Myanmar responsible for Rohingya genocide: ICJ

Associated Press
THE HAGUE

In a landmark judgment, the United Nations' top court ruled on Thursday that Myanmar committed genocide against the Rohingya minority in a brutal 2017 military operation and ordered the Southeast Asian nation to allow people who fled the violence to return home.

International Court of Justice President Yuji Iwasawa said the court, in a 9-6 decision, found that Myanmar "has committed genocide against the Rohingya group in northern Rakhine state, in violation of its obligations under the Genocide Convention."

The decision marks the first time it has ruled that a state committed genocide and comes as it is also handling genocide allegations linked to the Gaza conflict and the Ukraine war.

FULL REPORT ON
» PAGE 18

Myanmar guilty of Rohingya genocide: ICJ

The court finds that Myanmar's security forces killed thousands of Rohingya civilians, carried out sexual assaults and acts of extreme violence against children, and attacked fleeing Rohingya; the panel rejects Myanmar's claim that the 2017 operation was a legitimate counter-insurgency campaign

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International Court of Justice (ICJ) President Yuji Iwasawa said the court, in a 9-6 decision, found that Myanmar "has committed genocide against the Rohingya group in northern Rakhine State, in violation of its obligations under the Genocide Convention".

The 15-judge panel of the World Court, which included Navi Pillay, the respected international jurist who won the Nobel Peace Prize last month, rejected Myanmar's defence that the 2017 campaign was a legitimate operation against insurgents.

Mr. Iwasawa said that "the court finds that Myanmar's security forces killed thousands of Rohingya civilians, perpetrated widespread acts of sexual violence, as well as acts of extreme violence against children, and attacked fleeing Rohingya as they sought to flee in large numbers".

The decision marks the first time the court has ruled that a state committed genocide and comes as the World Court also is handling genocide allegations linked to the Gaza conflict and the war in Ukraine.



Rohingya refugees look through a metal net as they watch the live announcement of ICJ verdict, in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. REUTERS

There was no immediate reaction from the Myanmar delegation in The Hague or from the government in Myanmar.

The court also ordered Myanmar to commit to reparations including allowing Rohingya "safe, voluntary and dignified return to their place of residence". It ordered Myanmar to investigate, prosecute and punish people found to have committed genocidal acts and to pay compensation to Rohingya. The amount will be decided in later court proceedings.

An umbrella organisation of Myanmar opposition groups said in a statement that "the struggle for justice will continue, and this judgment must now be enforced," calling on the international community to ensure it is fully implemented.

The court's rulings are final and legally binding, but it has no way to enforce them beyond reporting non-compliance to the UN Security Council.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called the ruling "a demonstration of international justice and a reaffirmation that impunity for such horrific acts must not stand".

Shortly after the ruling was read, U.K. Foreign Secretary Ed Miliband said his government was expelling Myanmar's defence attache from the U.K..

In August 2017, Myanmar's military launched what it called a clearance campaign in Rakhine State in response to an attack by a Rohingya insurgent group. The campaign led to accusations that security forces committed mass rapes and killings and burned thousands of homes.

The court said that evidence showed Myanmar forces killed about 10,000 Rohingya.

About 1.2 million Rohingya refugees now live in Bangladesh, primarily in crowded camps across Cox's Bazar district, where they endure harsh conditions.

GS II – International Relations

Key Pointers

- What is genocide under the Genocide Convention?
- What are the main provisions of the 1948 Genocide Convention?
- What is the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
- How is the ICJ different from the International Criminal Court (ICC)?

Incomplete remedies

The ECI offers relief to a section of deleted electors but SIR's flaws remain

Following the Special Summary Revision (SSR) by the Election Commission of India (ECI) in some States that had undergone the Special Intensive Revision (SIR), mostly in Phase 1 and 2, some 74 lakh names were added onto the electoral rolls. This meant that the electorate in those 13 States, that had shrunk from 49.61 crore to 45.22 crore after the SIR, has now gone up to 45.96 crore. The ECI has extended the SSR to States and UTs in Phase 3. As before, it requires no proof of citizenship or mapping to older rolls, and insists on personal notice before any deletion other than of the dead. It also directs Electoral Registration Officers (EROs) to cross-verify deletions personally wherever they exceed 2% of a polling station's electors. Draft deletions in Phase 3 of the SIR averaged 17%, and reached 32.8% in Delhi. The ECI also offered another opportunity to electors deleted by the SIR in the seven States and UTs where it is still under way, such as Delhi and Maharashtra, to return to the rolls. Electors who did not return their forms can do so now, explaining the delay and those who moved within the State can return through the enumeration form with proof of their new address. EROs will process these forms under Rule 21(1) of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, and restore the elector's old EPIC number.

