

Modi, Putin reignite ties



Russian President Vladimir Putin inspecting the Guard of Honour at the Rashtrapati Bhavan

PTI

ASHOKE RAJ ■ New Delhi

Russian President Vladimir Putin wrapped up a full day of engagements in New Delhi with a State banquet at the Rashtrapati Bhawan—the same venue where he began his morning with a ceremonial Guard of Honour. The high-profile visit, one of Putin's most prominent diplomatic outings since Russia's isolation following the 2022 Ukraine war, drew global attention as India extended an elaborate welcome.

Throughout the day, Putin held extensive talks with

Prime Minister Narendra Modi, attended a business forum and announced the launch of *Russia Today* in India, the Kremlin-funded and controlled broadcast network. The red-carpet treatment was widely seen as New Delhi signalling its independent foreign-policy stance to western Governments.

During the bilateral discussions, Putin reaffirmed Russia's readiness to supply India with an "uninterrupted" flow of fuel, emphasising that Moscow's energy commitments to India remain "unaffected" by global political

dynamics. Putin highlighted that despite sanctions, both the US and the European Union continue importing billions of dollars' worth of Russian energy, including liquefied natural gas and enriched uranium—a point he used to underscore what he called Western "double standards."

Reiterating Moscow's stance, Putin stressed that Russia's energy cooperation with India had not been disrupted by geopolitical tensions or the war in Ukraine. "Our energy cooperation with India remains unaffected by

present political shifts," he said, according to the Russian Foreign Ministry. He added that "trade in petroleum products and the refining of Russian oil for Indian consumers proceeds in a completely stable and predictable manner."

At the conclusion of the two-day visit, Prime Minister Modi described India-Russia relations as a "friendship" grounded in "mutual respect and deep trust," noting that the partnership had "stood the test of time" through multiple global crises. He compared the relationship to the "pole star," symbolising its enduring stability.

Both leaders unveiled a range of initiatives to deepen economic ties beyond traditional oil and defence cooperation. A joint statement issued by both Governments stressed that "in the current complex, tense, and uncertain geopolitical situation, Russian-Indian ties remain resilient to external pressure." Putin's visit—defined by symbolic gestures, strategic messaging, and significant economic announcements—reinforced the strength of the India-Russia partnership at a time of shifting global alignments.

ALLIANCE TO EXPLORE SECOND NUCLEAR POWER PLANT IN INDIA

India, Russia vow to deepen nuclear energy partnership

● Putin assures uninterrupted fuel supply to India

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, December 5

INDIA AND RUSSIA on Friday reaffirmed their cooperation in the energy sector, with a strong emphasis on civil nuclear energy, critical minerals, and clean energy partnerships.

In the nuclear energy domain, the two countries confirmed their intention to broaden cooperation on life-cycle support for operating the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP) and on non-power applications. They also agreed on an expanded agenda of engagement in the peaceful use of atomic energy and related high technologies.

In a joint statement, both sides recognised the importance of continuing discussions on the second site in India for a nuclear power plant (NPP), with India committed to finalising the formal allotment of the site in accordance with earlier signed agreements.

"The sides agreed to accelerate technical and commercial discussions on the VVER of the Russian design, research and joint development of nuclear plants, localisation and joint manufacturing of nuclear equipment and fuel assemblies for Russian designed large capacity NPPs subject to terms



Prime Minister Narendra Modi with Russian President Vladimir Putin during a state reception, in New Delhi, on Friday. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman was also present

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and conditions as mutually agreeable," the statement said.

"There was a considerable amount of discussion on nuclear related issues between the two leaders. Kudankulam 1 and 2 are already connected to the national grid generating electricity. The work is currently underway on units 3 to 6. Where in fact a number of critical shipments with regard to units 3 and 4 are underway. The work to conclude agreements for similar things with respect to units 5 and 6 is already also proceeding in parallel," said Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri.

"When it comes to the second site, this is an issue that has been under discussion between the two countries for

sometime now. As you are aware, selecting a site for a nuclear power plant is an elaborate and complicated exercise. It has to take into account various factors. These are all under consideration of authorities concerned," Misri said.

The partnership will also extend to small modular reactors, floating nuclear plants, and potential non-energy applications of nuclear technology, including in medicine and agriculture.

