ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 20, Size:(9.66)cms X (32.44)cms.

Doublespeak

Three years after Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine, the US and European Union still import billions of euros worth of Russian energy and commodities, ranging from liquefied natural gas to enriched uranium.

Here's the break-up:

Europe

Imports of goods from Russia in Q1 '25 stood at **€8.74 billion**, down from **€30.58 billion** four years ago. Since Jan '22, EU has imported **€297 billion** worth of Russian goods

Oil

In 2025, EU import of Russian oil reduced to **2.01%** from **28.74%** in 2021 or to **€1.48 billion** from **€14.06 billion**

Natural Gas

17% of Europe's gas still comes from Russia, via the TurkStream pipeline and LNG shipments, down from **48%** in Q1 '21

Russian LNG exports to Europe in Jan-June declined by **13%** on-yr to **7.9 million** tonnes

Iron and Steel

Down to **7.71%** in Q1 '25 from **18.28%** in Q1 '21

Fertilisers

In May, EU Parliament voted to impose prohibitive tariffs on fertilisers. But Russia, as of Q1 '25, remained the largest exporter to the bloc. Its share fell slightly from **28.15%** to **25.62%** in four years

US

US imports from Russia fell to **$2.50 billion** in Q1 '25 from **$14.14 billion** four years ago. Since January 2022, the US has imported **$24.51** billion worth of Russian goods

Fertilisers

In 2024, the US imported around **$1.27 billion** worth of fertilisers, up from **$1.14 billion** in 2021

Uranium & Plutonium

Worth **$624 million** in 2024, down from **$646 million** in 2021

Palladium

Russia exported **$878 million** worth of the chemical element in 2024, down from **$1.59 billion** in 2021

Source: Reuters

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 2, Size:(24.53)cms X (8.49)cms.

RUSSIAN ENERGY FIRM GAZPROM'S AVERAGE DAILY NATURAL GAS SUPPLIES TO EUROPE INCREASED 37% MONTH-ON-MONTH IN JULY

EU Buys More LNG from Russia, Less from US

Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury

New Delhi: The European Union's liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports from Russia have been increasing since the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in February 2022, even as EU sanctioned the Nayara Energy refinery in India last month owing to the 49.13% stake held in it by Russian oil firm Rosneft, saying profits from the refinery were fuelling Moscow's war.

EU's imports of Russian LNG increased 9% year-on-year since 2022, while imports from other sources including the US declined, according to a study by the Finland-based independent research organisation Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA).

EU paid $8.5 billion for Russian LNG in 2024, having struggled to attain sufficient non-Russian gas supply. EU's gas imports from Russia were 9.6% higher in 2024 compared to 2021, according to CREA, which tracks Russian energy exports among other fossil fuel exports globally. In 2024, EU's LNG imports from Russia reached a record 16.5 million tonnes, surpassing the previous record of 15.21 million tonnes in 2022, as per CREA data.

Since the beginning of the Russia-Ukraine war, EU member nations have paid more than 212 billion euros for importing Russian fossil fuels, according to the research organisation.

IMPORT INCREASES

Since Russia-Ukraine war, EU member nations have paid more than 212 billion euros for importing Russian fossil fuels

Russian energy firm Gazprom's average daily natural gas supplies to Europe increased 37% month-on-month in July, according to some reports. In 2024, EU had a bilateral goods trade of 67.5 billion euros with Russia. In addition, in the previous year, it had a services trade of an estimated 17.2 billion euros. This was significantly more than India's total trade with Russia that year or subsequently.

Europe-Russia trade includes not just energy but also fertilisers, mining products, chemicals, iron and steel and machinery and transport equipment, according to a statement by India's external affairs ministry.

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 19, Size:(15.15)cms X (19.26)cms.

Finland-based thinktank exposes US double standard

Sanjay Dutta & Sachin Parashar | TNN

New Delhi: European Union countries account for 23% of Russia's revenues from fossil fuel exports against India's 13% since the beginning of the Ukraine conflict, while G7+ tankers are currently transporting more than half of those barrels, data published by CREA (Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air) shows.

Indian govt sources here said this further spotlighted Western hypocrisy in targeting India for securing its energy interests, while ignoring similar action by other countries. European Union has been procuring not just energy but also fertilizers, chemicals, iron, steel and transport equipment from Russia.

"These figures only vindicate India's emphasis on ensuring for its citizens regular and affordable energy supplies," said a source on condition of anonymity.

Seen in the backdrop of the US on Wednesday doubling tariff on India to 50% for "fuelling the Russian war machine" by buying its oil and last month's EU sanction on Indian refining entity Nayara Energy, the Finland-based independent thinktank's latest report exposes what New Delhi describes as West's "double standard" in singling out India.

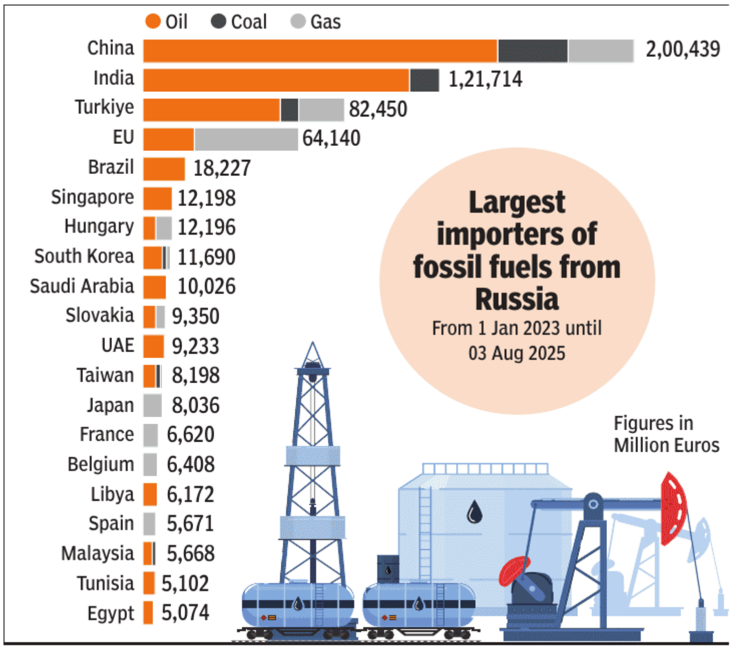
The report says Moscow has raked in EUR 923 billion (92,300 crore) so far from fossil fuel exports such as oil, natural gas, coal, refined fuels and intermediaries. Of this, EUR 212 billion (21,200 crore) came from EU countries compared with EUR 121 billion (12,100 crore) from India. China remained the top buyer of Russian energy with a tab of over EUR 200 billion (20,000 crore).

