuel for India's clean energy transition, while Indian firms can help Oman develop gas based downstream industries.

A new chapter is being written in renewable and green energy collaboration. Oman's vast solar and wind potential, coupled with its low population density and coastal geography, make it ideal for large scale green hydrogen production. India, on the other hand, brings technology, demand, and skilled manpower. Companies such as **Arctech Solar India** have already begun supplying solar tracking systems to Oman's hydrogen projects, signalling growing industrial collaboration.



Graph 1: Comparative Energy Investments – India and Oman 2020–2025

Oman is also emerging as a vital logistics partner. The Duqm port has the potential to become a key node in India’s energy transport chain. Its deep water facilities can support crude carriers, LNG vessels, and hydrogen tankers. Collaboration in such infrastructure projects will help reduce shipping costs, increase storage capacity, and enhance India’s energy supply security.

Existing energy / oil & gas linkages

- Oil & gas trade: In 2024, India’s imports from Oman stood at approximately **US\$ 4.52 billion**, of which mineral fuels, oils and distillation products accounted for US\$ 1.86 billion.
- Oman’s exports to India in 2023 were US\$ 2.21 billion, with key categories being fertilizers (US\$ 786 million) and mineral fuels (US\$ 328 million).
- Bilateral trade: As per Indian mission in Oman, for FY2023 - 24 the total bilateral trade was US\$ 8.947 billion.

- Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) prospects: India - Oman trade pact discussions are gaining pace, with reports indicating bilateral trade likely to reach US\$ 10 billion in 2024 - 25 (exports US\$ 4.06 billion, imports US\$ 6.55 billion).
- Refining / downstream link: The Bharat Oman Refineries Limited (BORL) in India a collaboration with Oman's oil company exemplifies existing upstream/midstream cooperation.
- Renewables & hydrogen: Oman has awarded eight large-scale green hydrogen projects in Duqm and Dhofar, targeting over 1 million tons per annum of green hydrogen by 2030 with investment commitments exceeding US\$ 49 billion.

Further, recent reporting indicates India and Oman discussing renewable energy cooperation, green hydrogen/ammonia offtake and investment linkages.

➤ **CHALLENGES AND GAPS IN THE PARTNERSHIP**

Despite the strong foundation, the energy partnership faces structural and operational challenges. Oman's oil production, though significant, is relatively smaller compared to major suppliers like Saudi Arabia or the UAE. This limits the absolute volume of crude supply to India. Therefore, the cooperation should not be confined to oil trade but broadened towards investment, technology exchange, and green energy integration.

A key gap lies in the absence of a formal, long term **Energy Partnership Framework** that integrates hydrocarbons, renewables, logistics, and policy cooperation under one umbrella. Current collaborations tend to be project specific rather than strategic. Similarly, while both nations are committed to green hydrogen, there is yet no dedicated bilateral mechanism for technology transfer, joint R&D, or coordinated financing.

