

India looks to tank up strategic oil stock to beat global price hike

Rituraj Baruah
rituraj.baruah@livemint.com
NEW DELHI

As global oil markets brace for fresh volatility amid tightening supplies from a big oil group and impending US sanctions on Russian majors Rosneft and LUKOIL, India is quietly moving to fortify its energy security architecture.

With Brent crude trading subdued, below \$65 per barrel, and with anticipation of increase in prices due to tightening supplies, India is looking to seize the moment to refill and expand its strategic petroleum reserves, two people aware of the development said. Crude prices had surged to a high of \$76 per barrel in June, from a four year low of \$60 per barrel in May.

"There is an effort to boost the reserves in order to ensure energy security as prices are relatively lower now," the first person cited above said on



Brent is subdued now, trading below \$65 per barrel. BLOOMBERG

condition of anonymity. "Although availability of oil is not a matter of concern for India, prices are likely to increase going ahead."

The second person added that in the past few months, the government and the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd (ISPRL) have already been making efforts to fast-track procurements for the strategic reserves.

India's current reserve capacity is 5.3 million tonnes,

but only 3.6 million tonnes were stored in its underground caverns as of October 2024, according to a report by a parliamentary standing committee.

To be sure, India, which currently has three places storing crude, has already planned to build two more reserve locations that would more than double its storage capacity.

Queries emailed to the Union ministry of petroleum and natural gas and ISPRL remained unanswered till press time.

"Strategic reserves are meant to play a crucial role in case any serious geopolitical scenario emerges and concerns of any instability come up," H.P.S. Ahuja, former managing director & CEO of ISPRL, said. "When prices are low, they are usually filled. In a bid to fast-track procurements, OMCs which buy crude on behalf of

TURN TO PAGE 8

FROM PAGE 1

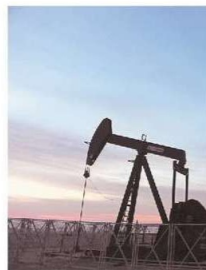
ISPRL may increase the quantum of purchase."

ISPRL, a government-owned entity, manages crude procurement and storage based on decisions by an empowered government committee. State-run oil companies assist in terms of procurement of the oil, and the fund is provided by the government.

Prashant Vasisht, senior vice president and co-group head for corporate ratings at rating agency Icria Ltd noted that with a significant portion of supplies out of the market as sanctions on Russia's Rosneft and LUKOIL kick in starting November 21, prices are likely to go up in days ahead.

"Already there has been some upward movement, and prices are likely to go higher. Along with the fact that Russian suppliers were providing discounts, the tightening of supplies would also have some impact on the prices globally," said Vasisht.

Going ahead, experts predict a rise in crude prices. One,



ISPRL manages crude storage and procurement. BLOOMBERG

oil buyers, including Indian refiners, are expected to rein in Russian oil purchases starting 21 November due to US sanctions, reducing effective supply in the market.

Two, prices may also be impacted by the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies or OPEC+ to pause output hikes during the January-March quarter, even as it announced an increase of 137,000 barrels per day for December.

"Beyond December, due to

seasonality, the eight countries also decided to pause the production increments in January, February, and March 2026 as detailed in the table below," said an OPEC statement on 2 November.

Indian refiners, which have been sourcing most of their oil from Russia, are expected to increase procurements from West Asia, Brazil, West America and the US, according to Sumit Ritolia, lead research analyst, refining & modeling global real-time data and analytics provider Kpler.

He said although higher freight costs could limit the scale of substitution by eroding arbitrage opportunities, refiners are likely to broaden their import baskets.

India's move also gains significance as an increase in crude price has a significant impact on the economy. According to industry estimates, a \$1 increase in crude prices usually leads to a \$1.5 billion increase in India's import bill.

For an extended version of this story, go to [livemint.com](https://www.livemint.com)



RIL is trying to sell Middle Eastern oil

Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) is seeking to sell some cargoes of Middle Eastern oil to domestic and international buyers, in an unusual move for the Indian refiner that's normally a major buyer. The company, controlled by billionaire Mukesh Ambani, has been trying to sell grades including Murban and Upper Zakum on the spot market, according to people working at companies that received those offers. They asked not to be named as they aren't authorized to speak publicly. It's unclear how much crude Reliance is looking to offload.