The report points out the growing role of G7 tankers in transporting Russian oil since the EU's June sanctions. This underlines the disconnect between western policy and practice pointed out by New Delhi. "Since Jan, the G7+ share in Russian oil transport has increased from 36% to 56%," it says. More than half of Russian seaborne oil exports were transported in G7+ tankers in June, reflecting a six percentage point increase over May.

Use of western tanker fleet means those shipments were compliant with the price cap and other terms of the sanctions. India argues it has helped prevent a flare-up in oil prices by buying Russian oil, accounting for about 9% of daily global supply. That is also the key consideration that led the US and the EU to opt for a price cap — rather than choking off the flow with sanctions — for curbing funding for Moscow's war efforts without spooking the oil markets.

Overall, however, the report does say that "Russian fossil fuel revenues in second quarter of 2025 dropped by 18% year-on-year — lowest in a quarter since the invasion of Ukraine. This occurred despite an 8% increase in volumes exported in Q2 compared to Q1 of 2025."

WHO BOUGHT HOW MUCH



MILLENNIUM POST, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 8, Size:(24.90)cms X (14.55)cms.

GIXI demonstrates resilience in the face of global volatility

GIXI climbs 3% in July amid global price softening

SIMONTINI BHATTACHARJEE

NEW DELHI: The Indian Gas Exchange's benchmark index, GIXI, for July 2025 reflected a blend of international market shifts and domestic gas trends. Pegged at Rs 1,023 ($11.9/MMBtu), the index fell 8% year-on-year but rose 3% month-on-month, signalling continued repricing amid easing global prices and subdued power sector demand.

Globally, Dutch TTF averaged $11.7/MMBtu—down 10% from June but 13% higher year-on-year. The West India Marker (WIM) closed at $13.1/MMBtu, while US Henry Hub was at $3.3/MMBtu, 10% lower month-on-month but up 48% from last July, highlighting persisting LNG market volatility.

Domestically, GIXI-West matched the all-India average at Rs 1,025 ($11.9/MMBtu). GIXI-East and GIXI-South were down 3% and 1% respectively due to varied tax and transmission costs. GIXI-Dahej stood at Rs 1,009 ($11.7/MMBtu), up 3% month-on-month but $1.7/MMBtu (15%) below the WIM-Ex Dahej benchmark.

IGX traded 4.15 million MMBtu (105 MMSCM) in July, up 2% year-on-year and 3% month-on-month, driven by domestic gas sales—47% free market and 53% HPHT gas at the government ceiling of Rs 867 ($10.04/MMBtu). Around 5 MMSCM of pricing-freedom gas was traded at Bokaro (CBM), KG Basin and Hazira-ONGC.

IGX completed a total of 116 trades during the month. The Dahej terminal was the most active delivery point for free market gas, followed by Gadimoga in ceiling price gas trades. Other major delivery points were Jaya, Mhaskal, KG Basin, Bokaro, Dabhol, Hazira, and Hazira-ONGC. Among the trades, Fortnightly proved to be the most popular with 43 trades, followed by Monthly (28), Day-Ahead (16), Intraday (11), and both Daily and Weekly contracts at 9 trades each.

Exchange-traded deliveries in July amounted to 6.3 million MMBtu, averaging approximately 5.1 MMSCMD, which registered a steady contribution to the country's gas market amid larger supply-demand adjustments.

On the membership side, Sanron Energy Private Limited became a proprietary member of IGX in July, increasing the number of registered entities to 51.

The exchange still has delivery-based trade across 21 strategic points, including six LNG terminals, twelve domestic gas field landfall points, and three interconnections of pipelines.

In 25% additional tariff penalty on India, Trump's warning to other importers of Russian oil

SUKALP SHARMA
NEW DELHI, AUGUST 6

THE EXECUTIVE order issued by US President Donald Trump to impose 25 percent additional tariffs on goods from India includes a warning of sorts for other countries importing oil from Russia—the risk of attracting 25 per cent additional tariffs from the US. A specific section of the executive order—section 5—states that senior Trump administration officials can recommend action against countries importing Russian oil "directly or indirectly", including the additional ad valorem import duty of 25 per cent. Apart from India, other key importers of Russian crude oil include China and Turkey.

"The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and any other senior official the Secretary of Commerce deems appropriate, shall determine whether any other country is directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil," Trump's executive order read. The order came shortly after US envoy Steve Witkoff held talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow over the Russia-Ukraine war, which Trump wants to end swiftly.

"If the Secretary of Commerce finds that a country is directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the United States Trade Representative, the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Assistant to the President and Senior Counselor for Trade and Manufacturing, shall recommend whether and to what extent I should take action as to that country, including whether I should impose an additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 percent on imports of articles of that country," it added.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

"The Secretary of Commerce, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and any other senior official the Secretary of Commerce deems appropriate, shall determine whether any other country is directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil," Trump's executive order read

As per the executive order, the term "Russian Federation oil" is defined as crude oil or petroleum products "extracted, refined, or exported" from the Russia, "regardless of the nationality of the entity involved in the production or sale of such crude oil or petroleum products". It defines indirect imports of Russian Federation oil as "purchasing Russian Federation oil through intermediaries or third countries where the origin of the oil can reasonably be traced to Russia, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury".

According to the Finland-based think-tank Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA), China, India, and Turkey are the major importers of Russian crude oil. Other importers of Russian crude included the European Union and Myanmar. As for Russian petroleum products, major importers include Turkey, China, Brazil, India, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Taiwan, Tunisia, Egypt, Malaysia, Ghana, South Korea, and Nigeria.

Over the past few weeks, Trump—frustrated with Putin over the continuation of the Russia-Ukraine war—had threatened imposing secondary tariffs or penalties on countries that have been importing large volumes of Russian energy. While these threats from Trump initially were made largely against both China and India, the top two importers of Russian crude oil, the past few days saw the US President singling out and targeting India specifically.

FULL REPORT ON
www.indianexpress.com

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 14, Size:(17.79)cms X (41.09)cms.