During the 23rd India-Russia Summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that energy security has long been a "strong and important pillar" of the India-Russia partnership. He also stressed that cooperation in critical

minerals is essential for creating a secure and diversified global supply chain. "This will give solid support to our partnership in clean energy, high-tech manufacturing and new-age industries," he added.

Both sides reviewed their wide-ranging cooperation in the energy sector — described as pillar of the Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership. They noted ongoing and prospective collaborations between Indian and Russian firms in areas such as oil and oil products, refining and petrochemical technologies, oilfield services, upstream technologies, LNG and LPG infrastructure, underground coal gasification (UCG), and nuclear projects.

Sanctions on Russia, refinery outages lift diesel margins to 12 month high

PRICE SURGE. The Atlantic Basin saw most impact, contributing to higher prices at the ARA shipping hub

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

Global refinery margins for diesel surged to their highest levels in the last 12 months, ending November 2025, aided by the latest EU sanctions on Russia targeting countries such as India and Türkiye, which process cheap crude oil into diesel that is sold across Asia and Europe.

Besides this, the US Energy Information Administration (EIA) said that Ukraine's attacks on Russia's refinery and petroleum export facilities and an ongoing outage at Kuwait's Al Zour refinery since late October has further tightened available refined products supplies.

Crack spreads for diesel fuel increased sharply from mid-October to mid-Novem-



DEMAND PRESSURE. Sustained international demand amid constraints in supply has burdened refiners that remain operational

ber, with spreads in New York Harbor, the US Gulf Coast, and the Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp (ARA) shipping hub all rising above \$1 per gallon for the first time in over a year, it said.

"The latest sanctions aim to diminish the value of Russia's crude oil by targeting refineries in Türkiye and India, which have been processing discounted crude oil from Russia and exporting refined

products, including diesel, to the EU," US EIA emphasised.

REFINERY MARGINS

Global refinery margins for diesel have widened since late October, following refinery outages in Russia and West Asia and new sanctions on Russia's crude oil, leading to limited refinery production and a decreased global diesel supply, US EIA said.

The impact was most pro-

nounced in the Atlantic Basin, contributing to higher prices at the ARA shipping hub, a key benchmark for European prices, as well as at New York Harbor and the US Gulf Coast. The higher global prices also affected prices in the US as refiners there can sell into both domestic and international markets.

In October 2025, the EU tightened restrictions on the major Russian oil companies Rosneft, Lukoil, and Gazprom Neft.

That tightening followed EU sanctions against Russia implemented in July that included an import ban on refined products derived from Russia's crude oil.

Meanwhile, Ukraine's attacks on Russia's refinery and petroleum export facilities have curbed Russia's product exports of the fuels. Reduced exports directly affect countries that have con-

tinued to import fuels from Russia. "In the absence of discounted Russian volumes, these markets must instead bid for available volumes from other sources, further contributing to rising diesel prices," the US government agency said.

The outage at Al Zour comes amid a relatively strong refinery maintenance season in the Middle East, as several other refineries in the region temporarily reduce their processing rates. In addition, the progress of refinery maintenance at the large Dangote refinery in Nigeria has received mixed reports, putting additional pressure on the Atlantic Basin market, it added.

Sustained international demand amid constraints on international supply have contributed to increased demand for products from those refiners that remain operational.



‘Developing nations need to leapfrog fossil fuels era’

Three years. That's how long before the world crosses the 1.5°C threshold, with only 130 gigatons of carbon dioxide space remaining. Yet at COP30 in Brazil last month, wealthy nations — responsible for four-fifths of historical emissions — resisted discussing their financial obligations while 1,600 fossil fuel lobbyists ensured the final agreement never mentioned the words “fossil fuel”.

This failure reflects the persistent problem of climate action, and a deeper crisis of climate justice, according to University of Amsterdam professor Joyeeta Gupta, who has tracked climate negotiations for three decades.

Speaking in an online session at the 23rd Hindustan Times Leadership Summit, Gupta rued that there is not enough attention to the rapidly shrinking emission headroom. “That's one of the big problems — we are not taking this storyline that there is very little CO2 emission space left seriously”.

Instead, nations are retreating into a “hegemonic response”: hoarding resources, refusing responsibility, and delaying action through “problematic narratives” like net zero and managed overshoot, she added in the session with Binayak Dasgupta.

The University of Amsterdam professor, who co-chaired the Earth Commission and was a lead author of the 2007 IPCC report that won the Nobel Peace Prize, offered a stark assessment of the UN Climate Conference in Belém. While the gathering acknowledged for the first time that overshooting 1.5°C is likely, the solutions being relied upon are fundamentally flawed, she argued.