The move by India's largest privately owned refiner is a surprise as Reliance is typically a major importer of oil from the Middle East and Russia. The Mumbai-based company has already sold a cargo of Iraqi Basrah Medium crude to a Greek buyer. An RIL spokesperson didn't reply to an email seeking comment. RIL said last month it would abide by the US sanctions, and adapt its operations to meet the compliance requirements.

BLOOMBERG

India's record Oct crude oil imports from US may sustain in November

SOURCE SHIFT. As New Delhi re-balances, its US buys may rise to 450,000-500,000 bpd from 300,000 ytd

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

India's November 2025 crude oil imports from the US, which dislodged the UAE as New Delhi's fourth largest crude oil supplier in October, are expected to remain at last month's level as the world's third largest energy consumer balances market economics and trade considerations.

According to the global real time data and analytics provider Kpler, India imported a record 568,000 barrels per day (bpd) from the US in October 2025 — the highest since March 2021.

The high trajectory aided Washington in dislodging the UAE as India's fourth largest crude oil supplier, a spot it lost to the Arab nation six months ago.

"Imports from the US reached 568,000 bpd in Oc-



KEY DRIVERS. The increase was economics-led, supported by a strong arbitrage window, a wider Brent-WTI spread, and weak Chinese demand, said Ritolia REUTERS

tober (2025) and are expected to average 450,000-500,000 bpd in November, compared with a year-to-date average of around 300,000 bpd," Sumit Ritolia, Kpler's Lead Research Analyst for Refining & Modeling, told *businessline*.

However, he pointed out that these cargoes were likely agreed upon before the recent US sanctions on Rus-

sian oil giants Rosneft and Lukoil, given the 45-55 day voyage time, suggesting the spike was not sanctions-driven but rather reflects India's ongoing diversification and energy security efforts, he added.

The US Energy Information Administration (EIA) data also shows rising US crude cargoes to India. For instance, during January-Au-

gust 2025, Washington's cumulative crude oil exports stood at 2.20 million barrels per day (mbpd), which is a record high, barring 2021 (3.43 mbpd).

MARKET ECONOMICS

Ritolia emphasised that the increase was economics-led, supported by a strong arbitrage window, a wider Brent-WTI spread, and weak Chinese demand that made WTI Midland competitive on a delivered basis.

"That said, further upside is limited, as the rise is arbitrage-led, not structural, constrained by longer voyage times, higher freight costs, and WTI's lighter, naphtha-rich yield. Still, the growing US share in India's crude basket underscores deepening US-India energy ties and aligns with India's strategy to balance supply security, economics, and geopolitics," Ritolia said.

Looking ahead, US crude inflows are expected to settle around 250,000-350,000 bpd in the coming months (December 2025/January 2026) depending on how the arbitrage opportunity evolves and refiners adjust their buying strategies, he anticipated.

The rising US share in India's crude basket carries both strategic value and diversification strategies. Higher energy imports from Washington will help narrow India's trade deficit with the latter and fit into New Delhi's broader strategy of diversifying energy supply chains. The increase in crude trade also reinforces energy cooperation between India and the US.

Besides, it also shows India's diversification strategy where it balances light sweet crude oil cargoes from the US as well as Africa (such as Nigeria).

RIL to sell cargoes of West Asian crude oil

Reliance is attempting to re-sell some West Asian crude it snapped up last month to replace Russian oil because of Western sanctions, trade sources said.

The refiner halted purchases from Moscow last month after supplier Rosneft was sanctioned by the United States and it bought at least 12 million barrels of spot crude from the West Asia and the Americas, they added.

The conglomerate, which has a long-term deal to buy nearly 500,000 barrels a day of crude from Russian major Rosneft, had said it would abide by sanctions against Moscow while maintaining ties with current oil suppliers.

Britain, the European Union and the United States have imposed sanctions on Russia over its war in Ukraine, with fresh US sanctions targeting its two top oil producers, Rosneft and Lukoil.