ET GRAPHICS

India Removing Barriers, Isn't Tariff King

US President Donald Trump has been ramping up his trade tirade against India, repeatedly accusing the country of being a 'tariff king'. In its latest move, the US has imposed an additional 25% duty on Indian goods, adding to a 25% levy from last week. However, data shows India has been continuously easing tariff & non-tariff barriers. In fact, India's targeted tariff cuts from Jan benefit the US the most. The following figures show how Trump's argument rings hollow

1) STEADY, SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN TARIFF RATES SINCE THE 1991 LIBERALISATION

● Average tariff (%) ● Weighted average tariff (%)

Year	Average tariff (%)	Weighted average tariff (%)
1990	80.9	56
1991	56	NA
1999	33	NA
2024	16	4.6

INDIA'S LOW TARIFFS BENEFIT US

US major beneficiary of India's targeted tariff reductions in Jan 2025

Retaliatory tariffs on US apples, walnuts, almonds withdrawn in 2023 post-WTO dispute resolution

Lower/nil duty on high-tech goods, solar equipment

US exports of aircraft, LNG enjoy low duty, aid over $5 bn in annual trade

NOT MOST PROTECTIONIST ECONOMY

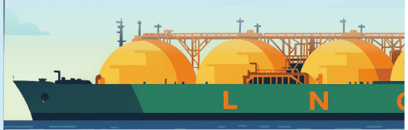
India allows duty-free imports under SEZs, EOUs, FTAs

Nil/low duty on key US exports - crude, coal, LNG, pharma, aircraft parts, machinery

Duties have steadily fallen in past 25 years

2) 45% OF US EXPORTS TO INDIA FACE TARIFFS BELOW 5% ON AVERAGE

Major US exports to India	Tariff (in %)	Share of total import from US (in %)
Crude oil and LNG	Crude Oil- ₹ 1.1/ tonne, LNG- 2.75	18.3
Industrial machinery	7.5	9.7
Coal	5.0	8.8
Some medical equipment	5-7.5	4.6
Aircraft & parts	2.5	3
Fertilisers	7.5-10	1



3) TARIFF ON KEY SECTORS IMPOSED BY INDIA AND OTHERS

India applies 0% on most IT hardware, chips, computers & parts

ELECTRONICS AND TECHNOLOGY (Average MFN rate, %)

	Electronic equipment	Computer machinery
India	10.9	8.3
Vietnam	8.5	Upto 35 and max 50
China	5.4 going up to 20	Up to 25 (with restrictions based on tech sensitivity)
Indonesia	6.3 going up to 20	Up to 30

DAIRY, AGRICULTURAL GOODS (Average MFN rate, %)

INDIA	EU	JAPAN	SOUTH KOREA
Around **33%** on meat, dairy, cereals, with many US agri exports at lower bands	**37.5** on dairy goods going up to **205%**, upto **261%** on fruits, veg	**61.3%** on dairy, going up to **298%**, up to **258%** on cereals, **160%** on meat, veg	**54%** on agri goods with **800%+** on veg, **300%+** on fruit

CHEMICALS AND PHARMACEUTICALS Tariff rate, %

INDIA	CHINA
0-10 (with many pharmaceuticals at 0 tariff)	5-15 (with extensive non-tariff barriers)

4) INDIA'S TARIFFS ALIGN WITH GLOBAL NORMS FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

Tariff rate (2023) %

India	15.98
Bangladesh	14.1
Brazil	11.2
Turkey	16.2
Argentina	13.4
South Korea	13.4

MFN average tariff

India	4.6
EU	5.0
Indonesia	5.7
Vietnam	5.1
Bangladesh	10.6

5) NON-TARIFF BARRIERS

WHAT THE WORLD DOES

China's 2,600 NTM notifications in 2010-18, max in world

Over 80% of imports in China need to comply with local Chinese standards

Beijing also has opaque regulatory practices, unpredictable quarantine inspections

24 of 32 Indian food standards match WTO-recognised Codex rules vs 1 of 52 in Japan, 6 of 58 in EU

Agri, chemicals, industrial goods standards strictest in EU, Japan

NTM: non-tariff measures

WHAT INDIA OFFERS

Simplified regulation, lower procedural complexity

Trade procedures streamlined, rules harmonized with global standards

GM regime balances responsible innovation with human health, environment protection

Veterinary health certificate streamlines import compliance

Science-based SPS measures aligned with global norms

LESS RESTRICTIVE REGULATORY STANDARDS THAN EU, JAPAN, CHINA

SPS: Sanitary and Phytosanitary

6) INDIA'S WEIGHTED AVERAGE TARIFFS HAVE DECLINED OVER THE YEARS %

2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2024
26.5	9.0	7.3	7.3	6.2	4.6

7) BENEFITS TO US FROM INDIA'S TARGETED TARIFF CUTS IN JANUARY

Item	Previous Duty	New Duty
Motorcycles (up to 1600cc)	0.5	0.4
Motorcycles (above 1600cc)	0.5	0.3
Bourbon whiskey	1.5	1.0
Carrier-grade ethernet switches	0.2	0.1
Synthetic flavouring essences & mixtures	1.0	0.2
Fish hydrolysate	0.15	0.05
Equalisation levy on online services	6% levy (was 8%)	0

PROTECTIONISM IN KEY US SECTORS

US has high MFN tariffs in politically, economically sensitive areas

Over **100%** on dairy, agri, textiles, autos

8) AVERAGE MFN RATE LEVIED BY US GOING UPTO 300% IN AGRICULTURE, TEXTILES, DAIRY, AUTOS

Average US MFN (%) / Max MFN Rate Noted (%)

	Average US MFN (%)	Max MFN Rate Noted (%)
Sour cream	197.0	Up to 297.79
Tobacco	183.9	Up to 350
Peanut butter/peanuts	131.8/114.8	Up to 163.8
Rum, tequila	51.5	
Whey	39.8	
Milk, cream (15 tariff lines)	35.5	
Cheese (133 TLs)	24.0	
Leather, footwear (109 TLs)	23.7	
Auto (18 TLs)	19.3	

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 16, Size:(14.70)cms X (10.58)cms.

'No Order to Stop Buying Russian Oil'

Pvt refiners have to find new export markets for fuel products

Team ET

Mumbai: US President Donald Trump's announcement of an additional levy of 25% tariffs on India may further complicate the crude oil import and refined fuel export situation for private refiners, including Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy.

Officials said, though, thus far, there is no directive from the government to stop buying Russian crude, new export markets will have to be determined to place refined fuel products.

"Reliance is only affected by the overall EU sanctions mechanism, and this may impact their margins going forward. But for Nayara, the situation may aggravate further as the exports of refined fuels will suffer, impacting Nayara's refinery throughput further," said an industry official. According to sources, Nayara Energy Ltd has already reduced run rates at its refinery, currently operating it at about 80%. Nayara exports 30% of its refined fuel to other nations.

