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Govt reimposes windfall tax on domestic crude oil

Rajeev Jayaswal
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The windfall tax on indigenous crude was reduced to zero on April 4 for the first time since it was levied on July 1, 2022. BLOOMBERG

NEW DELHI: The government has reimposed a ₹6,400 per tonne windfall tax on domestically produced crude oil from Wednesday after slashing the levy to zero in the last fortnightly review. The tax is back again as India's average cost of crude oil import jumped by over 9% at \$85.64 per barrel on Tuesday.

The windfall tax on indigenous crude was reduced to zero on April 4 for the first time since it was levied on July 1, 2022 because in the fortnightly review it was noticed that average international oil prices had softened below \$75 a barrel, an official said, requesting anonymity. "The levy is back now as international crude oil prices surged again after the producers' cartel announced an additional output cut," he added.

International crude prices soared after the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies such as Russia (together called OPEC+) on April 2 pledged to cut additional output (around 1.16 million barrels per day) from next month to keep oil prices artificially high.

"As an impact of the move, the average cost of crude oil imports for India jumped from \$78.55 per barrel in March 31 to \$85.59 on April 17," the official said. However, product prices softened a bit, he added.

As respective international benchmark rates of petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel (ATF) are low, the levy has been zero on exports of these products, he said. On Wednesday, through an official notification, the government slashed the windfall tax on exports of diesel to zero from ₹0.5 per litre. The levy on petrol has been zero since July 20, 2022 and the tax on ATF had been nil from March 4, 2023.

The government adjusts the levies twice a month by aligning them to global oil price movements. *HT* on April 5 reported that windfall tax will get triggered again for domestic upstream firms if their oil price realisation surpasses about \$75 per barrel. The windfall tax was levied on petroleum items – domestically produced crude, and exports of petrol, diesel and ATF – on July 1 last year to offset the ballooning public expenditure on fuel, food and fertiliser subsidies after domestic oil producers and refiners were seen making abnormal profits due to price volatility in international markets because of the ongoing geopolitical turmoil.

According to Prashant Vasisht, vice-president and co-group head - Corporate Ratings, ICRA Ltd, international oil market volatility is impacting windfall tax, which is officially known as the special additional excise duty (SAED). "There was a moderation in crude oil prices in March 2023; hence, the SAED was reduced to nil on April 04, 2023. However, the crude oil prices jumped by 9% to around \$85/bbl post OPEC+ announcement of additional production cuts... Thus, the SAED on crude production has been increased," he said.

MINT, Delhi, 20.4.2023
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Windfall tax on crude oil returns amid price surge

Gireesh Chandra Prasad & Rituraj Baruah

NEW DELHI

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) has re-introduced the windfall tax on crude oil a fortnight after bringing it down to zero.

The new rate of ₹6,400 a tonne kicks in from Wednesday, a new order showed. The tax that is meant to mop up some of the super-profits that producers make during global price surges is revised on a fortnightly basis.

The Centre also lowered the special additional excise duty on export of diesel -- 50 paise a litre since 4 April -- to zero, showed a separate order. There is no windfall tax on export of petrol and jet fuel now. The decisions have been taken in public interest, the orders said.

Official data showed that the Indian basket of crude which represents prices of Oman and Dubai for sour grades and Brent for sweet grade has gone up to $85.64 a barrel in April from $78.50 in March. The price was at $86.09 a barrel on Monday, according to the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell.

Since India follows trade parity pricing of crude oil and petrol, producers of crude oil and refineries that sell finished products realise global prices in the local market. So windfall tax on profits of crude oil producers and refiners on exported products enable the government to benefit from the gain from a surge in their global prices.

The rate of ₹6,400 a tonne starts from Wednesday. REUTERS

The reimposition of the windfall tax comes in the backdrop of a surge in crude oil prices in the past fortnight. On the heels of the last revision of the windfall tax, OPEC+, the alliance of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and its allies including Russia decided to go ahead with an additional output cut of around 1.16 million barrels per day starting May. According to estimates, the reduction would bring the total volume of cuts of OPEC+ to around 3.66 million barrels per day (bpd).

This decision lifted the crude prices to over $85 per barrel, making analysts raise concerns that crude prices may again reach the $100 per barrel mark.