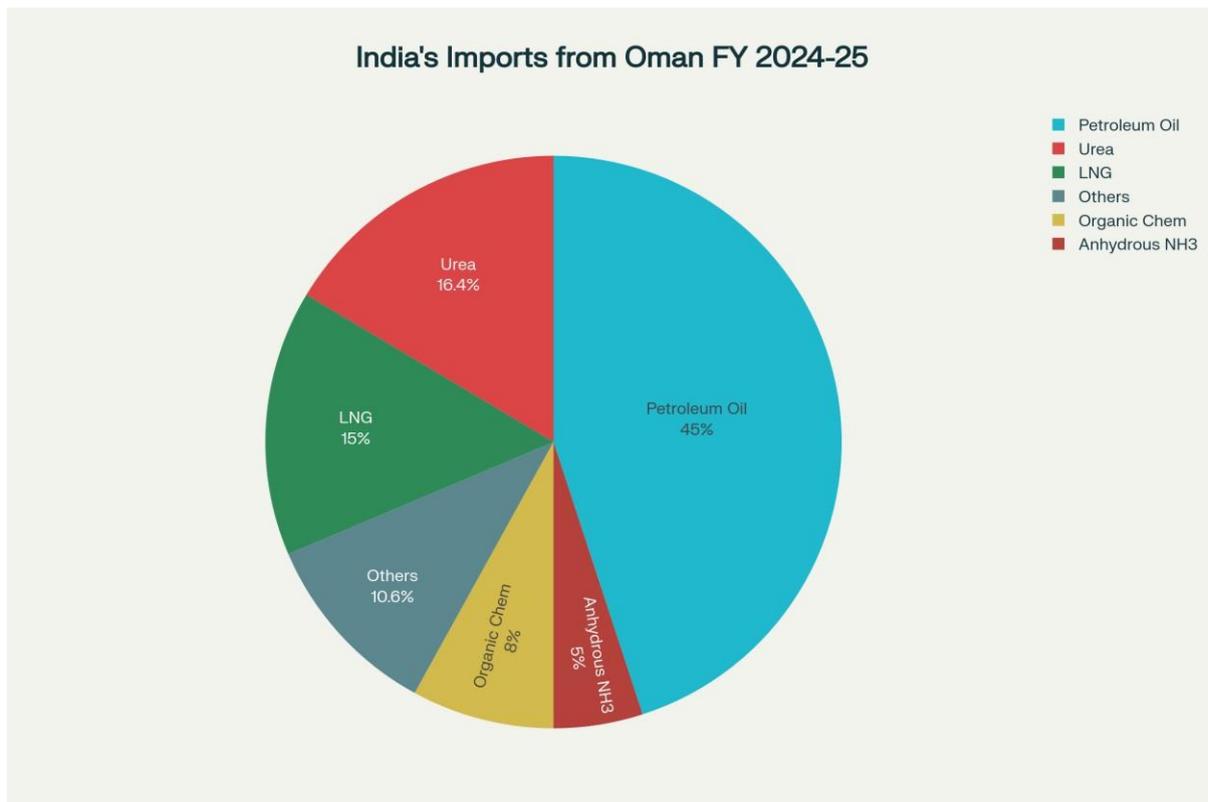
Infrastructure connectivity also needs strengthening. A direct energy corridor through pipelines, undersea cables, or dedicated shipping routes could substantially enhance cost efficiency and reliability. Moreover, both countries face regulatory differences in taxation, investment procedures, and energy sector governance, which occasionally delay joint ventures.

Lastly, global energy geopolitics poses external challenges. Supply disruptions in the Middle East, fluctuations in oil prices, and the vulnerability of maritime routes through the Strait of Hormuz require both countries to build redundancy and resilience into their energy systems.

- **Scale of upstream supply:** Oman's absolute hydrocarbon production is smaller than major Gulf suppliers; so while important, Oman alone cannot fulfil India's massive import volumes.
- **Fragmented cooperation:** While there are multiple MoUs and talks, structured long term energy framework agreements (offtake, investment, storage) between India & Oman are still nascent.
- **Infrastructure and logistics linkage:** To truly optimise synergy, physical connectivity (ports, pipelines, storage, bunkering) needs deeper integration, which currently remains under-exploited.
- **Green hydrogen/renewables risk:** The hydrogen sector is still early stage globally, with technology, offtake and cost risks. Oman - India collaboration will require careful structuring.
- **Regulatory/investment frameworks:** Although bilateral trade talks progress, the energy sector specifics (customs duties, investment protections, tax frameworks) may require tailored treatment.

- **Geopolitical and supply-chain risks:** The global energy system remains exposed to shipping chokepoints, regional instability and global price volatility cooperation must build resilience.

➤ **AREAS OF COOPERATION: CURRENT & EMERGING**



Conventional oil & gas supply

- **Long-term offtake agreements:** India should secure offtake contracts from Oman for crude oil and LNG for 10 - 15 years, to lock volume and price advantages.
- **Equity participation:** Indian companies may take equity stakes in upstream/midstream assets in Oman, granting preferential supply and deeper ties.
- **Refining/processing linkages:** Indian participation in Omani refining/processing (or Omani share in Indian refineries) can optimise supply chain and ensure value addition.