According to Gupta, the current paralysis on climate action stems from how nations are reacting to the vanishing carbon budget. She identified two prevailing responses, both failing.

The first is the “hegemonic response”, exemplified by resource hoarding during the Covid-19 pandemic — when wealthy nations pre-purchased enough vaccine doses to immunise their populations three times over — and Europe's reopening of coal plants after Russia's invasion of Ukraine triggered an energy crisis.

The second problem lies in the neoliberal capitalist approach, which attempts to solve the crisis through market mechanisms and carbon pricing. Gupta argued this is fundamentally



PROF. JOYEETA GUPTA

DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR OF ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE

GLOBAL SOUTH, UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM AND IHE INSTITUTE FOR WATER EDUCATION

University of Amsterdam professor Joyeeta Gupta speaks during the 23rd edition of the Hindustan Times Leadership Summit.

HT PHOTO

unsuited for a collective crisis. “The climate change problem is not a problem of individuals. It's a collective problem,” she said. “Current neoliberal capitalist systems are just not going to solve the problem, and neither is retreat into ‘my country first’ narratives.”

Gupta expressed little hope that elected governments would drive change. Instead, she pinned her hopes on social movements and the judiciary, which she believes can “balance the power of politics” by bringing science back into the discussion.

With the carbon budget nearly exhausted, the traditional path to development — using fossil fuels to grow an economy — is now a dead end. Gupta acknowledged the moral logic of the Global South's position but warned of its consequences. “If the Global South makes the argument that we will use our fair share when the Global North did not leave its fair share — now that's a very logical argument and I hear this very often. But if they use that, everybody loses,” she said.

Instead, she proposed that developing nations must “leapfrog” the fossil fuel era entirely. “Technologically they have to leapfrog. They have to leave the fossil fuel underground and see if we can use the sun to get to a much better renewable energy system. And they have to move forward in terms of institutions. They

have to leapfrog institutionally,” Gupta said.

She also cautioned that the stakes for India are existential. At 1.5°C and beyond, the country faces devastating heat, glacier melting, saltwater intrusion, and extreme weather events. “It's not a joke. It's going to be very, very expensive for countries of the Global South,” she said.

A major obstacle remains finance. Gupta noted that Official Development Assistance (ODA) from rich nations dropped by 9% last year and could decline by 13-15% this year, with wealthy countries increasingly pushing for private sector loans rather than direct grants. She warned that high-interest private loans could trap the Global South in deeper debt. To counter this, Gupta advocated for “debt-for-climate swaps” — financial agreements where a portion of a developing nation's foreign debt is forgiven in exchange for domestic investments in climate adaptation and environmental conservation.

Gupta also proposed aggressive new revenue streams, including “tax justice” measures to recover an estimated \$500 billion lost annually to tax evasion and avoidance, and seeking compensation directly from oil, gas, and coal companies. She noted there are currently around 160 court cases against fossil fuel companies worldwide, though none have yet resulted in compensation.



India, Russia vow \$100 bn trade by 2030, say won't halt crude biz

To focus on labour mobility, tourism, medical education, civilian N-power

AJAY BANERJEE
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 5

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Russian President Vladimir Putin, on a two-day visit to New Delhi, today announced the widening of economic ties and hinted that crude oil trade would continue despite pressure from US President Donald Trump. The two sides added multiple dimensions to their long-standing partnership and set a target of \$100 billion bilateral trade by 2030, up from the present \$68 billion.

New Delhi and Moscow inked agreements on labour mobility, announced a new e-visa for tourism and expanded medical education. They also okayed projects for fertilisers and pharmaceuticals to diversify ties beyond the traditional linkages of military equipment and energy.

The decisions were announced after PM Modi and Putin concluded their annual leaders' summit, which generated global attention. It was

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Prime Minister Narendra Modi shakes hands with Russian President Vladimir Putin as they arrive to participate in the 23rd India-Russia annual summit at Hyderabad House in New Delhi on Friday. ANI

'TIME-TESTED FRIENDSHIP'

“India-Russia friendship is built on trust, will stay steadfast like pole star.” **Narendra Modi, PM**

“We want multi-faceted ties with India in various fields. But relations shouldn't be limited to trade alone.” **Vladimir Putin, RUSSIA PRESIDENT**

THAROOR INVITED, NOT RAHUL, KHARGE

The absence of an invitation to Mallikarjun Kharge and Rahul Gandhi for the presidential banquet in Vladimir Putin's honour had the Congress questioning the BJP for “throwing time-tested conventions” to the wind. The snub to the leaders of the Opposition in the RS and the LS was accentuated by the invitation to Congress MP Shashi Tharoor.