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DIESEL EXPORT DUTY GOES

Windfall tax reimposed on domestic crude

SURABHI & MANISH GUPTA
New Delhi, April 19

THE GOVERNMENT HAS reimposed windfall tax on domestically produced crude oil with an impost of ₹6,400 per tonne effective Wednesday, and scrapped the levy on diesel exports.

Petrol and aviation turbine fuel meant for exports continue to remain exempt from the levy.

The Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs, part of ministry of finance, issued the notification on late Tuesday announcing about the change in its latest fortnightly review.

The hike in the special additional excise duty (SAED) on domestic crude oil production follows the surge in oil prices by about 9% to $85 a barrel after the OPEC+ decided to cut oil production by 1.16 million barrels a day on April 2.

Windfall taxes are one-off levies meant to extract a share for the government from the super-normal profits of oil producers and fuel exporters made due to elevated global crude prices.

The Centre had slashed the windfall tax (or SAED) on domestically produced crude oil to zero after moderation in crude oil prices in March 2023, and had halved the levy on diesel meant for exports to ₹0.5 per litre in early April.

The windfall tax was imposed for the first time on July 1, 2022 following spike in oil prices post Russia-Ukraine conflict. The move was also aimed at addressing the crunch in domestic fuel market, as private refiners neglected supplies to domestic retail outlets while tapping the highly remunerative export markets.

While the hike in SAED will increase government revenue, it will impact the oil companies as they will have to pay higher tax on the sale of domestically produced crude oil.

Prashant Vashisht, vice president and co-group head, ICRA, said that the agency expects government collections from the same to be in the range of ₹15,000 crore for FY24. About 77.5% of crude oil is produced by state-run ONGC and OIL, while private firms have a share of about 22.5%. Of the total crude oil production of 25.4 million tonne in India in FY23 till February 2023, ONGC produced 16.8 million tonne and OIL produced 2.8 million tonne.

The Indian basket of crude oil prices recorded a high of $116/bbl in June 2022 before moderating to $78.54/bbl in March 2023. But it has risen again to an average of $85.59/bbl so far in April 2023.

TAXING TIMES

- The govt has brought back the windfall profit tax on domestically produced crude oil after international prices firmed up
- The levy on crude oil produced by domestic companies is now ₹6,400 per tonne
- Petrol and aviation turbine fuel meant for exports continue to remain exempt from the levy

PUSH FOR GREEN ENERGY, ELECTRIC VEHICLES

No review of auto fuel cesses; windfall taxes to stay too

Some relief from high prices likely ahead of state, general elections

SURABHI
New Delhi, April 19

GIVEN THE GOVERNMENT'S push for green energy and electric vehicles, any further reduction in the rates of various cesses on petrol and diesel is unlikely for now, even as the crude prices have firmed up again necessitating hikes in retail fuel prices, according to official sources.

"There is a lot of focus on promoting green energy and electric vehicles. The current excise duty structure on petrol and diesel is now acting as an incentive for users to switch to EVs and is also helping limit consumption," noted a source, adding that retaining the current excise duty rate is part of a clearly thought-out policy.

The Union Budget 2023-24 had also announced a number of sops with the intention to popularise the adoption of electric vehicles and has listed green growth as a key focus area. These include customs duty exemption to import of capital goods and machinery required for manufacture of lithium-ion cells for batteries used in electric vehicles.

Officials also noted that with overall inflation now easing, consumers are likely to get some relief from high prices without the need for a review of the fuel duty structure. But with nearly half dozen state elections in the coming months and the General Election next year, they did not rule out a symbolic cut based on a political call. The Centre has cut the excise duty on two occasions and some states have also cut VAT.

The hikes in auto fuel cesses has played a big role in boosting non-shareable kitty of the Centre. The Centre's tax on diesel (basic excise, special additional excise and road/infra cess) is currently ₹15.8/litre, down from a peak of ₹31.83/litre between May 6, 2020 and February 2, 2021. The case of taxes on petrol is similar.

The Centre hiked special additional excise/cess levied on petrol and diesel sharply in October 2019, March 2020 and then in May. These taxes are not part of divisible pool, only the basic excise is. However, the taxes have been cut three times since February 2021, amid criticism that hefty taxes are inflating the retail prices of auto fuels and jacking up fuel as well as fuel and headline inflation rates. Sources said the windfall taxes too will continue until oil prices remain sufficiently high and they are unlikely to be withdrawn for now, the source said.