Brent crude futures were down 35 cents, to $67.29 a barrel on Wednesday, while US West Texas Intermediate (WTI) crude fell 41 cents, to $64.75. Both companies will have to scout for alternative sources for crude supplies.

On August 2, ET reported that Nayara Energy has reached out to Indian state-run refiners and marketers, offering its export volumes of petrol and diesel to these companies. But there is only a limited quantity that the state-run refiners can lift. Nayara Energy runs India's second-largest single-location refinery in Vadinar, Gujarat, with a capacity of 20 million tonnes per annum.

Nayara Energy delivers approximately 8% of India's refining output and is currently expanding capacity in the petrochemical and alternative energy sectors. The company, which has 6,300 retail outlets now, had plans to expand the network by over 50% by 2030.

The EU member states on July 18 introduced sanctions against Russia, in a bid to target the oil and energy sector revenues.

HINDUSTAN TIMES, Haryana, 7.8.2025
Page No. 11, Size:(18.53)cms X (5.56)cms.

Oil steadies after drop as traders weigh tariff threat

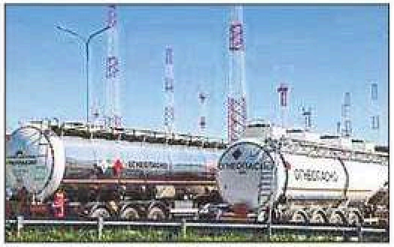
Bloomberg
feedback@livemint.com

Oil held a four-day drop as investors looked beyond a threat from President Donald Trump to impose secondary tariffs on buyers of Russian energy, while US data pointed to softer conditions in the world's largest economy.

West Texas Intermediate traded near $65 a barrel after losing almost 7% over four sessions, while Brent closed below $68. Trump suggested he would impose increased tariffs on countries buying oil from Moscow — possibly including China — after saying he would raise levies on Indian exports within 24 hours.

US special envoy Steve Witkoff is expected to travel to Russia for meetings with officials this week, ahead of Trump's August 8 deadline for Moscow to reach a truce with Ukraine.

The Kremlin is weighing options for a concession that could include an air truce, even as it remains determined to continue the war.



Trump suggested he would hike tariffs on nations buying oil from Russia. REUTERS

Oil has edged lower after three months of gains, with a focus on headwinds to growth in the US that may hurt energy demand, as well as a move by OPEC+ to roll back output curbs. Last weekend, the alliance agreed to raise production from September by about 547,000 barrels a day, boosting concerns that global supplies will run ahead of consumption this half.

In the US, data showed the services sector effectively stagnated in July, aligning with other signals that the economy is flashing warning signs. Figures last week showed a much weaker labor market than previously thought.

Meanwhile, petroleum industry estimates painted a mixed picture of moves in US stockpiles.

Nationwide crude holdings fell 4.2 million barrels last week, although oil reserves at the key hub in Cushing, Oklahoma rose, along with distillate inventories. An official breakdown is due later Wednesday.

HINDU, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 1, Size:(15.98)cms X (8.29)cms.

Petrol lobbies behind E20 fuel fear campaign: Gadkari

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Tests show that older vehicles are not damaged in any way by using a new petrol blend with a higher 20% of ethanol, Union Minister for Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari said on Wednesday, blaming the social media outrage against the new E20 blend on a "political conspiracy", possibly fuelled by petrol lobbies.

Speaking at *The Hindu* MIND event, a conversation series in the national capital, Mr. Gadkari emphasised that making the switch to biofuels helped put the country on the path to self-reliance by cutting oil imports, and also reduces pollution and saves farmers' lives by ensuring they received a higher value for their crops.

While new E20-tuned vehicles have started rolling out from April 2025, existing owners are concerned about the impact on their older vehicles and a surge in maintenance costs. "Pune-based Automotive Research Association of India has tested old vehicles on a total distance of one lakh kilometres and not found any problems," the Minister said.

Asked whether the cheaper ethanol variant would result in lower petrol costs for the end user, given that there is also a 5% to 6% drop in mileage, Mr. Gadkari said that determining petrol prices was not under his domain.

While he acknowledged an impact on vehicle mileage, he enumerated several benefits that accrued to the country due to the transition to E20, a fuel blend that comprises 20% ethanol produced from plant products such as sugarcane, rice, and maize, and 80% gasoline.

He said the transition to blended fuel started in 2001, when Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Prime Minister. The then Petroleum Minister sent a delegation to Brazil, of which Mr. Gadkari was a part.

CONTINUED ON
» PAGE 10

Nistula Hebbar, political editor at *The Hindu*, presenting a book to Union Minister Nitin Gadkari on Wednesday. SHIV KUMAR PUSHPAKAR

HINDU, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 1, Size:(15.98)cms X (8.29)cms.

'Petrol lobbies behind E20 fuel fear campaign'

"From an economic point of view, the country spends ₹22 lakh crore on fossil fuel imports and the automotive industry is growing and imports are too. There are also concerns over rising levels of pollution. Thirdly, our push for alternative fuels and bio fuels places the country on the path to *Atmanirbharta* [self-reliance]."

'No vested interest'

Allegations have also been made on social media about the Minister's "vested interest" in promoting ethanol blending because of his family's ownership of sugarcane companies such as the Purti Group.

"This is a deliberate misinformation campaign. We have identified an organisation that is dialing phones and talking to people [to write posts on X]. It is possible that this is a political conspiracy. It is common in politics," Mr. Gadkari said emphatically. "Vajpayee *ji* started ethanol blending in 2001. Did he do it at my behest?" he asked.

He said that his family-owned companies are running at an annual loss of ₹30 crore, claiming that despite advice to shut them down, he continues to remain invested because of his passion. These firms only generate a mere 1.3 lakh litres of ethanol, which is too small a quantity, he said.

"If I promote electric or hydrogen or flex engine car, does it mean I manufacture those? I promote various alternative and biofuels so that import and pollution goes down, farmers don't commit suicide, and we fulfil the dream of the Prime Minister, of *atmanirbharta* [self reliance]," Mr. Gadkari said. "When we used corn to produce ethanol, its market price rose from ₹1,200 to ₹2,600..., and farmers also benefitted from the higher value."

On whether vehicle owners could choose between E20 and E5 – as in the case of Brazil, the Minister said that India was still at a nascent stage of its transition to biofuels unlike Brazil, which has over 80 years of experience. It will take another seven to eight years for stability, he said.

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 6, Size:(9.14)cms X (19.84)cms.