These "corrective" measures follow the Supreme Court's observation on October 28 that forcing deleted electors to re-enrol through Form 6, meant for new voters, was an "error". The ECI's use of remedies that existed in the registration rules is a tacit admission that it went wrong during the SIR. But the measures are limited. They reach roughly 4.5 crore of the 13.37 crore struck off the draft rolls and do not cover electors who moved out of their States. Electors in States where the SIR has concluded, including Bihar and West Bengal, which have already voted on the SIR rolls, can return only through the SSR, by filing Form 6 as new voters, with fresh EPIC numbers and no record that they were ever on the roll. In essence, the structure of the SIR remains intact. Electors must still provide details from "the last SIR", and those whose details are unavailable or do not match will be asked for documents in a manner that amounts to a citizenship test. The legality of the ludicrous "logical discrepancy" checks remains unaddressed. The 2002-03 special revision offered a better way. Those who had shifted homes were enumerated door to door at their new addresses. The Supreme Court must direct the ECI to return to that model.

GS II – Polity & Governance | Election Commission

Key Pointers

- What is the Special Summary Revision (SSR) of electoral rolls?
- How is SSR different from Special Intensive Revision (SIR)?
- What are the powers of the Election Commission under Article 324?
- What does the Representation of the People Act, 1950 provide?
- What is the role of Electoral Registration Officers?

India's minerals policy needs to move to material security

One can auction a lithium block in a day. Turning what lies beneath it into a resource that Indian battery manufacturers can use is an entirely different story. Bridging that gap between a resource and a usable supply will shape the next phase of India's critical minerals policy.

In the last two years, the government moved the sector up on their policy agenda. The National Critical Mineral Mission was allocated ₹34,300 crore for a seven-year program covering exploration, mining and processing of critical minerals and materials. The amended mining law enables the government to auction blocks of 24 critical minerals; more blocks are expected to be auctioned before 2031.

The government's intent is justified. There is a growing global reliance on minerals such as lithium, cobalt, nickel and rare earth elements for Electric Vehicles (EVs), batteries, electronic devices, renewable energy and strategic industries. Without the secure supply of these critical minerals, India cannot implement its ambitious manufacturing plans. However, the real question is, will having mines ensure the supply of materials?

Beyond the auctions

Mining a block is just the beginning. The minerals have to be extracted and processed for industry use. Often, that requires high end beneficiation (treatment of raw ore or material to remove impurities) and refining. Having mines does not mean having the materials. India is particularly vulnerable because it still imports most of its critical and processed materials.

China's case clarifies this point. It has gained control over critical mineral supply chains because of its ability to process and refine minerals at scale, not just because of its dominance in mining.



Rohan Gupta

Co-founder and COO, Attero

It is one thing to successfully auction mineral blocks and meet exploration targets; it is another to refine the materials and provide a steady supply of industrial material

India could have vast untapped mineral resources, and still be heavily reliant on imports for critical minerals. This happens when a country does not develop the required capacities for mineral processing in conjunction with mining. This is why some aspects of the National Critical Mineral Mission, that are relatively less known, may ultimately be more important than the schedule for mineral auctions.

It takes time to set up new mines. Several challenges such as environmental concerns, land acquisitions, and limited mining and processing infrastructure can delay the opening of new mines and processing facilities. One cannot choose between mining and processing. Both need to happen simultaneously.

Tapping the recycling industry

The same is true for recycling. One of the schemes under the Critical Minerals Mission has a target of recycling 400 kilotonnes of critical minerals from tailings, fly ash and red mud, as well as from end-of-life products by 2031 with a monetary allocation of ₹1,500 crore. This is only a small fraction of India's requirement of critical minerals but that is not the point. Recycling critical minerals can be a quicker option than new mines.