While the government has till now not indicated a level at which oil prices would turn sufficiently low for the windfall tax to be removed, officials indicated that the tax is levied based on a consideration of the exchange rate, import value and the gap between with domestic price and the import value.

The Centre had imposed special additional excise duty of ₹23,250/tonne on crude and export taxes on petrol, diesel and ATF at ₹6/litre, ₹13/litre and ₹6/litre, respectively from July 1, 2022. It subsequently removed the tax on petrol and in the last fortnightly review held earlier this month, it had also reduced the windfall tax on domestically produced crude oil to zero.

For now, petroleum products continue to remain outside the purview of the goods and services tax and attract customs duty and excise duty by the Centre along with value added tax levied by States. With retail prices of petrol and diesel at about ₹100 per litre and ₹90 per litre in most cities, consumers have been hoping for some reduction in prices. The tax on petroleum products has also been a source of revenue for both the Centre and states.

The petroleum sector contributed as much as ₹7.74 trillion to the Exchequer in FY22 through the levy of basic excise duty, special additional excise duty, road and infrastructure cess, agriculture and infrastructure development cess.

COSTLY FUELS

- The current excise duty structure on **petrol and diesel is seen as an incentive for users to switch to EVs**
- Retaining the current excise duty rate is part of a clearly thought-out policy
- For now, further reduction in the rates of various cesses on petrol & diesel is unlikely
- Consumers have been hoping for reduction in retail prices of petrol & diesel which are at about **₹100 per litre & ₹90 per litre** in most cities

The petroleum sector contributed as much as **₹7.74 trillion** to the Exchequer in FY22 through cesses

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 20.4.2023
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Govt hikes windfall levy on domestic crude oil to ₹6,400/t, lowers it to nil on diesel bound for exports

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

With the rise in international crude oil prices, the Finance Ministry has reimposed the windfall levy on domestically produced crude by raising it to ₹6,400 a tonne from nil. However, given the changes in product prices, this levy has been brought down to nil from ₹0.50 a litre for diesel to be exported.

The Ministry notified changes late on Tuesday and new rates are effective from April 19. While the rise in windfall levy on domestically produced crude is likely to impact adversely ONGC and Oil India, lowering of levy on export-bound diesel is likely to benefit Reliance Industries. The export-bound petrol and jet fuel (aviation turbine fuel or ATF) will continue to attract nil levy.

RISE IN CRUDE PRICES

Crude oil prices are rise in international market because of production cut by OPEC+ countries and economic buoyancy in China, which are likely to raise demand.

As domestic companies do the pricing based on international prices, there is a change in windfall levy, technically known as special additional excise duty (SAED). It is not applicable to entities whose annual crude oil production is less than 2 million barrels in the previous financial year.

India, first imposed windfall profit taxes last July, joining a number of nations that tax super normal profits of energy companies. At that time, export duty of ₹6 per litre ($12/bbl) was levied on petrol and ATF, and ₹13 a litre ($26/bbl) on diesel. A ₹23,250 per tonne ($40/bbl) windfall profit tax on domestic crude production was also levied.

The tax rates are reviewed every fortnight based on the average oil prices in the previous two weeks. The domestic producers of petroleum crude like ONGC sell their produce at international parity price. As international prices rose sharply, these crude producers were making super normal profits.

The government levies a tax on windfall profits from oil producers on any price above the threshold of $75 per barrel.

Per the Finance Ministry, the data for SAED on production of crude oil is not maintained separately. The collection of SAED, for the FY23, is estimated at ₹25,000 crore from the production of crude oil and export of petrol, diesel and ATF.

Windfall tax back on crude oil; levy of diesel export at zero

PTI / New Delhi

The government has brought back the windfall profit tax on domestically produced crude oil after international prices firmed up while the levy on export of diesel has been cut to nil, according to an official order.

The levy on crude oil produced by companies such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is now Rs 6,400 per tonne with effect from Wednesday, the order dated April 18 said.

At the last revision on April 4, windfall tax on domestically produced crude oil was cut to nil as international oil prices dipped below USD 75 per barrel.

However, oil prices have shot up this month following a surprise cut in production announced by the producers' cartel OPEC and its allies like Russia.

Alongside, the government cut the tax on the export of diesel to nil from Rs 0.50 per litre. The same on overseas shipments of ATF remains at nil.