The United States has given companies until November 21 to wind down transactions with the Russian oil producers. REUTERS

India to fortify oil hoard as prices could spike

Rituraj Baruah

rituraj.baruah@livemint.com

NEW DELHI: As global oil markets brace for fresh volatility amid tightening supplies from a big oil grouping and impending US sanctions on Russian majors Rosneft and LUKOIL, India is quietly moving to fortify its energy security architecture.

With Brent crude trading subdued, below \$65 per barrel, and with anticipation of increase in prices due to tightening supplies, India is looking to seize the moment to refill and expand its strategic petroleum reserves, two people aware of the development said. Crude prices had surged to a high of \$76 per barrel in June, from a four year low of \$60 per barrel in May.

"There is an effort to boost the reserves in order to ensure energy security as prices are relatively lower now," the first person cited above said on condition of anonymity. "Although availability of oil is not a matter of concern for India, prices are likely to increase going ahead."

The second person added that in the past few months, the government and the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Ltd (ISPRL) have already been making efforts to fast-track procurements for the strategic reserves.

India's current reserve capacity is 5.3 million tonnes, but only 3.6 million tonnes were stored in its underground caverns as of October 2024, according to a report by a parliamentary standing committee.



Crude prices surged to a high of \$76 per barrel in June. AP

To be sure, India, which currently has three places storing crude, has already planned to build two more reserve locations that would more than double its storage capacity.

Queries emailed to the Union ministry of petroleum and natural gas and ISPRL remained unanswered till press time.

"Strategic reserves are meant to play a crucial role in case any serious geopolitical scenario emerges and concerns of any instability come up," H.P.S. Ahuja, former managing director & CEO of ISPRL, said. "When prices are low, they are usually filled. In a bid to fast-track procurements, OMCs which buy crude on behalf of ISPRL may increase the quantum of purchase."

ISPRL, a government-owned entity, manages crude procurement and storage based on decisions by an empowered government committee. State-run oil

companies assist in terms of procurement of the oil, and the fund is provided by the government.

Prashant Vasisht, senior vice president and co-group head for corporate ratings at rating agency Icria Ltd noted that with a significant portion of supplies out of the market as sanctions on Russia's Rosneft and LUKOIL kick in starting November 21, prices are likely to go up in days ahead.

"Already there has been some upward movement, and prices are likely to go higher. Along with the fact that Russian suppliers were providing discounts, the tightening of supplies would also have some impact on the prices globally," said Vasisht.

Going ahead, experts predict a rise in crude prices. One, oil buyers, including Indian refiners, are expected to rein in Russian oil purchases starting 21 November due to US sanctions, reducing effective supply in the market.

Two, prices may also be impacted by the decision of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and its allies or OPEC+ to pause output hikes during the January-March quarter, even as it announced an increase of 137,000 barrels per day for December.

"Beyond December, due to seasonality, the eight countries also decided to pause the production increments in January, February, and March 2026 as detailed in the table below," said an OPEC statement on 2 November.

RELIEF FOR INDIAN REFINERS

Amid Russia Supply Concerns, Aramco Cuts Dec Crude Rates

Sanjeev Choudhary

New Delhi: Saudi Aramco has cut the official selling price (OSP) of its crude for December deliveries to Asia, a move that could benefit Indian refiners hunting for alternatives to sanctioned Russian supplies.

Aramco, the world's biggest oil exporter, has reduced prices by \$1.2-\$1.4 per barrel across its major crude grades from November levels.

Its flagship Arab Light will now be sold to Asian customers at a \$1-per-barrel premium to the Oman/Dubai benchmark in December. Prices for North American buyers were trimmed by \$0.5 per barrel, while rates for Northwest Europe were left unchanged.

Aramco sets its OSP at the start of every month for the following month's cargoes, quoting a premium or discount to benchmarks like Dubai or Brent. As Asia's dominant supplier, its pricing decision effectively sets the tone for the region — other Middle Eastern producers usually follow, and refiners view OSP shifts as a window into Saudi Arabia's assessment of supply-demand balance.