- **LNG trade and storage:** As gas becomes more important for India, Oman can partner in LNG production/export, and India can collaborate on terminal/storage to diversify gas supply.
- **Logistics optimisation:** Build shipping/port linkages and explore pipeline feasibility (over the long run) across Arabian Sea, enabling shorter transit times and lower shipping risk.

Green energy, renewables & hydrogen

- **Green hydrogen/ammonia cooperation:** Oman is awarding major green hydrogen/ammonia projects (target >1 million tons per annum by 2030) with investment >US\$ 49 billion. India should position itself as an offtaker, investor and technology partner.
- **Technology and engineering tie-ups:** Indian engineering/renewable firms (for example, the Indian company supplying solar trackers to Oman's hydrogen project) are already active. Strengthen these linkages further.
- **Joint R&D & skill development:** Establish centres of excellence on hydrogen electrolysis, ammonia synthesis, storage/transport, and workforce training via Indian Oman partnership.
- **Renewable energy investment in Oman:** Indian companies can invest in large scale solar/wind in Oman and thereby tie into the downstream hydrogen production and offtake to India.
- **Import infrastructure in India:** Build terminals for importing green hydrogen/ammonia from Oman, including storage, bunkering (for marine fuel) and integrated offtake agreements.

- **Export potential:** Indian refineries/chemicals industry can use Omani green hydrogen/ammonia feedstock, creating value - added exports or domestic consumption.

Energy infrastructure & logistics connectivity

- **Energy-logistics hub development:** At Oman's Duqm Special Economic Zone (SEZAD) & port, create a joint India - Oman energy logistics hub with oil/gas storage, hydrogen export berths, bunkering, shipping linkages.
- **Strategic storage & buffer facilities:** India may partner to build strategic oil/gas (and future hydrogen) storage in Oman (or jointly hold) accessible in case of global supply disruption.
- **Pipeline/Shipping route optimisation:** Explore feasibility of subsea or near sea pipelines across Arabian Sea or along the Arabian coast, integrated shipping corridors between western India (Kandla, Mundra) and Oman.
- **Downstream investment and industrial zones:** Indian firms to invest in Omani downstream clusters (refining, petrochemicals, hydrogen derivatives), enabling value chain integration for both countries.
- **Financing & investment frameworks:** Encourage India's national investment institutions (e.g. Indian Infrastructure Finance Company) and Oman's sovereign fund to co - finance energy/logistics infrastructure.

Institutional & policy collaboration

- **Bilateral energy framework:** Establish a formal India - Oman Energy Partnership Agreement that sets out supply, investment, infrastructure, emergency protocols and governance.

- **Joint working group / council:** Create an “India - Oman Energy Partnership Council” as a joint body (under the Joint Commission) meeting twice a year, with sub - working groups on hydrocarbons, hydrogen, infrastructure, logistics.
- **Regulatory harmonisation:** Through the forthcoming CEPA/FTA, include energy sector specific provisions (preferential customs duties, investment protections, dispute resolution) to support energy cooperation.
- **Research & skill development collaboration:** Set up Indo - Oman Energy Innovation and Training Centre (on hydrogen/renewables) with funding and knowledge exchange.
- **Energy-investment fund:** Establish a dedicated “India - Oman Energy Investment Fund” (perhaps jointly seeded by both governments/private sector) to fund major co - projects.
- **Sustainability/ESG alignment:** Ensure all joint projects comply with high global ESG standards given global shift to low - carbon energy, this will improve bankability and future resilience.

➤ **PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS**

Below are actionable, high impact recommendations for how India and Oman can build a more robust energy-synergy going forward. These recommendations are directed at government officials, policy-makers and institutional actors.