Commenting on the move, Prashant Vasisht, vice president and co-group Head - corporate ratings, ICRA Ltd, said, "There was a moderation in crude oil prices in March 2023; hence, the special additional excise duty (SAED) was reduced to nil on April 04, 2023." "However, the crude oil prices jumped by 9 per cent to around USD 85 per barrel post OPEC+ announcement of additional production cuts of 1.16 million barrels per day on April 02, 2023." Accordingly, the SAED on crude production has been increased from nil to Rs 6,400 per tonne (USD 10.6 per barrel).

ICRA expects government collections from the same to be around Rs 15,000 crore for FY24 (April 2023 to March 2024).

ASIAN AGE, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 7, Size:(7.02)cms X (4.21)cms.

Windfall tax is back again

MADHUSUDAN SAHOO
NEW DELHI, APRIL 19

With the international oil prices firming up, India again re-imposed windfall tax on domestically-produced crude oil at ₹6,400 per tonne and scrapped export levy on diesel. The export duty exemption for petrol and aviation turbine fuel (ATF), however, will continue.

The duty will be effective from Wednesday — April 19, according to an official order issued by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs late Tuesday evening.

In the last revision, the Centre had reduced the windfall profit tax on domestically produced petrol to zero while it had halved the levy on the export of diesel to ₹0.50 per litre. However, the government has brought back the windfall profit tax on domestically produced crude oil. "The levy on crude oil produced by companies such as Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is now ₹6,400 per tonne with effect from Wednesday," the order said.

The government levies tax on windfall profits made by oil producers on any price they get above a threshold of $75 per barrel. The levy on fuel exports is based on cracks or margins that refiners earn on overseas shipments. These margins are primarily a difference between the international oil price realised and the cost.

PIONEER, Delhi, 20.4.2023
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Windfall tax back on oil produced in India; levy on diesel export cut to zero

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

The government has brought back the windfall profit tax on domestically produced crude oil after international prices firmed up while the levy on export of diesel has been cut to nil, according to an official order.

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Accordingly, the SAED on crude production has been increased from nil to Rs 6,400 per tonne (USD 10.6 per barrel).

ICRA expects government collections from the same to be around Rs 15,000 crore for FY24 (April 2023 to March 2024).

The tax rates are reviewed every fortnight based on average oil prices in the previous two weeks.

The government's collection from the SAED, imposed on the production of crude oil and the export of petroleum products from July 1, 2022, is estimated at around Rs 40,000 crore in FY2023.

MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 20.4.2023
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Govt brings back windfall tax on domestically produced oil

Alongside, the govt cut tax on the export of diesel to nil from Rs 0.50 per litre. The same on overseas shipments of ATF remains at nil

OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The government has brought back the windfall profit tax on domestically produced crude oil after international prices firmed up while the levy on export of diesel has been cut to nil, according to an official order.

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The government's collection from the SAED, imposed on the production of crude oil and the export of petroleum products from July 1, 2022, is estimated at around Rs 40,000 crore in FY2023.

Crude oil pumped out of the ground and from below the seabed is refined and converted into fuels like petrol, diesel and aviation turbine fuel (ATF).

India first imposed windfall profit taxes on July 1 last year, joining a growing number of nations that tax supernormal profits of energy companies. At that time, export duties of Rs 6 per litre ($12 per barrel) each were levied on petrol and ATF and Rs 13 a litre ($26 a barrel) on diesel.

A Rs 23,250 per tonne ($40 per barrel) windfall profit tax on domestic crude production was also levied.

The export tax on petrol was scrapped in the very first review and that on ATF was done away with at the March 4 review.

Reliance Industries Ltd, which operates the world's largest single-location oil refinery complex at Jamnagar in Gujarat, and Rosneft-backed Nayara Energy are primary exporters of fuel in the country.

The government levies tax on windfall profits made by oil producers on any price they get above a threshold of $75 per barrel.

The levy on fuel exports is based on cracks or margins that refiners earn on overseas shipments. These margins are primarily a difference between the international oil price realised and the cost.