Lower Saudi prices are a clear invitation to Indian refiners replacing Russian cargoes, an industry executive said. Reliance Industries has already boosted Saudi purchases — imports from the Kingdom jumped 87% month-on-month in October as it reduced dependence on Russia. The latest OSP cut could prompt Reliance and state-run refiners to book more cargoes.

Indian refiners need to replace nearly 1 million barrels per day of cru-

Advantage Asia

Aramco cuts prices for Asian buyers by **\$1.2-\$1.4 per barrel**



- Asian customers to get Arab Light at **\$1-per-barrel premium** to Oman/Dubai benchmark in Dec
- Aramco's pricing decision sets tone for other Middle Eastern producers
- Cut could benefit Indian refiners hunting for alternatives to sanctioned Russian supplies

de that previously came from Rosneft and Lukoil — Russia's two biggest exporters, sanctioned by the US last month. Companies are now scouting additional barrels from the Middle East, Africa and the Americas.

The price cut also hints at a shift in Saudi Arabia's market view. With concerns about a coming supply glut growing louder and Aramco ramping up production, the Kingdom appears focused on protecting market share, the executive said.

OIL'S QUIET FLOW TO THE MARKET

IN a continued attempt to re-assert its relevance in global energy markets, the US once more expended ammunition at Russian oil majors Rosneft and Lukoil. The sanctioned companies are being dislodged from the US banking system starting November 21. Markets are being cautiously apprehensive as prices are firming up. However, informal estimates predict a movement in narrow band despite the imminent initial decrease in Russian oil flow.

Sanctions, a contentious issue, facilitate the resurrection of alternatives like the Russian 'shadow fleet'. Moscow-based Transneft, the largest oil pipeline company with more than 70,000 km of network, handles 80 percent of pipeline supplies of Russian crude; it remains a major facilitator of oil exports to China, Finland, Germany and a few east European consumers. Embargoes often act as catalysts for surrogate corporate entities that circumvent restrictions and facilitate covert trade.

Meanwhile, fears of supply constraints are allayed with considerable OPEC capacity in abeyance. The Latin American flows are expected to surge in 2026. Stabroek Block, a massive field off Guyana's shore operated by ExxonMobil and partners, is expected to report substantially higher production. Petrobras resumed production at the Tupi field while clocking record levels at Búzios, two of the most prolific pre-salt offshore assets in Brazil that are slated to place the country among the top five oil producers. With rising oil sands production in Canada and sustained shale activity in the Permian Basin, production will significantly increase in the next two years.

Prior to 2022, Russian crude constituted barely 2 percent of India's import basket, but touched 37 percent later on the back of discounts and favourable trade terms. China remained the largest buyer of Urals. However, energised Saudi ties with India and China helped Riyadh's share in India's imports to remain robust, and its exports to China hit a two-year high this August at 1.65 million barrels per day, a figure that could be re-visited soon.

Aramco's recent offer of price cuts for Asia is evident of the kingdom's intent to corner a larger share of the regional demand. Mindful of the trade initiations with US and burgeoning supply sources over the last couple of years, the dependency on Moscow is easier to taper. This

column had earlier mentioned America's keenness to raise its share in the Asian markets, pre-dominantly India. The latest import figures corroborate it.

Buyers often consider energy security synonymous with economic security, a euphemism for bargain pricing. Though this time, it may be tough to ensure both; a steep rise seems a distinct improbability.

While the markets decipher the financial implications of latest moves, a different scenario is unfolding in the background. As American efforts remain focused on strangling Moscow's financial resources in a bid to end the Ukraine war, a flashback to 2022 reveals a different narrative.



American sanctions on two Russian oil majors are unlikely to dent global supplies. More supplies are expected from the massive Stabroek field off Guyana and Búzios in Brazil. The US has exempted three Rosneft refineries in Germany even as Hungary and Slovakia continue to depend on Russian supplies

Russia, the third largest producer of oil, holds a vast incentive for exploration and production. The ageing infrastructure and obsolete technology needs fresh infusion. Downstream capacity and product mix warrant substantial upgrading. Donald Trump is reluctant to "fully arm" Kyiv with Tomahawk missiles, capable of inflicting damage on Russia's depleting refinery capacity. Their use could invoke retaliation that would derail hopes of any 'collaboration and economic alignment' between Russia and America.