Track Rupee-Tariff, And Russian Oil, FX

Room for depreciation to tackle trade wars

The rupee is facing intense pressure from Donald Trump's latest additional 25% tariff announcement for buying Russian oil, and RBI is understood to have stepped up intervention in the forex market. The Indian currency has performed poorly against a basket of Asian counterparts because of the varied incidence of retaliatory US tariffs. Demand for dollars is climbing on account of crude oil imports and capital flight from Indian equities. Yet, the international price of oil and benchmark stock indices are relatively stable after the US tariff imposition, which limits descent of the rupee. The currency is fairly valued in terms of real effective exchange rate, and there is room for depreciation in order to counteract the altered dynamics of international trade in goods.

India's approach to exchange rate management is guided by the principle of addressing volatility, rather than targeting any specific level for the rupee. This requires a lower dependence on forex reserves to defend the rupee. To the extent that Trump tariffs could slow India's growth, rupee depreciation is an inevitable outcome. This can be managed —magnified or dampened— to suit India's export competitiveness. But such effects are likely to be incremental given the economy's reliance on services exports and remittances. Allowing the rupee to find its own level would probably be the policy outcome of choice while the US adjusts to rising inflation.

A slowing US economy has a bearing on global energy demand and capital flows, the proximate causes for rupee movement. Bigger shifts will occur, now that the Trump regime has acted on its intention to stop Indian access to Russian crude oil. The effects will be at two levels. First, the price of oil will be affected if Russian supplies are withdrawn from the market. Second, India will have to pay more in dollars for the oil imports it will need to switch away from Russia. This, however, is a developing situation, with little clarity over Chinese purchases of Russian oil. Watch this space.

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 1, Size:(12.71)cms X (13.30)cms.

Trump hits India with extra 25% tariff for Russian oil buy

HIGHEST BRACKET. Total levy to touch 50%; MEA says the action is unfair, unjustified

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

US President Donald Trump on Wednesday slapped an additional tariff of 25 per cent on India, to be imposed in three weeks, for buying Russian oil. This will be on top of the 25 per cent reciprocal tariff on Indian goods to be implemented from Thursday, raising the total levy to 50 per cent.

The timing of the new tariffs prompted trade experts to label it as a "bargaining chip" as it will kick in on August 27, just two days after a US team is expected in India for the next round of negotiations on the bilateral trade agreement (BTA).

TRADE JOLT

- The fresh round takes overall tariffs on Indian goods to the US to 50%
- This will impact most sectors, including gems & jewellery, textiles and leather
- Sectors like pharma, electronics and energy continue to be exempted from new tariffs
- India's exports to the US are $86.5 billion in FY25, about 19.5% of overall exports

WILL PROTECT OUR INTERESTS: MEA

The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) promptly responded, stating that the action was "unfair, unjustified and unreasonable" and stressed that the country will take all actions necessary to protect its interests.

Exporters were "shocked" and "disappointed", underlining that it would be impossible to absorb such high tariffs and it would place their products at a great disadvantage against competing countries such as Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines. India's penal tariffs at 50 per cent are the highest, apart from Brazil, which has been hit by 10-50 per cent levy. Even China, which buys much more oil from Russia, faces duties of 30 per cent.

"I find that the Government of India is currently directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil... Accordingly, and as consistent with applicable law, articles of India imported into the customs territory of the United States shall be subject to an additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 per cent," Trump said in his executive order issued on Wednesday.

NEGOTIATING TACTIC

Most experts saw it as a negotiating tactic typical of Trump. "It is clear that the Trump administration is using the new tariffs as a bargaining chip. But India has already decided on its red lines in areas such as dairy, sensitive agriculture products and GM crops, and strong-arm tactics may not work," a source tracking the matter told *businessline*.

The MEA statement noted that it was "extremely unfortunate" that the US chose to impose additional tariffs on India for actions that several other countries are also taking in their national interest.

"We have already made clear our position on these issues, including the fact that our imports are based on market factors and done with the overall objective of ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion people of India," the statement pointed out.

TO HIT MOST EXPORTS

Most exports from India will become uncompetitive as tariffs on competitors are mostly in the range of 15-20 per cent, pointed out Ajay Sahai, Director-General, FIEO. "There is no way exporters can tackle such high duties. Even government support for this volume is difficult. The silver lining is that products earlier exempted from tariffs, such as pharmaceuticals, continue to be exempted," said Sahai.

The executive order does not even give enough time to exporters to send pending shipments as it would apply on all goods entering the US after 21 days after the date of the order, pointed out Sanjay Jain, Chairman, ICC National Textiles Committee. "It is a very difficult situation for India," he said.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 1, Size:(17.99)cms X (21.70)cms.

US doubles India tariff to 50% over Russia oil

'Unfair, unjustified, unreasonable', says MEA; new rates from Aug 28

SHREYA NANDI
New Delhi, 6 August

In a significant escalation of trade tensions, the Donald Trump administration on Wednesday imposed a further 25 per cent tariff on Indian exports to the United States (US), blaming New Delhi's continued purchases of Russian crude oil. The move brings the total tariff burden to 50 per cent, leaving India at a marked disadvantage compared to global competitors, including China, on virtually all merchandise exports to the US.

The US had already announced a 25 per cent tariff on Indian imports, set to come into force from August 7. The additional 25 per cent duty will apply to shipments arriving after a 21-day window, from August 28 onwards. These tariffs are being levied on top of existing World Trade Organization-compatible duties.

"I determine that it is necessary and appropriate to impose an additional ad valorem duty on imports of articles of India, which is directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil," Trump said in an executive order issued by the White House. The order states that India's continued oil trade with Russia undermines US national security and foreign policy interests, particularly in relation to the conflict in Ukraine.

India has condemned the tariff hike, calling the US decision "unfair, unjustified and unreasonable" and emphasising how the US in recent days "targeted" India's oil imports from Russia.

"We have already made clear our position on these issues, including the fact that our imports are based on market factors and done with the overall objective of ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion people of India," the Ministry of External Affairs said.