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Highlights

» The tax rates are reviewed every fortnight based on average oil prices in the previous two weeks

» India first imposed windfall profit taxes on July 1 last year, joining a growing number of nations that tax supernormal profits of energy companies

» At that time, export duties of Rs 6 per litre ($12 per barrel) each were levied on petrol and ATF and Rs 13 a litre ($26 a barrel) on diesel

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 20.4.2023
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Domestic Crude Output Slips 1.7% YoY in FY23

Consumption of petro products up 10.2% last fiscal, crude imports also higher: Ministry data

Our Bureau

New Delhi: Domestic crude oil production fell 1.7% in 2022-23 over the previous year while the consumption of petroleum products rose 10.2% in the same period, the oil ministry data showed.

Crude production fell 2.8% year-on-year in March. India's crude import bill expanded to $158 billion in 2022-23 from $121 billion in the previous year. In volume terms, crude imports increased by 9.4% to 232.4 million metric tonnes in 2022-23. The country's import dependency rose to 87.3% in 2022-23 from 85.5% in the previous year.

Domestic refiners processed 3% more crude in March than they did in the same month last year. The quantum of crude processed rose 5.6% for the full year.

Production of petroleum products grew 4.8% during 2022-23 and imports increased by 11.7%. Exports of petroleum products fell 4.1% during the year.

The consumption of petroleum products grew 10.2% in 2022-23, led by 13.4% growth in petrol, 12% in diesel, and 47% in aviation turbine fuel. The consumption of petroleum products rose 5% in March.

Production of natural gas rose 2.4% in March and 1.3% in the year 2022-23.

DAINIK JAGRAN, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 8, Size:(6.50)cms X (10.04)cms.

कच्चे तेल पर फिर लगा अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर

नई दिल्ली, प्रेट्र: सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर (विंडफाल टैक्स) लगा दिया है। मंगलवार को जारी आदेश के अनुसार, ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपये प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा। इससे पहले चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था।

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 3, Size:(29.63)cms X (13.78)cms.

Diesel exports to Europe could lose steam in FY24

KEY FACTORS. Rising domestic diesel consumption and windfall tax are likely to halt growing exports of the key transport fuel to Europe

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

India's diesel exports to Europe, which almost tripled to about 160,000 barrels a day (BPD) in March 2023 compared to the period before the Russia-Ukraine war, are expected to plateau or even decline in FY24.

Analysts and market players attribute this to rising domestic consumption of diesel, which accounts for around 40 per cent of India's refined petroleum product usage, as well as the government's imposition of windfall tax, or Special Additional Excise Duty (SAED).

"Diesel exports from India to EU-27 plus UK have grown quite significantly since Russia's invasion of Ukraine started, averaging around 150,000-160,000 BPD from last summer to this March, almost tripling vs pre-invasion levels," Kpler's Lead Analyst (Dirty Products and Refining) Andon Pavlov told *businessline*.

SITTING PRETTY

Over the months since September 2022, Indian diesel exports to EU-27 plus UK have been sitting at between 7-8 per cent over most months, as opposed to a normal rate of around 3-4 per cent prior to the invasion, save for a couple of outliers, he added.

The US EIA in a March report said India's diesel exports to North-western Europe — the UK, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Iceland — rose by 110,000 BPD to 161,000 BPD in February 2023 compared to average exports from the world's fourth largest refiner between October 2021 and September 2022.

Kpler said that most exports to Europe were by Reliance Industries. "Save for occasional cargo, the India-to-EU/UK gasoil exports stream has been an almost exclusive one for the Jamnagar refinery," he added.

A March 2023 report by JP Morgan said "RIL's refining strength comes from the diesel-heavy production slate, export-focussed refineries, and the ability to purchase and process arbitrage barrels, which have a discount vs benchmark oil."

DOMESTIC DEMAND

Pavlov pointed out that so far the EU embargo has not proven to be a boon for Indian diesel exporters. A trade source said that main diesel suppliers to Europe will be Middle East, including Kuwait.

"In terms of exports after the EU ban on Russian material kicked in (February 5), however, we do not see yet an uptick in flows from India to Europe. One of the reasons is the particularly strong Indian demand, keeping barrels close to home, with export levies (windfall tax) also putting a lid on exports," he added. A senior official with a refiner said that diesel consumption will surpass 90-91 million tonnes in FY24, which means that the government's priority will be to ensure domestic requirement is met.

"Indian refiners are expanding capacity, which will happen over the next two fiscals and will then have more capacity for export of not just diesel but other refined products also," he added.