RANJAN TANDON

Senior markets specialist and author

Exxon quit Russia abruptly in 2022 in the wake of Ukraine war, leaving behind massive stranded assets including at Sakhalin-1, the large, foreign-funded oil-and-gas project with Chinese and Indian equity participation. The American oil major is currently engaged in a protracted litigation seeking compensation of \$4.6 billion from the Russian authorities. Vladimir Putin recently signed a decree allowing Exxon to return to the project. At the Alaska Summit, he had suggested US cooperation for energy exploration in the Arctic. Oil majors seek cost-effective and guaranteed high-return opportunities as the conventional sources begin to exhaust. The geopolitics of the region could dramatically alter the US's oil dynamics.

Given the sensitivity of oil economics for Beijing, despite its close energy ties with Moscow and Tehran, oil was not on the agenda as Trump and Xi Jinping met recently at Busan in South Korea. Was it selective *laissez-faire* or a long shot at veiled diplomacy?

The Trump-Putin *détente* at Budapest—a venue symbolising Hungary and Slovakia's continued dependence on Russian oil via the Druzhba pipeline—failed to materialise due to a political and strategic impasse. Berlin was accorded an exemption from the latest US sanctions for Rosneft's three Germany-based refineries. The relief comes in an aptly denoted 'Letter of Comfort' from the US government. In the present atmosphere of contradictions and vested interests, it is futile to focus on the price and availability.

In *The Apprentice*'s first season that aired in January 2004, the opening lines by a younger Trump, comfortably seated in a limo, speaks of his accomplishments but draws on his brush with heavy debt: "I fought back and I won... I used my negotiating skills... I worked it all out and I am having more fun than I ever had." These words, despite the present maze of confusion that prevails with his directives and rhetoric, kindle hopes for a finer realpolitik that's a global requisite. The world is eagerly waiting to see how much of reel life merges with the real.

(Views are personal)

India diversifies petroleum exports to new destinations

Move comes as traditional buyers of the country reduce imports

**ASIT RANJAN MISHRA
& SHUBHANGI MATHUR**
New Delhi, 6 November

India is shifting its refined petroleum exports to newer destinations such as Jordan, Hong Kong, and Spain, as traditional buyers like the Netherlands, France, and Indonesia reduce their imports.

The US stepped up pressure on India to halt purchases of discounted Russian crude oil after Donald Trump assumed office in January this year. On August 7, US President Trump imposed an additional 25 per cent tariff on India for buying Russian oil, effective from August 27, doubling the total tariff to 50 per cent.

The US has also urged the European Union to apply secondary sanctions on India, implicitly discouraging its member states from purchasing Indian petroleum products.

Disaggregated data released by the commerce department showed that India's shipments of petroleum products fell 5.6 per cent in volume during H1 (April–September) of 2025-26 (FY26). The share of petroleum products in India's total exports also declined from 17.1 per cent in H1 of 2024-25 to 13.8 per cent in H1FY26.

During the first six months of the current financial year, the Netherlands — India's largest destination for petroleum products — cut its energy imports from India by 20.4 per cent in volume terms. The Port of Rotterdam acts as Europe's transshipment and storage hub, from where refined petroleum products are distributed across European countries.

The largest reductions in energy imports came from France (-85 per cent), Indonesia (-81.1 per cent), the UK (-50.1 per cent), Malaysia (-43.2 per



Petroleum export trends

For H1FY26

Largest dip	
Destination	(Y-o-Y change in %)
France	-85.02
Indonesia	-81.06
UK	-50.67
Malaysia	-43.21
South Africa	-22.28
Largest rise	
Destination	(Y-o-Y change in %)
Jordan	18,086.54
Hong Kong	17,005.83
Spain	13,435.88
The Philippines	2,235.40
Namibia	1,068.28

Source: Commerce department

cent), and South Africa (-22.3 per cent) during H1FY26.

