Suspense over Russian oil as govt mum on issue

Goyal shifts the onus onto MEA; US to monitor oil buy

SHUBHAJIT ROY/AGENCIES
New Delhi, February 7

ENERGY TRANSITION

EVEN AS THE Trump administration on Saturday lifted the additional 25% tariff on India over its purchase of Russian oil, claiming India has "committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil", India has not issued any official word on the matter yet.

When asked at a press conference whether India will stop purchasing Russian oil, Union Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal said, "The Ministry of External Affairs will give information about it."

After announcing the interim framework between the United States and India trade agreement, the White House had said, "India has represented that it will purchase energy products from the United States, and has recently committed to a framework with the United States to expand defense cooperation over the next 10 years."

Continued on Page 2

Suspense over Russian oil as govt mum on issue

THE 25% PENALTY tariff stands withdrawn from 12.01 am EST February 7 and the Trump administration has also put in place a mechanism to "monitor whether India resumes directly or indirectly" import of Russian oil. The three elements – stopping Russian oil imports, buying energy from the US and boosting defence cooperation – are part of the larger strategic deal between India and the US.

On February 5, in first remarks since Trump's statement that PM Modi had "agreed to stop buying Russian oil" and "to buy much more from the US and, potentially, Venezuela", and that "this will help end the war in Ukraine", the MEA said India was "diversifying energy sourcing" in keeping with "objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics".

On Saturday, too, officials pointed to the remarks by the MEA spokesperson who said "insofar as India's energy sourcing is concerned, the government has stated publicly on several occasions that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of the government. Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind".

As per the White House 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 monitor whether India resumes directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil. If the Secretary of Commerce finds that India has resumed 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 US 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 additional action as to India, including whether I should reimpose the additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25% on imports of articles of India."

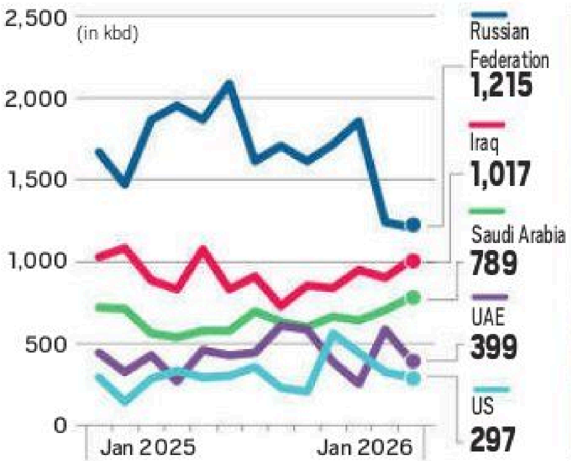
This step puts India in a diplomatically difficult position. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, India had increased oil imports since Moscow was offering discounted rates. Delhi's rationale was that its decision was guided by commercial interests since it wanted to cushion the inflationary impact of crude price hikes, and so it was buying from the lowest rate-offering countries, and Russia was the most competitive in that area.

India said that the government was not involved in the process of buying oil, and it was the companies that made the decisions. This worked well until Trump assumed office. Failing to broker peace between Russia, Ukraine despite attempts over 6 months, he began squeezing the biggest buyers of Russian energy. India faced the heat, and the 25% tariff penalty for buying Russian oil. In the last few months, India's Russian oil imports have declined steadily to a three-year low, as per tanker data.

Crude's new course to hit import bill

SAURAV ANAND & RAGHAVENDRA KAMATH
New Delhi/Mumbai, February 7

ENERGY SHIFT



NEW DELHI HAS committed to large-scale purchases of American energy products over the next five years as per the interim trade framework with the United States, a move that is set to reshape its energy import strategy.

India will import $500 billion worth of US energy products and other strategic goods, even as recent data show a gradual shift in crude sourcing patterns.

Trade data suggest India's oil import mix has already begun to change. According to Icra, the shift would lift the country's oil import bill by less than 2%, or around $2.7 billion annually

Crude supplies from Russia in December 2025 were nearly 27% lower than in November and more than 15% below the year-ago period, though Russia remained the country's largest supplier.

Energy market analysts said India's shift away from Russian crude is already reshaping regional oil flows and pricing. "A gradual phase-out will push India towards Middle Eastern and some US barrels, firming Dubai benchmarks and narrowing the Brent–Dubai spread while pressuring Russian differentials as displaced volumes move into China," said Zhuwei Wang of S&P Global Energy.

"Flows are rotating rather than stopping abruptly," he said, noting that India cut Russian crude imports by about 70% in January while increasing intake from the Middle East, West Africa and the US. Wang added that lighter US grades cannot fully replace Urals crude and limited Venezuelan supply will likely push India to secure more Middle Eastern barrels, while European refinery maintenance could cap Brent prices.

Russia accounted for 24% of India's $11.4 billion crude imports in December, followed by Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and the US. For April–December FY26, Russia's share declined to 31.5% of India's $105.1 billion crude imports, compared with 36.5% in the corresponding period last year. During the same period, US crude shipments to India rose to $8.2 billion, up nearly 8%.