US strategy seeks improved ties with India amid tariff friction

AJAY BANERJEE
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

NEW DELHI, DECEMBER 5

Amid strained India-US ties over trade disputes and punitive tariffs, a new National Security Strategy released by the White House today emphasised the need to “improve commercial and other relations with New Delhi”.

It also underlined the strategic role of India and Japan in the US calculus for maintaining equilibrium vis-à-vis China in the disputed waters of the South China Sea.

The strategy document, uploaded on the White House website, carries the stamp and seal of US President Donald Trump, who in August imposed a 50 per cent tariff on India, including a 25 per cent punitive duty linked to its purchase of Russian crude oil.

The report states: “We must continue to improve commercial (and other) relations with India to encourage New Delhi

White House flags New Delhi's role in Indo-Pacific security

to contribute to Indo-Pacific security, including through continued quadrilateral cooperation with Australia, Japan and the US.” All four countries are members of the Quad.

The report terms the South China Sea a “security challenge” and warns that any competitor could seek to control it. Without naming China, it says “a potentially hostile power (can) impose a toll system over one of the world's most vital lanes of commerce or — worse — close and reopen it at will”.

The strategy calls for “strong measures”, backed by deterrence, to ensure those sea lanes remain open, free of “tolls”, and not subject to unilateral closure by any single country.

“This will require not just further investment in our military

— especially naval — capabilities, but also strong cooperation with every nation that stands to suffer, from India to Japan and beyond, if this problem is not addressed,” it notes.

China is locked in maritime territorial disputes with five other countries, has made expansive claims over the waters of its neighbours and seeks to impose restrictions on commercial shipping.

Further, the report advises the US to work with its treaty allies and partners — who together add another \$35 trillion in economic power to the US' own \$30-trillion economy. It also takes an unnamed swipe at China, saying such cooperation can “counteract predatory economic practices and ensure that allied economies do not become subordinate to any competing power”.

The strategy also points to China's recycling of \$1.3 trillion of its trade surpluses into loans for partner countries.

India, Russia seek to clear energy investment hurdles

The Modi-Putin summit talks were held amid US pressure on India to cut Russian oil imports

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India and Russia on Friday discussed strengthening energy cooperation, with both nations agreeing to resolve the challenges faced by their investors in the oil and gas sector.

At the 2025 annual summit in New Delhi, the two sides also discussed expanding ties in other areas of energy, including oil, petrochemicals, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) and related infrastructure, according to a joint statement issued after the meeting between prime minister Narendra Modi and visiting Russian president Vladimir Putin.

The talks assume significance, as India's state-run ONGC Videsh (OVL) has been raising concerns about not receiving equity oil for its 20% stake in Russian oil company Rosneft's Sakhalin-1 project. *Mint* earlier reported that the Russian Federation and Rosneft have stuck to their stand on paying dividends in lieu of OVL's stake in the Sakhalin-1 oil and gas field, even as India wants equity oil as agreed earlier.

Indian energy companies have also been struggling to repatriate dividends from their Russian oil and gas assets, with large sums still stuck in Russia.

The talks between Modi and Putin come at a time when the US has been pressuring India to cut Russian oil imports and imposed sanctions on major suppliers Rosneft and Lukoil with effect from 21 November.

Both sides discussed and commended their wide-ranging cooperation in the energy sector as a significant pillar of the 'special and privileged strategic partnership', the joint statement added.



PM Narendra Modi greets Russian President Vladimir Putin at the India-Russia Business Forum, in New Delhi on Friday.

"They also noted the importance of expeditious resolution of issues related to investment projects in this area, and agreed to resolve the various concerns being faced by their investors in the energy sector," the statement said.