However, India offset the decline in exports to traditional destinations by sharply ramping up shipments to Jordan (18,086 per cent), Hong Kong (17,006 per cent), Spain (13,436 per cent), the Philippines (2,235 per cent), and Namibia (1,068 per cent) in H1FY26. China (145 per cent) and Argentina (110 per cent) also more than doubled their energy imports from India during the same period.

Last month, the US imposed sanctions on Russia's largest oil producers — Rosneft and Lukoil — in a renewed bid to end the war in Ukraine. The move is expected to impact oil purchases by India's private refiners, including Reliance Industries (RIL) and Nayara Energy, while state-run refiners, which primarily buy Russian

crude through traders, are likely to remain largely unaffected for now.

"Private players have been wary of sourcing crude oil from Russia. That's why companies must have shifted trade routes. Earlier, the products were headed to Europe, but now the region is becoming more sensitive, prompting companies to divert shipments to Africa and South America," said a refinery executive.

Among India's major refineries, state-run firms such as IndianOil, Bharat Petroleum, and Hindustan Petroleum mainly cater to the domestic market, while private players like RIL and Nayara drive the country's petroleum product exports. Among oil public sector undertakings, IndianOil exports only a small share of its products, mostly routed through traders.

भारत के पेट्रोलियम निर्यात में विविधता

असित रंजन मिश्र और शुभांगी माथुर
नई दिल्ली, 6 नवंबर

भारत के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के पारंपरिक खरीदारों जैसे नीदरलैंड, फ्रांस, इंडोनेशिया ने अपने आयात में कटौती शुरू कर दी है। वहीं भारत ने अपने निर्यात में विविधीकरण करते हुए अब जॉर्डन, हॉन्गकॉन्ग और स्पेन जैसे नए देशों में अपना रिफाईंड पेट्रोलियम भेजना शुरू कर दिया है।

इस साल जनवरी में डॉनल्ड ट्रंप के पदभार संभालने के बाद अमेरिका ने भारत पर सस्ते रूसी कच्चे तेल की खरीद को रोकने के लिए दबाव बढ़ाना शुरू कर दिया था। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप ने 7 अगस्त को रूसी तेल खरीदने के कारण भारत पर 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त शुल्क लगा दिया था, जो 27 अगस्त से लागू हो गया और इस तरह से भारत पर कुल अमेरिकी शुल्क बढ़कर 50 प्रतिशत पर पहुंच गया। अमेरिका ने यूरोपीय संघ से भारत पर द्वितीयक प्रतिबंध लगाने को भी कहा है और साफतौर पर उसके सदस्य देशों को भारतीय पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद खरीदने से हतोत्साहित किया जा रहा है।

वाणिज्य विभाग द्वारा जारी किए गए अलग-अलग आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही (अप्रैल-सितंबर) के दौरान भारत के पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के शिपमेंट में मात्रा के

हिसाब से 5.6 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई है। भारत के कुल निर्यात में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की हिस्सेदारी भी वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में घटकर 13.8 प्रतिशत रह गई है, जो वित्त वर्ष 2025 की पहली छमाही में 17.1 प्रतिशत थी।

चालू वित्त वर्ष के पहले 6 महीनों के दौरान पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के लिए भारत के सबसे बड़े क्रेडर नीदरलैंड ने भारत से आयात की मात्रा में 20.4 प्रतिशत की कटौती की। नीदरलैंड में रोटटरडम का बंदरगाह यूरोप के ट्रॉस-शिपमेंट और स्टोरेज हब के रूप में कार्य करता है, जहां से रिफाईंड पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को यूरोपीय देशों में आपूर्ति की जाती है। वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही के दौरान ऊर्जा आयात में सबसे अधिक कमी फ्रांस (-85 प्रतिशत), इंडोनेशिया (-81.1 प्रतिशत), ब्रिटेन (-50.1 प्रतिशत), मलेशिया (-43.2 प्रतिशत) और दक्षिण अफ्रीका (-22.3 प्रतिशत) जैसे देशों में आई है।