1. **Recommendation 1: Sign a Long Term India - Oman Energy Supply & Investment Framework**

Key actions:

- Negotiate and sign a bilateral “India - Oman Energy Partnership Treaty (or MoU)” covering:

- Assured offtake from Oman of crude oil, LNG and green hydrogen/ammonia by Indian firms over 10 - 15 years.
- Equity participation by Indian companies in Omani upstream/midstream/downstream and by Omani firms in Indian energy/renewables projects.
- Joint investment commitment (e.g. US\$ X billion over 5 years) into energy projects in both countries.
- Emergency/trade disruption protocols (for example, India's right to draw on oil/gas/hydrogen storage in Oman under specified conditions).

Why: elevates the bilateral link from ad - hoc deals to strategic partnership status, aligns with long-term energy security for India and diversification + investor access for Oman.

2. Recommendation 2: Develop a “Green - Hydrogen Corridor” Between India & Oman

Key actions:

- Establish a joint India - Oman Green Hydrogen Supply Corridor: Oman supplies green hydrogen/ammonia to India under offtake and invested of equity structure; India invests in import infrastructure and uses hydrogen in refining/chemicals.
- Select pilot projects:
 - Build an Indian import terminal for Omani green hydrogen/ammonia (including storage and bunkering).
 - Build a hydrogen export hub at Duqm (Oman) with Indian engineering/investment participation.

- Leverage Indian renewable/engineering firms in Oman's hydrogen project development (as already seen: Indian solar - tracker supply to Oman).

Why: positions both countries for the clean energy transition, with Oman as a production hub and India as a major demand centre, delivering future proof energy security.

3. Recommendation 3: Upgrade Energy Infrastructure & Logistics Connectivity

Key actions:

- Establish an India - Oman Energy Logistics Hub at Duqm Port (Oman) with: crude oil & LNG storage, hydrogen/ammonia export berths, bunkering, shipping/logistics integration.
- Develop strategic storage/buffer facilities: India to secure access in Oman to oil/gas/hydrogen storage facilities to hedge supply disruptions.
- Commission feasibility study for a pipeline or subsea link from Oman to India (or via intermediary), and improve shipping route between Oman and western Indian ports.
- Encourage Indian downstream investment in Oman (refining, petrochemicals, hydrogen derivatives) to create value - chain integration.

Why: physical infrastructure and logistics are often the bottleneck in energy partnerships. Deep connectivity ensures both cost efficiency and strategic resilience.

4. Recommendation 4: Institutional Mechanisms & Enabling Policy Framework

Key actions:

- Formally establish the “India - Oman Energy Partnership Council” (or upgrade existing Joint Commission) to oversee implementation of bilateral energy strategy, meet at ministerial level twice annually.
- Through the India - Oman CEPA negotiation, include sector-specific chapters for energy/logistics, including customs duty reduction, investment incentives, dispute settlement.
- Create a “Joint Research & Skills Centre” for hydrogen/renewables between Indian and Omani technical institutions.
- Set up a “India - Oman Energy Investment Fund” (public-private) to catalyse major projects (e.g., green hydrogen plants, storage, port/logistics).
- Embed sustainability and ESG criteria into all projects to ensure long - term international competitiveness and bankability.

Why: institutional mechanisms convert strategic vision into operational reality. Without these frameworks, deals may remain incremental.

5. Recommendation 5: Risk Mitigation & Strategic Resilience

Key actions:

- Adopt Oman as a key “secondary supplier” for India’s energy - security architecture - reduce dependence on only a few suppliers; diversify via Oman + others.

- Negotiate strategic reserves access: India secures access to Omani storage (oil, LNG, hydrogen) to deploy during global disruptions.
- Strengthen India - Oman maritime security cooperation ensuring safe passage for energy shipments including LNG and hydrogen carriers.
- Conduct joint scenario - planning exercises for global energy shocks (e.g., major supply disruption, shipping blockade, price spike) and create India - Oman emergency protocols.

Why: Energy supply risks (geopolitical, shipping chokepoint, price volatility) remain high. The partnership must have built-in resilience, not just trade.