There are several factors that have the potential to impact the nation's minerals security. For example, e-waste production in India is already large, and is only expected to increase. According to Redseer, India produced 3.8 million metric tonnes of e-waste in 2024, and the situation will only become more acute. The growth in the battery storage and EV sectors will also increase the supply of materials for recycling.

Collection and traceability will be the larger challenges. Currently, the scrap economy is largely fragmented. For recovered minerals to be reliable inputs to industry, recyclers must have predictable access to waste, and manufacturers must have confidence in the quality and consistency of the material they purchase.

Stockpiling not a long-term plan

The proposal for a national stockpile of selected critical minerals is another important part of the emerging strategy. Recent restrictions on the export of minerals have illustrated the rapid and unanticipated changes in supply. While a strategic reserve of minerals can lessen the impact of short-term disruptions, simply stockpiling minerals is not a strategy.

There will need to be decisions on what to stock, and what the target inventory levels will be. These challenges will become more pertinent as changes in technology impact the minerals that will be most strategically important.

There is little doubt India has made a considerable effort in a short amount of time. A few years ago, there was very little policy focus on critical minerals. Today, there is increased focus and support for policy and financial and institutional frameworks for critical minerals recycling, processing and imports.

The challenging part, now, will be implementing these policies.

It is one thing to successfully auction mineral blocks and meet exploration targets; it is another to refine the materials and provide a steady supply of industrial material through recycling. India's mineral strategy in the coming decade will likely revolve around the response to these challenges rather than the number of mineral blocks sold at auctions.

India has initiated steps to ensure access to a robust mineral resource base. Now, the next big step will be to transform those mineral resources into materials that the Indian industry needs. The big challenge that India is still facing is to evolve from mineral block auctions to material security.

GS III – Indian Economy | Science & Technology

Key Pointers

- What are critical minerals?
- Why are lithium, cobalt and nickel important?
- What is the National Critical Mineral Mission?
- Why is mineral processing important for India?
- Why does China play an important role in critical mineral supply chains?
- How can recycling help India secure critical minerals?
- What are the major challenges in developing domestic mineral resources?

What does the WHO report say about India's TB target?

What was India's target for eliminating TB by 2025 and why has the country missed its target?

Athira Elsa Johnson

The story so far:

India continues to account for nearly a quarter of the world's tuberculosis (TB) burden despite expanded diagnosis and treatment services, falling short of the national target of eliminating TB by 2025. According to the World Health Organization's (WHO) Global Tuberculosis Report, released on November 12, 2026, an estimated 10.6 million people developed TB worldwide in 2025.

While India's estimated TB mortality rate fell by 38%, from 28 deaths per lakh population in 2015 to 18 per lakh in 2025, the country diagnosed and notified 25.3 lakh cases during the year. However, the WHO has not published India's estimated incidence for that year, as the figures are under review.

India set a national target of eliminating TB by 2025, five years ahead of the global Sustainable Development Goal deadline of 2030, incorporated into the National Strategic Plan for TB Elimination 2017-2025.

The plan aimed to reduce estimated incidence from 217 cases per lakh population in 2015 to 43 per lakh by 2025, an 80% reduction. It also sought to reduce TB mortality by 90%, from 32 deaths per lakh to three, and ensure that no family affected by TB faced catastrophic costs due to the disease. The WHO's End TB Strategy had set global targets of reducing incidence by 50% and mortality by 75% by 2025, compared with 2015 levels.

How far has India progressed?

India's TB mortality rate fell by 38% between 2015 and 2025, reaching 18 deaths per lakh population. This exceeded the WHO's 2020 milestone of a 35% reduction, but five years late. The 2025 target was a 75% reduction in mortality. The rate of 18 deaths per lakh remains well above India's national target of three.

The WHO's 2025 report estimated that India's TB incidence had declined from 237 cases per lakh population in 2015 to 187 per lakh in 2024, a reduction of about 21%. This was well short of the reduction envisaged under the national plan.