बहरहाल इन परंपरागत देशों को होने वाले निर्यात में कमी को देखते हुए भारत ने अन्य देशों में निर्यात करने की कवायद शुरू कर दी, जिसका उत्साहजनक परिणाम आया है। वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में भारत ने जॉर्डन (18086 प्रतिशत), हॉन्गकॉन्ग (17006 प्रतिशत), स्पेन (13436 प्रतिशत), फिलीपींस (2235 प्रतिशत) और नामीबिया (1068 प्रतिशत) को

वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही

देश	(मात्रा सालाना % में)
फ्रांस	-85.02
इंडोनेशिया	-81.06
ब्रिटेन	-50.67
मलेशिया	-43.21
दक्षिण अफ्रीका	-22.28

पेट्रोलियम निर्यात में भारी वृद्धि

देश	(मात्रा सालाना % में)
जॉर्डन	18086.54
हॉन्गकॉन्ग	17005.83
स्पेन	13435.88
फिलीपींस	2235.4
नामीबिया	1068.28

स्रोत: वाणिज्य विभाग



निर्यात तेजी से बढ़ाया और पारंपरिक देशों में निर्यात में आई कमी की भरपाई करने की कोशिश की। इस दौरान चीन (145 प्रतिशत) और अर्जेंटीना (110 प्रतिशत)

ने भी भारत से अपने ऊर्जा आयात को दोगुने से अधिक कर दिया।

यूक्रेन और रूस के बीच चल रहे युद्ध को समाप्त कराने की कवायद के तहत

अमेरिका ने पिछले महीने एक नया प्रयास किया। उसने रूस के सबसे बड़े तेल उत्पादकों रॉसनेफ्ट और लुकोइल पर प्रतिबंध दिए। इस कदम से रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज (आरआईएल) और नायरा एनर्जी सहित भारत के निजी रिफाइनरों द्वारा तेल की खरीद प्रभावित होने की उम्मीद है। हालांकि व्यापारियों के माध्यम से रूस का कच्चा तेल खरीदने वाली सरकारी रिफाइनर कंपनियों के ऊपर इस फैसले का फिलहाल कोई असर पड़ने की संभावना नहीं है। एक रिफाइनरी के अधिकारी ने नाम सावजनिक न करने की शर्त पर कहा, 'निजी कंपनियां रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद को लेकर सतर्क रही हैं। इसीलिए कंपनियों ने व्यापार मार्ग बदल दिए होंगे। पहले उनके उत्पाद यूरोप जा रहे थे, लेकिन अब क्षेत्र अधिक संवेदनशील होता जा रहा है, जिससे कंपनियां अफ्रीका और दक्षिण अमेरिका की ओर रुख कर रही हैं।'

भारत की प्रमुख तेल शोधन कंपनियों में इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (आईओसी), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) जैसी सरकारी कंपनियां ज्यादातर घरेलू बाजार में आपूर्ति करती हैं। वहीं निजी क्षेत्र की आरआईएल (आरआईएस) और नायरा पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद निर्यात करती हैं।

रुपया कमजोर • हर वो चीज महंगी हो सकती है, जो बाहर से घरों तक पहुंचती है

1 डॉलर ₹88.63 का, इससे सोने के दाम में फिर आ सकती है तेजी

भारत न्यूज | मुंबई

भारतीय करेंसी रुपया, एक बार फिर बड़ी कमजोरी देख रहा है। गुरुवार को एक अमेरिकी डॉलर खरीदने के लिए 88.63 रुपए देने पड़े। यह उस रिकॉर्ड निचले स्तर (88.97/डॉलर) के बहुत करीब है, जिसे हमने इसी साल सितंबर में देखा था। पिछले एक साल में रुपया करीब 5% कमजोर हो चुका है। इसका सीधा असर सोने की कीमत, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था और रोज इस्तेमाल होने वाली सभी चीजों पर पड़ सकता है। चूंकि इसके चलते पेट्रोल, डीजल, सीएनजी महंगे हो सकते हैं, लिहाज माल दुलाई का खर्च बढ़ सकता है। ऐसे में हर वो चीज महंगी हो सकती है, जो कहीं और से हमारे घरों तक पहुंचती है। कमजोर रुपया सीधा सोने की कीमत बढ़ा सकता है। रुपए में 1% गिरावट आने से वायदे में यानी एमसीएक्स पर सोने की कीमत 0.7-1% बढ़ जाती है। इसका असर सराफा बाजार पर भी होता है, जहां कीमतों का रुझान वायदा बाजार से संकेत लेता है। हालांकि कमजोर रुपए से उन परिवारों का फायदा भी होता है, जिन्हें विदेश में रहने वाले किसी सदस्य से डॉलर में मनी ऑर्डर आता है।