6. Recommendation 6: Launch the “India - Oman Blue Hydrogen and Carbon Capture Alliance”

While green hydrogen collaboration is progressing, the next logical step is to pioneer **blue hydrogen** produced from natural gas with **carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS)**. Oman has abundant gas reserves and geological formations suitable for carbon sequestration, while India possesses strong R&D and process engineering capabilities.

Key Actions:

- Establish a **Joint Blue Hydrogen Task Force** under India’s Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas and Oman’s Ministry of Energy and Minerals.
- Identify two pilot blue hydrogen projects in Oman, with India contributing technology and Oman providing feedstock.
- Build an **Integrated Carbon Capture Storage Hub** at Duqm for sequestration of CO₂ emissions from Omani refineries and hydrogen plants.

- Jointly create a **Carbon Credit Sharing Mechanism** allowing both nations to claim verified emission reductions through a bilateral carbon registry under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

Why: This diversifies cooperation beyond green energy, making both nations **leaders in low-carbon transitional fuels** while monetizing carbon reduction through global markets.

7. Recommendation 7: Develop the “Duqm Gujarat Energy & Maritime Corridor (DGEMC)”

Oman’s Duqm Port and India’s western coast (Kandla, Mundra, Jamnagar) are natural nodes for a dedicated **energy and maritime corridor**.

This initiative should integrate shipping, energy logistics, port industrialization, and digital maritime management.

Key Actions:

- Launch the **Duqm–Gujarat Corridor** with dedicated energy lanes for LNG, hydrogen, and ammonia carriers.
- Develop **twin - port partnerships** between Duqm and Mundra/Jamnagar for bunkering, storage, and refining integration.
- Include an **undersea fiber - optic and power transmission cable** to support digital energy trade and future electricity exchange.
- Use AI and satellite based route optimization for fuel efficiency and cargo management.

Why: A formal corridor institutionalizes India–Oman maritime cooperation under the **Indo Pacific framework**, integrating energy with logistics and digital connectivity crucial for future regional trade architecture.

8. Recommendation 8 : Create an “Energy Techno-Economic Corridor” for MSMEs and Startups

To ensure inclusivity, the India - Oman energy partnership should extend beyond large corporations and involve **micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs)** and technology startups.

Key Actions:

- Develop a **Technology Exchange Platform** connecting Indian cleantech startups with Oman’s industrial clusters.
- Establish a **bilateral incubator network** at IIT Bombay and Sultan Qaboos University to fund prototypes in desalination, hydrogen storage, and carbon utilization.
- Create **joint patents** and an IPsharing framework to safeguard innovations.
- Launch a **“Start up to Scale up” Program** enabling Indian SMEs to establish presence in Omani SEZs with low tax incentives.

Why: This widens the cooperation’s base, fosters innovation, and builds **grassroots economic diplomacy**, turning the energy partnership into a people centric success story.

9. Recommendation 9: Institute the “Indo - Omani Centre for Energy Foresight & Strategic Planning (ICEFSP)”

To sustain the partnership’s momentum, a permanent joint institution dedicated to **energy forecasting, climate modelling, and policy analysis** should be established.

Key Actions:

- Locate ICEFSP in Muscat with an Indian branch in New Delhi (preferably at TERI or NITI Aayog).
- Its mandate: forecast global oil/gas price volatility, hydrogen trade flows, and emerging technology trends to guide both governments’ energy policies.
- The Centre will publish an annual “**India - Oman Energy Outlook Report**” benchmarking bilateral and global progress.
- Collaborate with international think tanks such as IEA, Brookings India, and King Abdullah Petroleum Studies Centre.

Why: Institutional foresight ensures that the partnership remains adaptive to changing global dynamics, enhancing long-term strategic autonomy for both nations.

10. Recommendation 10: Promote “Energy Diplomacy through Education and Skill Mobility”

Human capital forms the foundation of enduring partnerships. A new education and training framework can foster knowledge diplomacy between the two nations.