The National Strategic Plan used an original 2015 incidence baseline of 217 per lakh, while the WHO's revised estimate was 237 per lakh. These figures belong to different estimation contexts and should not be treated as one continuous series. The absence of a 2025 incidence estimate means the latest change in India's disease burden cannot be assessed yet.

Why has India missed its target?

TB elimination requires more than diagnosing and treating people who reach health facilities. Transmission continues when people remain undiagnosed, receive a delayed diagnosis or are not linked to appropriate treatment. Access to testing and follow-up remains uneven, particularly for people in remote areas and vulnerable communities. A substantial number of patients also seek care in the private sector, making complete notification and continuity of treatment important challenges.

India has expanded active case-finding and the use of rapid molecular tests, including through the TB Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan. The WHO report records that 46 % of India's diagnosed cases in 2025 were initially tested using rapid diagnostic tests, up from 38 % in 2024. However, screening must lead to confirmatory diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

The disease is also closely linked to social and economic conditions. Undernutrition increases the risk of developing active TB, while crowded housing and poor ventilation can contribute to transmission. Patients may face costs related to travel, investigations, nutrition and lost wages, even when medicines are provided free through the public health system. These expenses can affect households and make it harder for patients to continue treatment.

Drug-resistant TB adds to the challenge. Resistance to one or more TB medicines makes treatment more complex. Shorter all-oral regimens, including the six-month BPaLM combination for eligible patients with multidrug- or rifampicin-resistant TB, have reduced the treatment burden for some. However, identifying people with resistant disease and linking them to appropriate care remain important.

Why are the incidence figures missing from the WHO report?

Incidence refers to the number of new cases occurring in a population over a specified period. Prevalence measures the number of people who have the disease at a particular point or during a defined period. Notifications refer to cases diagnosed and reported to the health system. Notifications do not represent everyone who developed TB during the year, since some people may not have been diagnosed or reported. The difference between estimated incidence and notifications helps assess gaps in diagnosis and reporting, but is not an exact count of undiagnosed people.

The WHO has withheld India's 2025 incidence estimate while it assesses data from a new district-level sentinel surveillance exercise. The updated estimate is expected in early 2027. The exercise involves population-level surveillance in 50 representative districts. The first round of data collection was completed in 2025. The findings are being examined alongside the results of the 2020-21 national TB prevalence survey. The data need to be assessed for comparability before they can be used to revise national estimates. The absence of an incidence estimate does not mean India had no TB data for 2025.

When will the updated figures be available?

The WHO expects to update India's incidence estimates in early 2027, after the district-level surveillance data have been assessed. The revised figures should provide a clearer picture of the country's TB burden and trends. The latest report records progress in reducing mortality and expanding diagnosis, but India has not met the targets it set for 2025. The updated incidence estimate will help assess the scale of the shortfall. Addressing delays in diagnosis, unequal access to care and the social and economic conditions that sustain transmission will remain central to India's TB response.

GS II – Social Justice | Health | Government Policies

Key Pointers

- What is tuberculosis (TB)?
- What is the difference between TB incidence and TB prevalence?
- What were India's targets for eliminating TB by 2025?
- What is the WHO End TB Strategy?
- What are the major challenges in eliminating TB in India?
- What is drug-resistant tuberculosis?

Women are yet to achieve substantive equality: SC judge

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI


Justice B.V. Nagarathna

Justice B.V. Nagarathna, one of the senior most judges of the Supreme Court and in line to be the first woman Chief Justice of India, has said that the mere existence of women in high public office does not establish that equality has been achieved throughout society.

"A woman may hold a senior position while other women remain excluded from education, employment, property, or effective legal remedies," Justice Nagarathna said at the inaugural Cornelia Sorabji Memorial Lecture at Somerville College in the University of Oxford on Wednesday.

Only the practice of substantive equality could take care of these differences among women hailing from and living through diverse life experiences, the judge said.

Justice Nagarathna said a judgment cannot, by itself, guarantee that every workplace becomes safe, every girl receives education, every woman obtains her lawful inheritance, or every victim of domestic violence secures timely protection.

Likewise, legislation cannot achieve its full purpose if remedies were inaccessible, public authorities failed to act, or social attitudes prevent women from asserting their rights.

The judge said the enactment of Constitutional amendments which give women one-third of the seats in Parliament and the State legislatures was proof to show that women should participate in decision-making and not be content with just a formal right to vote.