विदेशी निवेश निकलने, कूड महंगा होने से ₹ में कमजोरी

1. विदेशी पैसा निकल रहा: सितंबर से अब तक विदेशी संस्थाओं ने भारतीय बाजार से करीब 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए के बराबर डॉलर निकाले क्योंकि अमेरिकी बॉन्ड यील्ड 4.5% से ऊपर जाने से भारतीय इक्विटी कम आकर्षक हो गए हैं। इससे डॉलर की मांग बढ़ी और रुपए की घटी।



2. महंगे तेल का आयात: कच्चे तेल के दाम 65 डॉलर/बैरल से ऊपर निकल गए। अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों के चलते अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में अक्टूबर तक एक साल में कूड के दाम करीब 5% बढ़ गए। भारत 85% कच्चा तेल आयात करता है, जिसके प्रेमेंट के लिए देश में डॉलर की मांग बढ़ी है।



चुनौतियां...: अगर रुपया 89 प्रति डॉलर तक गिरता है तो फिर से सोने के दाम बढ़ना शुरू हो जाएंगे: त्रिवेदी

सोना महंगा होगा: एलकेपी सिक्कुरिटीज के वीपी (करेंसी-कमोडिटी रिसर्च) जतीन त्रिवेदी ने कहा, 'यदि रुपया 89 से नीचे आता है तो यह 90 प्रति डॉलर तक गिर सकता है। ऐसे में सोने की कीमत 1.24 लाख रुपए प्रति 10 ग्राम तक पहुंच सकती है।' गुरुवार को देश में 24-केरेट सोने की औसत कीमत 1.21 लाख रुपए से कम रही।



महंगाई बढ़ेगी: पेट्रोल, डीजल, खाद्य तेल, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स जैसे आयातित सामान महंगे होंगे। यदि रुपए में गिरावट नहीं थमी तो घरेलू बजट पर 5-7% अतिरिक्त बोझ बढ़ सकता है।

विदेश यात्रा/पढ़ाई महंगी: रुपए में 5% गिरावट से डॉलर में खर्च बढ़ेगा। 1 करोड़ रु. के बजट पर 5 लाख रुपए अतिरिक्त खर्च करना होगा। 2018 से अब तक इसमें करीब 24% बढ़ोतरी हो चुकी है।

कमजोरी के फायदे भी...

- कमजोर रुपए से उन परिवारों का फायदा होगा, जिन्हें विदेश में रहने वाले किसी सदस्य से डॉलर में मनी ऑर्डर आता है। भारत में डॉलर भुनाने पर रुपए में अब पहले से करीब 5% ज्यादा रकम मिलेगी।
- आईटी, फार्मा, टेक्स्टाइल कंपनियों की कमाई में 80% तक हिस्सेदारी निर्यात की है। यानी डॉलर में आय होती है। आय बढ़ने से ये विस्तार करेंगी। नौकरियां बढ़ सकती हैं।

... देश को सस्ते सोने का फायदा नहीं मिल रहा

डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपए में कमजोरी अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में सोने की कीमतों में गिरावट को भारत में पूरी तरह ट्रांसलेट होने से रोक रही है। मतलब यदि आप किसी और देश में सोना खरीदेंगे तो फायदे में रहेंगे। इसके अलावा यदि रुपया और कमजोर हुआ तो विदेशी पूंजी की आमद भी कम हो जाएगी।

- डॉ. वीके विजयकुमार, मुख्य रणनीतिकार, जिबेजि इन्वेस्टमेंट्स