Turn to Page 12 ▶

Trump increases burden (in %)

Sectors	Average US MFN tariff	From Aug 7 (+25%)	From Aug 28 (+25%)
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices	1.4	26.4	51.4
Fish and fish products	0.7	25.7	50.7
Chemicals	2.7	27.7	52.7
Textiles	8	33	58
Clothing	11.7	36.7	61.7
Rubber, leather, and footwear	4	29	54

"IT'S... EXTREMELY UNFORTUNATE... THESE ACTIONS ARE UNFAIR, UNJUSTIFIED AND UNREASONABLE. INDIA WILL TAKE ALL ACTIONS NECESSARY TO PROTECT ITS NATIONAL INTERESTS"

Ministry of External Affairs in a statement

PAGE 10

World witnessing trade policy dislocation: FinMin

The finance ministry on Wednesday said the world had witnessed "trade policy dislocation" as well as "escalating conflicts" across West Asia since the presentation of the FY26 Budget in February.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 7.8.2025
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FROM PAGE 1

US doubles India tariff to 50% over Russia oil

"It is therefore extremely unfortunate that the US should choose to impose additional tariffs on India for actions that several other countries are also taking in their own national interest," the MEA further said.

The ministry added that India would take "all actions necessary" to safeguard its national interests.

Russia now supplies about one-third of India's total crude oil imports, making it New Delhi's largest energy partner. India is the world's second-largest buyer of Russian crude, after China.

According to the New Delhi-based think tank Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI), while India could consider curbing Russian oil imports if economically feasible, it should not give in to US pressure without due consideration. "India should remain calm, avoid retaliation for at least six months, and recognise that meaningful trade negotiations with the US cannot proceed under threats or mistrust," GTRI said, warning that the US may find new pretexts to penalise India again.

Trump in his executive order stated that should "a foreign country" retaliate against the United States in response to this action, he may further raise the tariffs. However, he indicated that the order could be modified should India or Russia take what he described as "significant steps" towards aligning with the US on security, foreign policy, or economic matters.

Earlier this month, Trump had warned of secondary tariffs of up to 100 per cent on countries continuing trade relations with Russia, unless Moscow agreed to a ceasefire in Ukraine.

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) called the move a major setback for exporters, with nearly 55 per cent of India's shipments to the US directly affected. "The 50 per cent reciprocal tariff effectively imposes a cost burden, placing our exporters at a 30–35 per cent competitive disadvantage compared to peers from countries with lesser reciprocal tariff," said FIEO President S C Ralhan. He added that micro, small & medium enterprises-led sectors, in particular, may not be able to withstand the sudden cost surge. "Margins are already thin, and this additional blow could force exporters to lose long-standing clients."

The latest measures come amid criticism from within the US political establishment. Republican leader Nikki Haley had earlier said: "India should not be buying oil from Russia. But China, an adversary and the number one buyer of Russian and Iranian oil, got a 90-day tariff pause. Don't give China a pass and burn a relationship with a strong ally like India."

In May, the US government granted a 90-day pause on additional tariffs on China, a reprieve that is due to expire on August 12.

GTRI pointed to the disparity, noting that Beijing continues to avoid penalties due to its control over critical materials such as gallium, germanium, rare earths, and graphite — resources deemed vital to US defence and technology sectors.

"In 2024, China bought $62.6 billion of Russian oil, more than India's $52.7 billion, yet faces no such penalties," it said.

TIMES OF INDIA, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 20, Size:(11.13)cms X (18.39)cms.

Won't Be Trumped

GOI has called out Trump's extra tariffs for what they are. He was wrong to think hegemony will work

Three weeks from now, India will be the most heavily tariffed seller in the US market besides Brazil. Yesterday, through an executive order, Trump imposed an additional ad valorem duty of 25% on India for "directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil", taking the total to 50%. GOI probably saw this coming from the time Trump's tone changed from friendly to brusque a week ago. Where he had talked up the chances of a trade deal with India on July 8 – "We are close to making a deal with India" – on July 30 he slapped a 25% import duty along with the threat of an unspecified penalty. Now, the suspense is over.

It's impossible to fathom Trump's logic. From the start, China was the presumed target of his tariff war. US runs its largest goods trade deficit with Beijing – worth $295bn in 2024. At one point, Trump raised tariffs on China to 145%, but China's retaliation with a rare earths supply freeze made him see reason. Now, China is tariffed at 30%. If Russian oil triggers Trump, China and Türkiye are also big buyers, yet they have not been "penalised".

It may be that Trump's acting in frustration. He had boasted he would end the Ukraine war within 24 hours of taking office, but six months have passed and Putin remains defiant. Perhaps, Trump believes stopping oil revenues will bring Putin to the table. And since he seems unable to touch China for now, India possibly seems like a softer target to him. But this is a huge mistake. For almost 80 years, India has refused to be cowed by hegemons. Yesterday, it termed Trump's action "unfair, unjustified and unreasonable" and made it clear it will "take all actions necessary to protect its national interests".

As **TOI** has said before, the current discount on Russian oil is so little that India saves not more than $2bn a year. It could easily pivot to West Asian oil, but the resultant increase in crude prices would hurt all. Besides, *if* India chooses to pivot, it won't be on Trump's terms. While negotiations with US will continue, Indian exporters are under pressure, so deals with other countries must be prioritised. India should also look beyond goods exports – tourism, for instance – to increase forex earnings.

RASHTRIYA SAHARA, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 1, Size:(29.10)cms X (22.49)cms.

रूस से तेल खरीद जारी रखने पर भारत से और चिढ़ा अमेरिका

ट्रंप ने डबल किया 'टैरिफ अटैक'

वाशिंगटन/नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने बुधवार को रूस से तेल खरीद जारी रखने पर भारत से आयातित वस्तुओं पर अतिरिक्त 25 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाने के कार्यकारी आदेश पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए। इसके साथ ही भारतीय उत्पादों पर अमेरिका में लगने वाला शुल्क अब बढ़कर 50 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। इस कदम से कपड़ा, समुद्री उत्पाद और चमड़ा निर्यात जैसे क्षेत्रों पर बुरा असर पड़ने की आशंका है।

ट्रंप ने पिछले सप्ताह ही 25 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाने की घोषणा की थी। उन्होंने इस शुल्क के लागू होने से चंद घंटे पहले अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगाने वाले आदेश पर हस्ताक्षर कर दिए। इस आदेश के बाद कुछ छूट प्राप्त वस्तुओं को छोड़कर, भारतीय वस्तुओं पर कुल शुल्क 50 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। आदेश में कहा गया है, 'मूल्य के अनुरूप लगाया गया शुल्क ऐसे आयातों पर लागू किसी भी अन्य शुल्क, फीस, कर, वसूली और प्रभार के अतिरिक्त होगा। प्रारंभिक शुल्क सात अगस्त से प्रभावी होगा जबकि अतिरिक्त शुल्क 21 दिन बाद लागू होगा। ट्रंप ने मंगलवार को चेतावनी देते हुए कहा था कि वह रूस से तेल एवं गैस खरीदने के लिए भारत पर 24 घंटे में भारी शुल्क की घोषणा करेंगे। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ने कहा था कि यूक्रेन के खिलाफ युद्ध में रूस इस तेल बिक्री से हासिल राशि का इस्तेमाल कर रहा है जबकि भारत सस्ता तेल पाने के लिए इस पहलू पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। ट्रंप ने 30 जुलाई को भारतीय उत्पादों पर 25 प्रतिशत शुल्क की घोषणा करते समय भी कहा था कि वह रूस से तेल एवं गैस खरीदने की वजह से भारत पर अलग से जुर्माना लगाएंगे।