Apart from a 20% stake in Sakhalin-1, OVL also holds a 26% stake in CSJC Vankorneft, which is the owner of Vankor Field and North Vankor licence, where an Indian consortium comprising state-run

Indian Oil Corp. Ltd., Oil India Ltd. and Bharat PetroResources Ltd. also hold 23.9% stake. RN Vankor, an affiliate of Rosneft which holds 50.1% stake, is its operator. In addition, a consortium of Indian Oil Corp., Oil India and Bharat PetroResources have a 29.9% stake in

LLC Taas-Yuryakh. OVL also acquired Imperial Energy Corp. Plc. that has IO exploration and production (E&P) licence blocks in the Tomsk region of western Siberia.

During Putin's two-day India visit that ended Friday, his first in four years, both sides sought to deepen cooperation across trade, energy technology, connectivity, and defence among other sectors.

Russian-state owned energy major Rosneft has around 49% stake in Nayara Energy, which operates a refinery in Vadinar, Gujarat. In 2019, Rosneft became the first Russian state-owned energy giant to invest in India's energy space, when it acquired a 49.13% stake in Essar Oil India from Essar Energy Holdings Ltd and its affiliates, and in 2018 rebranded it as Nayara Energy.

The refinery has been impacted by sanctions by the European Union.

According to the joint statement, both sides noted the current and potential cooperation between Indian and Russian companies in fields such as oil and oil products, oil refining and petrochemical technologies, oilfield services, upstream technologies and related infrastructure, LNG and LPG-related infrastructure, various existing projects in their countries, underground coal gasification technology, and nuclear projects.

Energy partnership between the two countries has increased in recent years. Russia has been the top supplier of oil to India since fiscal year 2023, as it offered deep discounts amid western sanctions following its invasion of Ukraine in February 2022.

26%

The stake ONGC Videsh holds in CSJC Vankorneft

49%

The stake Rosneft owns in Nayara Energy



Petronet LNG

● ONGC and Petronet LNG have signed a 15-year binding term sheet for ethane unloading, storage and handling services, set to begin between Oct–Dec 2028. PLL is building a 1,70,000 m³ ethane storage facility and a versatile third jetty at Dahej capable of handling ethane, propane and LNG.

इंडो-रूस बिजनेस फोरम में पीएम मोदी और राष्ट्रपति पुतिन ने आर्थिक साझेदारी को नई दिशा देने पर दिया जोर

भरोसा ही भारत-रूस संबंधों की सबसे बड़ी ताकत

एजेंसी। नई दिल्ली

प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने शुक्रवार को भरोसा जताया कि भारत और रूस के बीच 100 अरब डॉलर के द्विपक्षीय व्यापार लक्ष्य 2030 से पहले ही हासिल कर लिया जाएगा। रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन के साथ भारत-रूस व्यापार मंच को संबोधित करते हुए मोदी ने रूसी कंपनियों को न्योता देते हुए कहा, आइए और भारत में बनाइए... भारत के साथ साझेदारी को निर्यात। प्रधानमंत्री ने यह विलया कि पिछले साल राष्ट्रपति पुतिन और उन्होंने 2030 तक 100 अरब डॉलर के आपसी

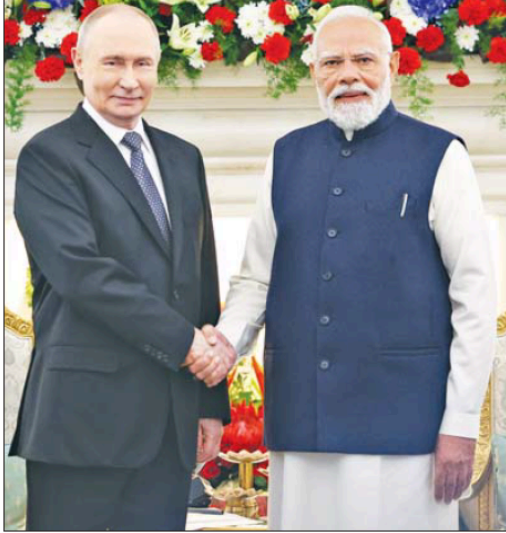
भारत-रूस 2030 से पहले 100 अरब डॉलर का हासिल कर लेगे व्यापार लक्ष्य : मोदी

मोदी ने रूसी कंपनियों को दिया न्योता आइए और भारत के साथ साझेदारी कीजिए

व्यापार का लक्ष्य तय किया था। उन्होंने कहा, राष्ट्रपति पुतिन के साथ आने बातचीत के बाद तथा हमारी साझेदारी में नबरादस्त संभावनाओं को देखते हुए मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि हम यह लक्ष्य तय समय से काफी पहले हासिल कर लेंगे। हम इस लक्ष्य को और तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