Key Actions:

- Establish an **Indo - Omani Energy Scholarship Programme**, enabling Omani students to study renewable energy policy, engineering, and sustainability in Indian universities.
- Introduce **faculty exchange programmes** in energy economics, climate policy, and marine engineering.
- Set up **joint vocational training centres** in Oman to skill local youth in renewable energy installation, hydrogen plant maintenance, and safety protocols.
- Develop a **Bilingual Energy Knowledge Portal** to share resources in English and Arabic, promoting regional outreach.

Why: This deepens people - to - people connectivity, aligns with Oman Vision 2040’s human capital goals, and strengthens India’s soft power in the Gulf.

➤ **BENEFITS FOR INDIA & OMAN**

Area	Benefits for India	Benefits for Oman
Energy Security	Diversified supply of oil, gas & hydrogen; reduced import risk.	Long-term offtake from India ensures stable demand & revenue.
Clean Energy Transition	Access to green hydrogen & ammonia, aiding net-zero goals.	Indian technology accelerates shift to renewables & hydrogen.

Area	Benefits for India	Benefits for Oman
Infrastructure & Connectivity	Strengthened Gulf–India maritime & logistics links.	Development of Duqm/Sohar as regional energy hubs.
Investment & Economy	New opportunities for Indian EPC, refining & renewable firms.	Indian investments boost jobs & economic diversification.
Technology & Skills	Joint R&D, innovation & knowledge exchange in clean tech.	Access to Indian expertise in energy systems & engineering.
Risk & Resilience	Alternative supply routes & strategic reserves in Oman.	Broader export markets & reduced dependence on single partners.
Strategic Relations	Enhances India’s influence in the Western Indian Ocean.	Deepens geopolitical, trade & maritime ties with India.

➤ **HOW MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS HELP PROMOTE THE OIL, GAS & ENERGY SECURITY SECTOR**

Management consultants play a vital role in strengthening the oil and gas ecosystem by combining strategic, financial, and technical expertise. They guide businessmen and investors in making the sector more competitive, sustainable, and secure.

- **Strategic Advisory:** Assess global energy trends, market dynamics, and geopolitical risks to identify profitable opportunities and investment priorities.
- **Policy & Regulatory Support:** Ensure compliance with energy laws, licensing, ESG norms, and CEPA/FTA provisions to enable smooth cross - border operations.
- **Project Structuring & Finance:** Prepare feasibility studies, DPRs, and PPP frameworks to attract domestic and foreign investments.
- **Technology Integration:** Introduce digital oilfield tools, AI - based forecasting, and hydrogen/CCUS technologies for efficiency and sustainability.
- **Energy Security Planning:** Design diversification, storage, and risk - mitigation strategies to ensure supply stability and crisis resilience.
- **Transition Advisory:** Help traditional energy firms shift towards renewables, hydrogen, and low - carbon fuels.
- **Human Capital & ESG:** Develop training, safety, and sustainability frameworks aligned with global energy standards.

In essence:

Management consultants act as the bridge between policy and business, helping firms navigate regulation, attract investment, adopt innovation, and strengthen India's overall energy security architecture.

CONCLUSION

The India-Oman energy partnership stands at a pivotal juncture. Oman's strategic location and ambition in renewable/hydrogen energy, coupled with India's rising energy demand, engineering strengths and transition imperative, make this a compelling synergy opportunity. By adopting the recommendations outlined long term supply & investment framework, green hydrogen corridor, infrastructure & logistics connectivity, institutional mechanisms, risk mitigation and measurable KPIs both countries can convert potential into strategic reality. India can enhance its energy security and transition path, Oman can accelerate its diversification and become a hub for the future hydrogen economy. The time is right for governments of India and Oman to elevate energy cooperation from trade to strategic partnership.

We urge the relevant ministries, agencies and stakeholders to adopt the proposed roadmap, initiate the institutional bodies, commit to the timeline and begin the first wave of pilot projects. The energy security of India and the economic diversification of Oman are mutually reinforcing goals, and this partnership can serve as a model for 21st century energy cooperation.