■ अमेरिका के इस कदम से कपड़ा, समुद्री उत्पाद और चमड़ा निर्यात जैसे क्षेत्रों पर बुरा असर पड़ने की आशंका

आदेश में ट्रंप ने कहा, मुझे लगता है कि भारत सरकार इस समय प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से रूसी संघ से तेल आयात कर रही है। इसलिए, और लागू कानून के मुताबिक, अमेरिका के सीमा शुल्क क्षेत्र में आयातित भारतीय वस्तुओं पर 25 प्रतिशत की अतिरिक्त शुल्क दर लागू होगी। भारत अपनी जरूरत का लगभग 88 प्रतिशत कच्चा तेल विदेश से खरीदता है। भारत 2021 तक आयातित कुल कच्चे तेल का मुश्किल से 0.2 प्रतिशत ही रूस से खरीदता था। लेकिन रूस अब भारत का सबसे बड़ा तेल आपूर्तिकर्ता है। भारत ने जुलाई में प्रतिदिन लगभग 50 लाख बैरल तेल का आयात किया, जिसमें से 16 लाख बैरल रूस से आया। नए शुल्क के बाद, अमेरिका में भारत एवं ब्राजील के उत्पादों पर सबसे अधिक 50 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगेगा। ऐसे में भारत के प्रतिस्पर्धी देश अमेरिकी बाजार में बेहतर स्थिति में होंगे, क्योंकि उनका शुल्क कम है। अमेरिका ने म्यांमार पर 40 प्रतिशत, थाईलैंड और कंबोडिया पर 36 प्रतिशत, बांग्लादेश पर 35 प्रतिशत, इंडोनेशिया पर 32 प्रतिशत, चीन और श्रीलंका पर 30 प्रतिशत, मलेशिया पर 25 प्रतिशत, फिलीपीस और वियतनाम पर 20 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगाया है। यह घोषणा ऐसे समय में हुई है, जब अमेरिकी दल प्रस्तावित द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते (बीटीए) पर छठे दौर की बातचीत के लिए 25 अगस्त को भारत आने वाला है। जिन क्षेत्रों को इन शुल्कों से नुकसान होगा, उनमें कपड़ा/ परिधान, रत्न और आभूषण, झींगा, चमड़ा और जूते, पशु उत्पाद, रसायन, और बिजली तथा यांत्रिक मशीनरी शामिल है। हालांकि दवा, ऊर्जा उत्पादों (कच्चा तेल, परिष्कृत ईंधन, प्राकृतिक गैस, कोयला और बिजली) महत्वपूर्ण खनिज और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स तथा अर्धचालकों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला पर ये शुल्क लागू नहीं होंगे।

निर्यातकों के अनुसार इस कदम से अमेरिका को भारत के 86 अरब डॉलर के निर्यात पर गंभीर असर पड़ेगा। भारतीय निर्यात संगठनों के महासंघ (फियो) के महानिदेशक अजय सहाय ने कहा, 'यह बेहद चौंकाने वाला कदम है। इससे अमेरिका को भारत के 55 प्रतिशत निर्यात पर असर पड़ेगा। इस घोषणा को प्रस्तावित बीटीए में अमेरिकी मांगों के पक्ष में नई दिल्ली पर दबाव बनाने की रणनीति के रूप में देखा जा रहा है।

HINDUSTAN, Delhi, 7.8.2025
Page No. 13, Size:(18.02)cms X (6.85)cms.

तेल का खेल : अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति का भारत पर जुर्माना, चीन को छूट

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप भारत को रूस से सस्ता तेल लेने से रोकना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि इससे अमेरिका के तेल उद्योग को नुकसान हो सकता है।

अमेरिका ने रूस और यूक्रेन युद्ध की शुरुआत में रूस पर शिकंजा कसने के लिए जो कम दाम पर कच्चा तेल खरीदने की अन्य देशों पर शर्तें लगा रखी थीं अब उनके उलट वे रूस से तेल खरीदने वाले दुनिया के तमाम देशों पर कड़े प्रतिबंध लगाने की धमकी दे रहे हैं।

विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार, इस मुद्दे पर अकेले भारत को निशाना बनाना राजनीतिक और आर्थिक स्वार्थ से प्रेरित है। इसके पीछे बड़ा कारण यह है कि अमेरिका का प्रतिद्वंदी चीन भी रूस और ईरान से भारी मात्रा में तेल खरीद रहा है लेकिन अमेरिका सिर्फ भारत पर हमलावर है। अगर तेल के दाम ऊंचे रहे तो अमेरिका ज्यादा तेल बेचेगा और उसे मुनाफा होगा। लेकिन अगर तेल सस्ता रहा तो अमेरिका का उत्पादन भी कम हो जाएगा इसलिए ट्रंप नहीं चाहते कि भारत, रूस से सस्ता तेल लेकर दाम गिराए।

चीन सबसे बड़ा आयातक : यूक्रेन-रूस युद्ध फरवरी 2022 में शुरू हुआ था। यूरोपीय यूनियन ने रूस पर प्रतिबंध लगाए। इससे रूसी तेल का यूरोप को निर्यात 2021 के 3.5 मिलियन बैरल प्रतिदिन के मुकाबले घटकर 2022 में 3.1 मिलियन, 2023 और 2024 में 1.9 और फिर 1.5 मिलियन बैरल पर आ गया।

ट्रंप प्रशासन का दोहरा रवैया सामने आया

विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि अमेरिका के भारत पर टैरिफ बढ़ाने से चीन को और सस्ते में तेल मिलेगा। भारत को निशाना बनाने को लेकर मंगलवार को संयुक्त राष्ट्र में अमेरिका की पूर्व राजदूत निक्की हेली ने भी ट्रंप प्रशासन को चेताया था।