'Historical exclusion'

"These developments reflect an important insight: where historical exclusion has shaped the composition of institutions, formal equality alone may not be sufficient to secure meaningful representation," Justice Nagarathna pointed out.

She said that the progress of Indian women's rights cannot be measured by the number of discriminatory provisions struck down or the enactment of a few beneficial laws.

The judge said recognition of violence against women as a violation of constitutional rights has not really translated in the real world to women seeking the protection of law.

GS II – Polity & Governance | Social Justice

Key Pointers

- What is substantive equality?
- How is substantive equality different from formal equality?
- What do Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution provide?
- How does Article 15(3) protect women?
- What is the importance of women's representation in legislatures?

Green India Mission launched in 2014 a complete failure, says House panel

Sobhana K. Nair
NEW DELHI

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) on Thursday pulled up the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change over its "failure" to implement the Green India Mission.

Under the mission launched in February 2014, the government was to bring 2.8 million hectares under green cover by 2018. The PAC, at its meeting on Thursday, pointed to an audit report by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) that shows that only 5.3% of the area approved by the government had been brought under green cover, seven years after the 2018 deadline ended.


K.C. Venugopal

The PAC, headed by Congress leader K.C. Venugopal, asked the government to fix a timeframe for implementing the mission. The mission was revised in 2021, but the government had not yet issued revised guidelines, it said.

Mr. Venugopal, speaking to reporters, called the mission a complete failure. "Nothing has happened under this mission in the last 10 years. It is a total failure," he said. The panel, he said, was worried about the pollution situation, especially in the national capital, and noted that the mission failed to work on a green wall along the Aravallis, which was listed as a priority under the mission. He said the Ministry was unable to answer many of the questions raised by the panel members.

A study conducted by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for the CAG found no change at 70% of the sites checked, and only about 10% of the mapped area showed tree cover. Saplings were planted inside forests and in a standing paddy field, while scrublands, ravines, and old mines were left out.

Even though the mission's own budget of ₹2,400 crore was approved for four years, only ₹1,149 crore was received in 10 years. The Governing Council, chaired by the Minister, met only twice in 10 years instead of once a year, as stipulated. No annual report has been prepared. No social audit was held in 14 of the 16 States, and carbon captured by the mission was never measured.

GS III – Environment & Ecology | Climate Change

Key Pointers

- What is the Green India Mission?
- What are the main objectives of the mission?
- How do forests help in reducing climate change?
- What is the difference between afforestation and reforestation?
- What are the major challenges in implementing the mission?
- What is the role of CAMPA in forest conservation?

Odisha gears up for Cyclone Akvan, shifts 3 lakh people

Satyasundar Barik
BHUBANESWAR

Odisha on Thursday geared up to tackle severe cyclonic storm Akvan, which is expected to cross the State's coast near Gopalpur by noon on November 20, resulting in heavy rain and maximum sustained wind speeds of 90-100 kmph, gusting to 110 kmph. The State shifted close to three lakh people to safer places by evening.

As many as 60 units of the Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force, 14 units of the National Disaster Response Force and 221 teams of State fire services have been positioned at vulnerable areas to carry out rescue and restoration operations.

"The administration is prepared to handle the situation arising out of sea surge and waterlogging in low-lying areas. We have relocated around 2.98 lakh people from more than 2,000 places," said Special Relief Commissioner Rajesh Pravakar Patil. The highest 1.38 lakh people were evacuated in Ganjam district, while in Gajapati and Kandhamal districts, prone to landslide, 22,000 and 13,000 people were shifted. Similarly, 4,200 pregnant women were kept in secured places, Mr. Patil said.

Ghat roads (hill passes) such as Kalinga and Gajalbadi connecting Ganjam and Kandhamal districts have been barricaded, apprehending landslides.


An elderly woman being moved to safety in Puri on Thursday.

Red warning for heavy to very heavy rainfall has been issued for districts such as Kendrapada, Jagatsinghpur, Puri, Ganjam, Gajapati, and Kandhamal.

East Coast Railway said with Cyclone Akvan approaching, 41 train services scheduled to operate on November 19, 20 and 21, 2026, were cancelled as a precautionary measure.