मोदी ने कहा कि कारोबार के लिए सरल और भरोसेमंद व्यवस्था बनाई जा रही है तथा भारत और वृत्तिवादी आर्थिक संघ के बीच मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफटीए) पर चर्चा शुरू हो चुकी है। उन्होंने कहा कि चाहे कारोबार हो या कूटनीति, किसी भी साझेदारी को जीव आपसी विश्वास होती है। उन्होंने कहा, भारत-रूस संबंधों को सबसे बड़ी ताकत यही विश्वास है। यही विश्वास हमारी साझा कोशिशों को दिशा देता है और यति भी प्रदान करता है।

यही वह बिंदु है, जो नई ख्वाहिशों और सपनों को उद्गार के लिए प्रेरणा देता है। मोदी ने बताया कि भारत सस्ते और कुशल इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों, वैपटिया वाहनों तथा सीएनजी परिवहन समग्रानों में अग्रणी है, जबकि रूस उन्नत सामग्रियों का बड़ा उत्पादक है। ईंधन विनिर्माण, ऑटोमोटिव कलपुनो और गतिशीलता तकनीकों में साझेदारी करके दोनों देश न सिर्फ अपनी क्षमताओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं, बल्कि 'वैश्विक दक्षिण' के विकास में भी योगदान दे सकते हैं। राष्ट्रपति पुतिन ने कहा कि रूस विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में भारत के साथ बहुआयामी संबंधों को और मजबूत करने के पक्ष में है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि रूसी कंपनियां भारत से विभिन्न तरह के सामान और सेवाओं को खरीद बढ़ाने को तैयार हैं।



भारत-रूस के बीच अहम समझौते

- ऊर्जा सहयोग : रूस ने भरोसा दिलाया कि वह भारत की बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए लगातार और बिना रुकावट ईंधन की सप्लाई करता रहेगा।
- उद्योगिक साझेदारी : भारतीय कंपनियों ने रूस की घुसलकैम के साथ एक वृत्तिवा प्लांट रूस में ही स्थापित करने का समझौता किया।
- फूड सप्लाय : भारत की एफएसएसएआई और रूस की उपभोक्ता सुरक्षा एजेंसी के बीच खाद्य सुरक्षा नियमों

को मजबूत करने के लिए औपचारिक समझौते हुए।

- स्वास्थ्य सेवा सहयोग : मैडिकल रिसर्च और हेल्थ सर्विस में सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए कई समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
- समुद्री लाजिस्टिक्स : बंदरगाह और शिपिंग ऑपरेशन में भारत-रूस के सहयोग को बढ़ाने के लिए एक समझौता ज्ञापन पर हस्ताक्षर हुए।
- माइग्रेशन और मॉबिलिटी : दोनों देशों ने लोगों की आवाजाही को आसान बनाने और माइग्रेशन प्रक्रियाओं को सरल करने के लिए समझौते किए।

रूस-यूक्रेन संकट पर पुतिन से बोले प्रधानमंत्री मोदी

तटस्थ नहीं बल्कि शांति के पक्ष में है भारत

नई दिल्ली। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने यूक्रेन युद्ध को खत्म करने के नवीनतम प्रयासों का शुक्रवार को पुतिन को खबर दिया कि भारत इस संघर्ष का सौहार्दपूर्ण समाधान निकालने के लिए सभी शांति प्रयासों में कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर खड़ा रहेगा। यूक्रेन मुद्दा दोनों नेताओं के वार्षिक शिखर वार्ता में केन्द्रीय रूप से उभरा है। इस शिखर वार्ता का उद्देश्य लगभग आठ दशक से जारी द्विपक्षीय साझेदारी को और मजबूत बनाना है, जो जटिल भू-राजनीतिक माहौल और तनावों के बावजूद स्थिर बनी रही

है। मोदी ने शिखर वार्ता के दौरान अपने संबोधन की शुरुआत में कहा कि भारत यूक्रेन संघर्ष को लेकर तटस्थ नहीं है, बल्कि इसे खत्म करने के लिए शांति का पक्षधर है। मोदी ने कहा, यूक्रेन संघर्ष के शुरू होने के बाद से हम चर्चा करते रहे हैं। एक करीबी मित्र के रूप में, आप हमें स्थिति के बारे में नियमित रूप से सूचित करते आए हैं। मुझे लगता है कि विश्वास एक बड़ी ताकत है। उन्होंने कहा, हम सभी को शांति का मार्ग तलाशना चाहिए। मैं नवीनतम प्रयासों से अवगत हूँ और मुझे विश्वास है कि दुनिया शांति की ओर रुख करेगी।