Suresh Nair, tax partner at EY India said the interim framework itself does not change tariffs on energy imports. "On the energy side, the agreement doesn't alter duties on oil or energy imports directly, but India's stated intent to purchase $500 billion worth of US energy products over the next five years should lead to larger and steadier volumes coming in, which could help stabilise supply and support more competitive pricing in the longer term," he said.

Shipping analytics firm Kpler estimates the impact could be $3–4 billion a year if around 1.8 million barrels per day of volumes are displaced at modest premiums.

Business Line, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 12.46cm × 24.98cm

India will stop buying Russia oil, says US, nixing 25% tariff

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

In an executive order on Friday, US President Donald Trump said that India has "committed" to stop importing oil from the Russian Federation.

"I have received additional information and recommendations from senior officials regarding India's efforts to address the national emergency described in Executive Order 14066. Specifically, India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil," said the executive order.

India has also represented that "it will purchase energy products from the United States, and recently committed to a framework with Washington to expand defence co-operation over the next 10 years," it added.

In response, India's Ministry of External Affairs said that energy security of the nation is the top priority of the government and India's oil import policy is driven by national interest.

India, which imported roughly 1.12 million barrels per day (mb/d) crude oil from Russia last month, is likely to import lesser quantities of crude from Moscow this month, which is expected to decline further going ahead, barring Nayara Energy.

The order further stated, "I have determined to eliminate the additional ad valorem rate of duty imposed on imports of articles of India pursuant to Executive Order 14329.

LEVY THREAT REMAINS

If it is found that India has resumed directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, the order said the Secretary of State, in consultation with some top officials, "shall recommend whether and to what extent I should take additional action as to India, including whether I should re-impose the additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 per cent on imports of articles of India."

Responding to the development, Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri said on X, "The interim trade agreement is anchored in the shared commitment of our two great nations towards a glorious future... It will further strengthen the @makeinindia initiative and open up vast opportunities for our farmers, entrepreneurs, MSMEs, startup innovators, fishermen and more by generating large-scale direct and indirect employment opportunities, particularly for our youth."

Business Line, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 6, Size: 14.08cm × 22.86cm

Breakout watch

CRUDE CHECK. Consider long positions

Akhil Nallamuthu
bl. research Bureau

After witnessing a rally recently, oil prices were down last week. Brent crude oil futures on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) ($68.10/barrel) was down 1.8 per cent whereas crude oil futures in the domestic market (₹5,824/barrel) lost 1.8 per cent. Here is the outlook and trade recommendation:

BRENT FUTURES ($68.10)
Brent crude oil futures slipped last week on the back of a resistance band between $69 and $71. A trendline also coincides at this price band, making it a notable barrier. Although the price declined last week, the price action does not show any signs of a bearish bias. There could be some consolidation at the current market levels or even a minor dip, possibly to $65.

Nevertheless, Brent crude futures can eventually break out of $71 and move further higher. Notable resistance above $71 is at $75. That said, if the contract slips below the support at $65, it might see a deeper decline, probably to $62.

MCX-CRUDE OIL (₹5,824)
Crude oil futures (February) declined last week. It could not sustain above the ₹6,000-mark. Nevertheless, the downside was limited by the 21-day moving average at ₹5,550.

Despite the correction in price, crude oil futures retain the bullish bias. While it is likely to stay flat or see a minor dip in price, possibly to ₹5,600, the contract has the potential to recover and surpass the barrier at ₹6,000.

A breakout of ₹6,000 will open the door for a rally to ₹6,500. A breach of this can lift crude oil futures further to ₹6,900. The positive bias will be negated only if the price falls below the support at ₹5,500.

Trade strategy: Buy crude oil futures at ₹5,750. Target and stop-loss can be ₹6,500 and ₹5,450 respectively.

Our focus is on raising throughput, utilisation : BPCL

Saptaparno Ghosh
BETUL, GOA

Our endeavour is to constantly increase the throughput and refinery utilisation with safety parameters in mind, Sanjiv Khanna, CMD, Bharat Petroleum Corporate Ltd. (BPCL) told *The Hindu* in an interaction on the sidelines of the India Energy Week in Goa last week.

The State-owned refiner crude oil throughput in the December-end quarter rose almost 10.2% on a year-over-year basis to 10.51 million metric tonne (MMT). Standalone net profit during the same period rose 62.3% year-on-year to ₹7,545.27 crore.

Refiner's GRM

Importantly, gross refining margin (GRM), the primary indicator of profitability for a refiner, stood at $13.25/barrel in the December-end quarter, *The Hindu* learnt separately from company officials.

"Our endeavour is to increase [throughput and utilisation]," said Mr. Khanna, adding, "Within the safe operating region whatever maximisation can be done, we always try for it."

Mr. Khanna also pointed to BPCL having the highest capacity utilisation in the domestic industry - at 115% as on date.