Bengal on alert

Several districts of southern West Bengal, including Kolkata, are set to get heavy rainfall till November 21 due to Akvan.

South Eastern Railway has cancelled 19 trains on November 19 and 20.

(With inputs from Senjuti Sengupta in Kolkata)

GS I - Geography, GS III – Disaster Management | Environment

Key Pointers

- What are the different stages of a tropical cyclone?
- What conditions lead to the formation of cyclones?
- Why is the Bay of Bengal prone to cyclones?
- How are cyclones classified in India?
- What is the role of the India Meteorological Department (IMD)?
- What is the role of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)?

West Asia crisis is the 'largest threat' to energy security: IEA

Agence France-Presse
PARIS


Fatih Birol

The crisis in the West Asia sparked in February by the U.S. and Israeli bombing of Iran has created the "largest threat" to energy security in history, the International Energy Agency (IEA) warned on Thursday.

The agency said in its flagship annual World Energy Outlook that consumers were increasingly footing the bill as the world runs out of ways to absorb the impact of the conflict on energy supplies.

The crisis, just like previous energy shocks, would certainly leave "lasting marks", the agency warned.

Gulf countries have been struggling to export oil since Iran began blockading the Strait of Hormuz and targeting tankers in the area, following U.S. and Israeli strikes that sparked the crisis in February.

"The Strait of Hormuz crisis has created the largest threat to energy security in history, one that dwarfs the scale of the oil shocks of the 1970s," IEA Executive Director Fatih Birol wrote in the report.

GS II – International Relations | GS III – Indian Economy | Energy Security

Key Pointers

- What is energy security?
- Why is the Strait of Hormuz important for global oil supplies?
- How can conflicts in West Asia affect global energy supplies?
- What were the major energy crises of the 1970s?
- Why is India dependent on imported crude oil?
- How do rising oil prices affect India's economy?
- What are strategic petroleum reserves?
- How can India reduce its dependence on imported oil?

OPEC share in India's crude imports dropped in April-Oct.

The decline potentially reflects a shift in India's crude procurement strategy as the country navigates shipping disruptions and geopolitical uncertainties due to the West Asia conflict

Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries' (OPEC) share in India's crude oil import basket declined sharply to 27.4% during April-October of the current fiscal, against 38.5% in the corresponding period last year, according to the latest provisional data released by the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell (PPAC).

The decline potentially reflects a shift in India's crude procurement strategy as the country navigates shipping disruptions and geopolitical uncertainties arising from the continuing conflict in West Asia.

During the seven-month period, India's crude oil imports increased 2.7% on a YoY basis to 146.6 million metric tonnes (MMT). Without identifying individual countries, PPAC data showed that supplies from the Eurasian region accounted for 43.8% of India's crude oil import basket, while West Asia contributed 36%.

South America accounted for 10.6% of imports, followed by Africa at 6.6% and North America at 3%.

The changing sourcing pattern indicates a growing diversification of India's crude oil procurement, with supplies from outside the traditional West Asia market gaining a larger share. On the petroleum products trade front, diesel accounted for the largest share of India's exports at 43.4% during the reported period. Petrol and aviation turbine fuel (ATF) followed with shares of 22.4% and 10%, respectively.

On the import side, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) constituted the largest component, accounting for 50.5% of total petroleum product imports, followed by petroleum coke (petcoke) at 18.3%.

Petroleum product exports remain an important component of India's external energy trade to contain the impact on its net oil and gas import bill.

PPAC data released earlier showed that petroleum product export value increased approximately 47%.

Fuel gauge

Supplies from outside the traditional West Asia market have gained a larger share

During the 7-month period, India's crude oil imports increased **2.7% to 146.6 MMT**

Supplies from Eurasian region accounted for **43.8%** of India's crude oil import basket



West Asia contributed 36%; South America 10.6%, Africa 6.6%, North America 3%,

GS III – Indian Economy | Energy Security | International Trade

Key Pointers

- What is the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?
- How does OPEC influence global oil prices?
- Why is India diversifying its crude oil suppliers?
- How do oil imports affect India's trade balance?
- What is the difference between crude oil and petroleum products?