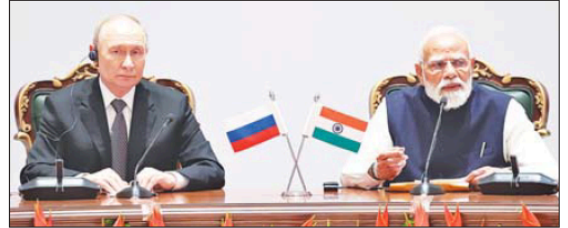
मोदी ने युद्ध खत्म करने के प्रयासों का समर्थन किया

समझौते पर जल्द हस्ताक्षर के पक्ष में पुतिन

नई दिल्ली। रूस के राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन ने शुक्रवार को कहा कि भारत एवं यूरेशियाई आर्थिक संघ (ईएईयू) के बीच तरजीही व्यापार समझौते पर जल्दी हस्ताक्षर होने से वस्तुओं, सेवाओं और पूंजी के प्रवाह में बाधाएं कम करने में मदद मिलेगी। भारत और ईएईयू ने पिछले सप्ताह इस मुक्त व्यापार समझौते (एफटीए) पर पहले दौर की बातचीत की थी। ईएईयू के पांच सदस्य देशों- रूस, आर्मेनिया, बेलारूस, कजाकिस्तान एवं किर्गिस्तान के साथ भारत ने 20 अगस्त को समझौते के

लिए नियमों एवं शर्तों को अंतिम रूप दिया था। भारत की अधिकारिक यात्रा पर आए पुतिन ने यहां भारत-रूस व्यापार मंच को संबोधित करते हुए कहा कि उन्होंने और प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने वर्ष 2030 तक दोनों देशों के बीच 100 अरब डॉलर के व्यापार का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि इस लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए दोनों देशों के कारोबारी समुदायों की सक्रिय भागीदारी जरूरी है। फिलहाल दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार का आकार लगभग 70 अरब डॉलर है।

भारत-ईएईयू के बीच तरजीही व्यापार समझौते पर बोले पुतिन



जुगलबंदी • पीएम मोदी ने कहा- यूक्रेन युद्ध का शांतिपूर्ण हल हो, पुतिन भी राजी भारत-रूस दोस्ती का नया रोडमैप... 2030 तक ₹ 9 लाख करोड़ का ट्रेड

मुकेश कौशिक | नई दिल्ली

भारत और रूस की दोस्ती का नया अध्याय शुरू हुआ है। दोनों देशों ने 2030 तक के नए रोडमैप पर सहमति जताई। इसके तहत ट्रेड को 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक पहुंचाने का लक्ष्य रखा है। पीएम नरेंद्र मोदी ने भारत यात्रा पर आए रूसी राष्ट्रपति व्लादिमीर पुतिन के साथ द्विपक्षीय वार्ता में उम्मीद जताई कि 9 लाख करोड़ रुपये के ट्रेड का लक्ष्य समय से पहले ही पूरा कर लिया जाएगा। हैदराबाद हाउस में शुक्रवार को पीएम मोदी ने यूक्रेन युद्ध के शांतिपूर्ण हल के लिए कहा। इस पर पुतिन ने सहमति जताई। भारत न्यूट्रल नहीं, शांति के साथ है। पुतिन ने कहा, रूस अपनी आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ रहा है। रूस यूक्रेन युद्ध के शांतिपूर्ण हल के लिए हमेशा से तैयार है। बता दें कि अभी भारत-रूस के बीच ट्रेड लगभग पौने 6 लाख करोड़ है। दोनों देश अपनी-अपनी मुद्रा में ट्रेड ढांचे को विकसित करने पर सहमत हुए।