KEY FORCES AT PLAY

Going ahead, trade dynamics will depend on how regional and global balances develop. For instance, diesel demand in Europe is far from encouraging, whereas a lot of new ultra low sulphur diesel (ULSD) capable capacity is hitting the market in Middle East and China, Pavlov said. When asked about India's diesel exports to Europe, BP's Chief Economist Spencer Dale explained that there are two big forces at play, which are "sort of" working in opposite directions. Since the EU ban on refined Russian products, the exports from Russia continue and go to some other parts of the world, while other supplies get diverted to Europe and the board reshuffles.

"I can quite understand the (Indian) government worrying about not having enough refined product domestically and wanting to incentivise domestic producers to ensure they supply the market, and it makes perfect sense to me. There are these two forces at play here simultaneously and which way it goes I don't know," he added.

NO FURTHER UPTICK

- India's diesel exports to Europe have almost tripled on an annual basis to around 160,000 barrels a day in March
- However, the rally is likely to lose momentum in FY24 and could plateau or even decline from current levels in FY24
- Analysts said that global trade dynamics is evolving, allowing Russian refined products into other markets such as South America
- On the other hand, diesel supplies from the Middle East and India are being routed to Europe

क्रूड के घरेलू उत्पादन पर फिर देना होगा अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर

नई दिल्ली। सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। हालांकि, डीजल निर्यात पर शुल्क को 50 पैसे प्रति लीटर से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है। विमान ईंधन पर निर्यात शुल्क शून्य पर ही रहेगा।

अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। इसके तहत ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियों के उत्पादित क्रूड पर 6,400 रुपये प्रति टन शुल्क लगेगा। इससे 2023-24 में सरकार को 15,000 करोड़ मिल सकते हैं। एजेंसी

NAVODYA TIMES, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 10, Size:(21.87)cms X (30.94)cms.

पेट्रोलियम क्रूड पर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन बढ़ा टैक्स

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल (एजेंसी): सरकार ने घरेलू कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन पर विंडफॉल टैक्स को संशोधित कर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन कर दिया है क्योंकि इसका उद्देश्य पैट्रोलियम क्षेत्र में कर संरचना को युक्तिसंगत बनाना और साथ ही उद्योग में निवेश को बढ़ावा देना है।

विंडफॉल टैक्स एक तरह का सरचार्ज है जो उन कारोबार और सैक्टर्स पर लगाया जाता है जो इकोनॉमिक एक्सपैंशन के कारण एवरेज से ज्यादा प्रोफिट कमाते हैं।सरकार ने क्रूड पैट्रोलियम पर स्पैशल एक्सट्रा एक्साइज ड्यूटी यानी एस.ए.ई.डी. को शून्य से बढ़ाकर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन कर दिया। पैट्रोलियम और एविएशन टर्बाइन फ्यूल (ए.टी.एफ.) पर एस.ए.ई.डी. में कोई बदलाव नहीं किया गया है और यह शून्य रहेगा। यह ड्यूटी 19 अप्रैल यानी आज से प्रभावी होगी। हर पखवाड़े टैक्स दरों की समीक्षा की जाती है। डीजल पर निर्यात शुल्क हटा दिया जाएगा, जिसके बाद डीजल पर एस.ए.ई.डी. 0.50 रुपए प्रति लीटर से घटकर शून्य हो जाएगा। पिछले संशोधन में डीजल के निर्यात पर टैक्स को 1 रुपए से घटाकर 0.50 रुपए कर दिया गया था।

कंपनियों पर क्या होगा असर

कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन पर विंडफॉल टैक्स में संशोधन से सरकार को अतिरिक्त रैवेन्यू जैनरेट होने की उम्मीद है, लेकिन इसका असर उन तेल कंपनियों पर पड़ेगा जिन्हें अधिक टैक्स देना होगा। डीजल पर निर्यात शुल्क हटाने से मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सैक्टर सकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित होगा क्योंकि यह बिजली उत्पादन के साथ-साथ परिवहन के लिए डीजल पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर करता है। आपको बता दें कि विंडफॉल टैक्स की शुरूआत पिछले साल की गई थी।

आम जनता पर होगा असर

विंडफॉल टैक्स का आम लोगों पर कोई असर नहीं पड़ता है। यह असर उन कंपनियों पर पड़ता है तो देश ऑयल रिफाइन कर दूसरे देशों में एक्सपोर्ट कर रही हैं। देश की कई कंपनियां ऐसी हैं जो कच्चा तेल बाहर से इंपोर्ट करती हैं और उन्हें अपने देश में रिफाइन कर दूसरे देशों को ऊंचे दामों पर एक्सपोर्ट करती हैं।

HARI BHOOMI, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 10, Size:(21.87)cms X (30.94)cms.