चीन और भारत ने दुनिया के तेल बाजार को बचाया

अगर भारत और चीन ने रूस से तेल नहीं खरीदा होता तो दुनिया के तेल बाजार में बड़ी गड़बड़ी आ सकती थी। यूरोप ने रूस से तेल लेना बंद कर दिया था, जिससे मांग घट गई थी। ऐसे में अगर कोई दूसरा देश रूस का तेल नहीं लेता, तो तेल के दाम बहुत बढ़ जाते और आपूर्ति भी डगमगाने लगती। भारत और चीन ने रूस से तेल खरीदना बढ़ा दिया। इससे आपूर्ति बनी रही।

भारत को महंगा तेल बेचने की रणनीति

पिछले कुछ सालों में अमेरिका खुद तेल बेचने वाला देश बन गया है। ट्रंप हमेशा से चाहते रहे हैं कि अमेरिका ज्यादा से ज्यादा तेल बेचे। जब भारत सस्ता तेल खरीदता है, तो अमेरिकी तेल की मांग और कीमतें गिरती हैं। ट्रंप नहीं चाहते कि भारत रूस से सस्ता तेल ले, वे चाहते हैं कि भारत अमेरिका से महंगा तेल खरीदे।

पूर्व अमेरिकी राजदूत का वीडियो वायरल

ट्रंप की धमकियों के बीच अब पूर्व अमेरिकी राजदूत एरिक गार्सेटी का एक वीडियो भी तेजी से वायरल हो रहा है। इसमें वो साफ कहते हुए नजर आ रहे हैं कि भारत ने रूसी तेल इसलिए खरीदा, क्योंकि अमेरिका भी चाहता था कि वह एक निश्चित मूल्य सीमा पर रूसी तेल खरीदें। गार्सेटी ने कहा था कि 2024 में भारत द्वारा रूसी तेल की खरीद को अमेरिका ने ही बढ़ावा दिया था, ताकि वैश्विक तेल बाजार में स्थिरता बनी रहे और कीमतों में उछाल न आए। एरिक गार्सेटी ने कहा था कि रूस से भारत का तेल खरीदना कोई उल्लंघन नहीं था और इसमें कुछ भी गलत नहीं।

भारत ने भी दिखाया अमेरिका को आईना

ट्रंप की टैरिफ धमकियों को लेकर भारत सरकार ने पलटवार किया था। विदेश मंत्रालय ने अमेरिका और यूरोपीय संघ द्वारा भारत की आलोचना पर कड़ा जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि रूसी तेल खरीदने को लेकर जो आलोचना की जा रही है वो अनुचित और बेबुनियाद है। विदेश मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि भारत पर निशाना साधना न सिर्फ गलत है, बल्कि खुद इन देशों की कथनी और करनी में फर्क भी उजागर करता है। उन्होंने कहा था कि भारत को रूस से अधिक तेल आयात करना पड़ा, क्योंकि यूक्रेन संघर्ष शुरू होने के बाद पारंपरिक सप्लायर्स ने आपूर्ति यूरोप की तरफ मोड़ दी थी।

मानेसर में बनेगा CNG प्लांट

भारत पैट्रोलियम की टीम ने ज़मीन का मुआयना कर सहमति दे दी है

■ **NBT रिपोर्ट, गुड़गांव :** नगर निगम मानेसर की ओर से भांगरौला में आधुनिक बायो सीएनजी प्लांट लगाने की तैयारी है। नगर निगम केवल जमीन उपलब्ध करवाएगा, जबकि भारत पैट्रोलियम इस प्लांट का संचालन करेगा। प्लान मंजूरी के लिए सरकार के पास भेजा गया है।

इस प्लांट को भारत पैट्रोलियम 25 साल के लिए चलाएगा। भांगरौला में दस एकड़ जमीन में यह प्लांट बनेगा। हर दिन इस प्लांट पर 100 टन कचरे का वैज्ञानिक तरीके से निपटान किया जाएगा। मानेसर की सभी गोशालाओं से गोबर लाकर उसका भी यहां निपटान होगा। बायो सीएनजी को आसपास के गांवों में पाइपलाइन से पहुंचाया जाएगा।

प्लांट से मानेसर निगम एरिया में निकलने वाले कूड़े का निस्ताण होगा, वहीं ओपन डंपिंग खत्म होगी। नगर निगम कमिश्नर आयुष सिन्हा ने बताया कि बायो सीएनजी प्लांट के लिए जमीन का चयन भांगरौला में किया गया है।

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रूस ने ज्यादातर तेल यूरोप को बेचा

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। रूस से तेल खरीद के मामले में भारत ने अमेरिका और यूरोप को करारा जवाब यूं ही नहीं दिया है। एक ताजा रिपोर्ट में खुलासा हुआ है कि यूक्रेन से युद्ध शुरू होने के बाद रूस को तेल बेचने से सबसे ज्यादा कमाई यूरोपीय देशों से हुई है जो कुल बिक्री का करीब एक चौथाई है।

गैर सरकारी संगठन सीआरईए की रशिया फॉसिल ट्रैकर रिपोर्ट के अनुसार अक्टूबर 2022 से मार्च 2025 के बीच रूस ने जीवाश्म ईंधन (तेल और गैस) बेचकर 923 अरब यूरो हासिल किए। इनमें से 212 अरब यूरो की बिक्री अकेले यूरोपीय संघ को की गई।

रूसी तेल का बहाना बनाया

गौरतलब है कि 30 जुलाई को अमेरिका ने भारत पर 25 फीसदी का टैरिफ घोषित किया था। साथ ही रूसी तेल का मुद्दा उठाते हुए इस शुल्क के साथ अलग से जुर्माना लगाने की बात भी कही थी। ट्रंप ने धमकी दी थी कि अगर भारत, रूस से सस्ता तेल खरीदना बंद नहीं करेगा तो उस पर भारी भरकम शुल्क लगाया जाएगा। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया था कि भारत ना केवल रुस से तेल खरीदता है, फिर उसे खुले बाजार में बेचकर मोटा मुनाफा कमाता है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि रूस का यूरोप को तेल निर्यात का आंकड़ा पिछले चार सालों में लगातार बढ़ा है। हालांकि इस साल पहले तिमाही में इसमें मामूली कमी हुई है।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि तुर्केमेनिस्तान के जरिये रूस से यूरोप को होने वाली गैस की आपूर्ति में इस साल पहले छह महीनों में 37 फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इस साल पहले छह महीनों में 9.93 अरब क्यूबिक मीटर की आपूर्ति यूरोप को हुई है। भारत और यूरोपीय संघ के बीच भी अन्य वस्तुओं का व्यापार भी जारी है।