विदेश मंत्रालय के प्रवक्ता रणधीर जायसवाल ने बताया कि भारत और रूस में स्क्रिड लेबर मोबिलिटी पर भी करार हुआ है। इसके तहत भारत से स्क्रिड वर्कर अस्थायी तौर पर काम के लिए रूस जा सकेंगे। इससे पहले शुक्रवार सुबह राष्ट्रपति पुतिन ने राजघाट जाकर महात्मा गांधी को श्रद्धासुमन अर्पित किए। इसके बाद राष्ट्रपति भवन पहुंचे पुतिन का राष्ट्रपति द्रौपदी मुर्मू ने स्वागत किया। हैदराबाद हाउस में बैठक के बाद मोदी और पुतिन ने भारत-रूस के बिजनेस लीडर्स से मुलाकात की। राष्ट्रपति पुतिन रात रूस खाना हुए।



नई दिल्ली के हैदराबाद हाउस में पीएम मोदी-पुतिन।

मोदी ने कहा... रूसी सेना में काम कर रहे भारतीयों की वापसी हो

पीएम मोदी ने पुतिन के सामने रूसी सेना में काम कर रहे भारतीयों की वापसी का मुद्दा उठाया। पुतिन ने सकुशल वापसी का आश्वासन दिया।

- ग्लोबल टेरर के खिलाफ साझा मोर्चा खोलेंगे।
- पुतिन ने पहलगाम आतंकी हमले की कड़ी निंदा की।
- भारत ने रूसी नागरिकों व ग्रुप को 30 दिनों का निःशुल्क ई-टूरिस्ट वीसा देने की घोषणा की।
- मेडिकल शिक्षा और वैज्ञानिक शोध में सहयोग बढ़ाने पर सहमति जताई। मुंबई विश्वविद्यालय, मास्को स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटी और रूस के डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड की मैनेजमेंट कंपनी में करार हुआ।
- भारत और रूस के बीच शुक्रवार को कुल 10 एमओयू और 6 एग्रीमेंट पर भी हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं।

राष्ट्रपति भवन में डिनर; पुतिन को परोसी ऑल वेज थाली, बादाम का हलवा

राष्ट्रपति भवन में शुक्रवार को पुतिन के सम्मान में डिनर रखा गया। उन्हें ऑल वेज थाली परोसी गई। मेन कोर्स में जाफरानी पनीर रोल, पालक मेथी मटर साग, आचारी बैंगन, तंदूरी भरवां आलू, अरहर की दाल, केसर पुलाव और रोटियां थीं। मीठे में बादाम का हलवा, केसर पिस्ता कुल्फी और ताजे फल परोसे गए।



भास्कर इनसाइट

वादा... दो एस-400 मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम अगले साल तक

सूत्रों के अनुसार रूसी राष्ट्रपति पुतिन ने 2026 के अंत तक दो एस-400 मिसाइल डिफेंस सिस्टम देने का वादा किया है। सुदर्शन चक्र के लिए उपयोगी पेंटसिर रक्षा प्रणाली भी उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। पेंटसिर सिस्टम सुदर्शन चक्र को लो-फ्लाईंग ऑब्जेक्ट से बचा सकेगा। ये सुदर्शन चक्र का हिस्सा बनेगा। भारत को तीन एस-400 सिस्टम मिल चुके हैं।

- पांचवीं पीढ़ी के सुखोई 57 विमानों की पेशकश के बारे में भारतीय पक्ष ने स्पष्ट कर दिया कि लड़ाकू विमान खरीदने की एक तय प्रक्रिया का पालन करते हुए ही इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ा जा सकता है।

पुतिन ऑफर... रूस कच्चे तेल की नॉन स्टॉप सप्लाई करने को तैयार

रूसी राष्ट्रपति पुतिन ने फिर ऑफर दिया है कि रूस भारत को कच्चे तेल की नॉन स्टॉप सप्लाई करने को तैयार है। बता दें कि भारत द्वारा रूसी कच्चा तेल खरीदने पर अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ट्रम्प ने भारत पर 25% पेनल्टी टैरिफ (शुल्क) लगाया हुआ है।

- पुतिन ने चेन्नई-क्लाडीवोस्तोक के बीच ईस्टर्न मेरीटाइम कॉरिडोर बनाने पर सहमति जताई है।
- रूस की जेएससी उरलकैम और भारत की राष्ट्रीय उर्वरक लि. में खाद आपूर्ति को लेकर एमओयू।
- पुतिन ने कहा, भारत और रूसी नेतृत्व वाले यूरेशिया इकोनॉमिक फोरम में ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट होगा।
- प्रसार भारती और रूस की सरकारी मीडिया कंपनियों के बीच 5 अलग-अलग करार भी हुए।