ओएनजीसी के उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर 6400 रु. प्रति टन शुल्क लगेगा

देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर लगा अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर

एजेंसी ⏭ नई दिल्ली

सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। वहीं डीजल के निर्यात पर शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है।

मंगलवार यानी 18 अप्रैल को जारी आधिकारिक आदेश के अनुसार, ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपये प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा।

चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में शुल्क घटाया गया था

इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था।

उत्पादन में कटौती से तेल में आई तेजी

हालांकि, उसके बाद तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) और रूस जैसे उसके सहयोगी देशों के उत्पादन में कटौती की घोषणा के बाद कच्चे तेल के दाम में तेजी आई। आदेश के अनुसार, सरकार ने डीजल के निर्यात पर कर 50 पैसे प्रति लीटर से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया है।

एटीएफ पर शुल्क शून्य बना रहेगा

विमान ईंधन एटीएफ के निर्यात पर शुल्क शून्य बना रहेगा। इस बारे में इक्रा लि. के उपाध्यक्ष और सह-समूह प्रमुख (कॉरपोरेट रेटिंग) प्रशांत वशिष्ठ ने कहा, 'पिछले महीने कच्चे तेल के दाम में नरमी रही। इसलिए चार अप्रैल, 2023 की समीक्षा में विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था।'

- पहले कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था
- कच्चे तेल के दाम पहले घटकर 75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल आ गया था

सरकार को 15 हजार करोड़ प्राप्त होंगे

इक्रा का अनुमान है कि सरकार को इस उत्पाद शुल्क से 2023-24 में करीब 15,000 करोड़ रुपये प्राप्त होंगे। कीमतों के आधार पर ईंधन पर कर दरों की हर पखवाड़े समीक्षा की जाती है।

तेल के दाम में तेजी आई

वशिष्ठ ने कहा, 'ओपेक और उसके सहयोगी देशों के कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 11.6 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कटौती की घोषणा के बाद इसके दाम में तेजी आई है।' इसको देखते हुए विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) को शून्य से बढ़ाकर 6,400 रुपये प्रति टन (10.6 डॉलर प्रति बैरल) किया गया है।

देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल (भाषा)।

सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। वहीं डीजल के निर्यात पर शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है। मंगलवार यानी 18 अप्रैल को जारी आधिकारिक आदेश के अनुसार, आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कारपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा।

इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डालर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था। हालांकि, उसके बाद तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) और रूस जैसे उसके सहयोगी देशों के उत्पादन में कटौती की घोषणा के बाद कच्चे तेल के दाम में तेजी आई।

आदेश के अनुसार, सरकार ने डीजल के निर्यात पर कर 50 पैसे प्रति लीटर से घटाकर शून्य

इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डालर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था।

कर दिया है। विमान ईंधन एटीएफ के निर्यात पर शुल्क शून्य बना रहेगा। इस बारे में इक्रा लि. के उपाध्यक्ष और सह-समूह प्रमुख (कारपोरेट रेटिंग) प्रशांत वशिष्ठ ने कहा कि पिछले महीने कच्चे तेल के दाम में नरमी रही। इसलिए चार अप्रैल, 2023 की समीक्षा में विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। उन्होंने कहा कि ओपेक और उसके सहयोगी देशों के कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 11.6 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कटौती की घोषणा के बाद इसके दाम में तेजी आई है।

इसको देखते हुए विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) को शून्य से बढ़ाकर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन (10.6 डालर प्रति बैरल) किया गया है।

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 13, Size:(9.84)cms X (18.81)cms.

देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से लगा अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर

■ डीजल निर्यात पर शुल्क घटाकर शून्य किया गया

■ डीजल निर्यात पर शुल्क घटाकर शून्य किया गया

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)।

सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। वहीं डीजल के निर्यात पर शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है।

मंगलवार यानी 18 अप्रैल को जारी आधिकारिक आदेश के अनुसार, आयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कारपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा। इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डालर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था। हालांकि, उसके बाद तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) और रूस जैसे उसके सहयोगी देशों के उत्पादन में कटौती की घोषणा के बाद कच्चे तेल के दाम में तेजी आई।

आदेश के अनुसार, सरकार ने डीजल के निर्यात पर कर 50 पैसे प्रति लीटर से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया है। विमान ईंधन एटीएफ के निर्यात पर शुल्क शून्य बना रहेगा। इस बारे में इक्रा लि. के उपाध्यक्ष और सह-समूह प्रमुख (कारपोरेट रेटिंग) प्रशांत वशिष्ठ ने कहा, 'पिछले महीने कच्चे तेल के दाम में नरमी रही। इसलिए चार अप्रैल, 2023 की समीक्षा में विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था।' उन्होंने कहा, 'ओपेक और उसके सहयोगी देशों के कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 11.6 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कटौती की घोषणा के बाद इसके दाम में तेजी आई है।' इसको देखते हुए विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) को शून्य से बढ़ाकर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन (10.6 डालर प्रति बैरल) किया गया है।

इक्रा का अनुमान है कि सरकार को इस उत्पाद शुल्क से 2023-24 में करीब 15,000 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। कीमतों के आधार पर ईंधन पर कर दरों की हर पखवाड़े समीक्षा की जाती है। सरकार ने एक जुलाई, 2022 से कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के निर्यात पर विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया था।

HINDUSTAN, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 11, Size:(2.88)cms X (6.52)cms.

अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर फिर से लगाया गया

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। वहीं डीजल के निर्यात पर शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है।

आदेश के अनुसार, ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपये प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा।

इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था।

VIRAT VAIBHAV, Delhi, 20.4.2023
Page No. 15, Size:(25.81)cms X (11.60)cms.

डीजल निर्यात फिलहाल शुल्कमुक्त

देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर लगा अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

सरकार ने देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर फिर से अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर लगा दिया है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में ईंधन के दाम में तेजी के साथ यह कदम उठाया गया है। वहीं डीजल के निर्यात पर शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया है। आधिकारिक आदेश के अनुसार, ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) जैसी कंपनियों द्वारा उत्पादित कच्चे तेल पर अब 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन का शुल्क लगेगा। इससे पहले, चार अप्रैल की समीक्षा में देश में उत्पादित कच्चे तेल

पर अप्रत्याशित लाभ कर को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। इसका कारण वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल के दाम घटकर 75 डॉलर प्रति बैरल से नीचे आना था। हालांकि, उसके बाद तेल निर्यातक देशों के संगठन (ओपेक) और रूस जैसे उसके सहयोगी देशों के उत्पादन में कटौती की घोषणा के बाद कच्चे तेल के दाम में तेजी आई। आदेश के अनुसार, सरकार ने डीजल के निर्यात पर कर 50 पैसे प्रति लीटर से घटाकर शून्य कर दिया है। विमान ईंधन एटीएफ के निर्यात पर शुल्क शून्य बना रहेगा। इस बारे में इक्रा लि. के उपाध्यक्ष और सह-समूह प्रमुख (कॉरपोरेट रेटिंग) प्रशांत वशिष्ठ ने कहा, पिछले महीने कच्चे तेल के दाम में नरमी रही। इसलिए चार अप्रैल, 2023 की समीक्षा में विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क को घटाकर शून्य कर दिया गया था। उन्होंने कहा, ओपेक और उसके सहयोगी देशों के कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में 11.6 लाख बैरल प्रतिदिन की कटौती की घोषणा के बाद इसके दाम में तेजी आई है। उन्होंने बताया कि इसको देखते हुए विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क (एसएईडी) को शून्य से बढ़ाकर 6,400 रुपए प्रति टन (10.6 डॉलर प्रति बैरल) किया गया है। इक्रा का अनुमान है कि सरकार को इस उत्पाद शुल्क से 2023-24 में करीब 15,000 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होंगे। उन्होंने बताया कि कीमतों के आधार पर ईंधन पर कर दरों की हर पखवाड़े समीक्षा की जाती है। सरकार ने एक जुलाई, 2022 से कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के निर्यात पर विशेष अतिरिक्त उत्पाद शुल्क लगाया था। इससे बीते वित्त वर्ष में लगभग 40,000 करोड़ रुपए प्राप्त होने का अनुमान है।