Crude procurement

Asked about the rationale behind BPCL doubling the quantum of procurement from Brazil's Petrobras, Mr. Khanna said the strategy for crude oil procurement from any geography hinged on assessing the "techno-commercial" feasibility of the deal.

"Our objective is very simple. When I am going to the market, we see which is the most techno-economical crude for me," he stated.

Processing ability

"Some crude [oil] may be very economical, but the refineries may not be able to process it.

"Therefore, depending on the techno-economical evaluation, we pick up the crude," he added.

Sweating assets: A worker rides a bicycle at the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. refinery in Mumbai. REUTERS FILE

Hindu, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 11, Size: 12.46cm × 38.89cm

BPCL in talks with Azerbaijan's SOCAR for LPG purchase

Saptaparno Ghosh
BETUL, GOA

Bharat Petroleum is in talks with State oil company of Azerbaijan for procurement of liquified petroleum gas (LPG), T.V. Pandiyan, head of LPG business with the State-owned refiner told *The Hindu* on the sidelines of the India Energy Week in Goa last week.

Further, whilst elaborating on the company's objective for diversification, Mr. Pandiyan informed BPCL had also floated a tender to import cooking gas from the U.S.

He said the firm's basket hinged on 90% of procurement being done via term-contracts and the rest from spot purchases. The tender for U.S. is premised on spot purchases.

'For diversification'

Elaborating, Mr. Pandiyan, said, "There is a conflict in the Middle East. What if the [Strait of] Hormuz gets stuck up, what will we do?" adding, "This [the tender] forms part of objective for diversification of sources."

On the broader dynamics, Mr. Pandiyan explained China not taking U.S. LPG cargoes would also provide for India getting them cheaper. "U.S. ships that were taking LPG to China, they are being taxed because of the prevailing tariff war, so the landed cost of LPG on China's shores have become costlier. Therefore, China is not taking U.S. cargoes," he stated, adding, "They [the Chinese] are instead taking Middle East cargoes because of which U.S. cargoes are in surplus. We are sensing the landed cost of

China not taking U.S. LPG cargoes would also provide for India getting them cheaper.

U.S. cargoes on Indian shores would be cheaper and thus, we floated a tender to the extent of 10% of import needs on an all oil-company basis to avail the advantage at present."

On under-recoveries

According to Mr. Pandiyan, the under-recovery on LPG cylinder could rise to some extent should the international gas prices continue on an upward trajectory. "International prices cooled off in the last year, and suddenly, in the last 1-2 months picked up. Therefore, next month, as per the prices, our under-recoveries might go up to some extent," he stated.

He informed (January 28), the under-recoveries stood at ₹90/cylinder, and ₹30/cylinder in December.

In August last year, the Union Cabinet approved a ₹30,000 crore compensation scheme for oil firms for subsidising the sale of cooking gas during soaring global prices back then.

He said BPCL's share in the package was about ₹7,500 crore. Two instalments were paid in November and December and it would continue for the next 10 months.

Trump cancels 25% tariffs, says India committed to buy oil from U.S. and stop supply from Russia

Suhasini Haidar
NEW DELHI

India has "committed" to stopping buying Russian oil, and already taken "significant steps" towards it, U.S. President Donald Trump said while rescinding the 25% punitive tariffs imposed on India in August 2025.

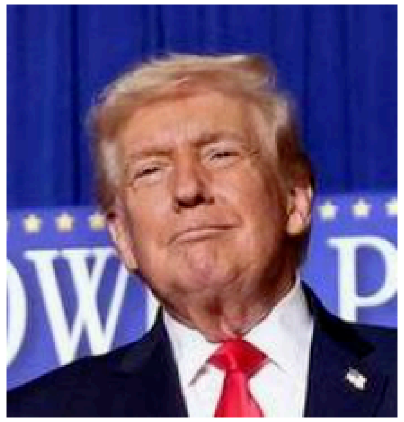
The startling claim, which was not denied by the government on Saturday, was made in an executive order issued simultaneously with the India-U.S. joint statement on an interim trade agreement framework, and appeared to be a condition for removal of the punitive tariffs.

Mr. Trump said the tariffs would return if India "resumes" oil imports from Russia, and that India would buy U.S. energy, which former Indian diplomats criticised, calling it "plain bullying" by a "hegemonic America".

Iran link

In a separate order, Mr. Trump said that any country engaging in trade with Iran would draw penalty tariffs, formalising a threat he had made in January on social media.

"India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, has represented that it will purchase United States energy products from the United States, and has recently committed to a framework with the United States to expand [defence] cooperation over



Donald Trump

the next 10 years," said Mr. Trump explaining his decision to cancel the 25% tariffs levied on August 6 last year.

"I have determined that India has taken significant steps to address the [Russian issue] and to align sufficiently with the United States on national security, foreign policy, and economic matters," he added, deputing Secretary of Commerce Howard Lutnick to "monitor" India's compliance on Russian oil, and threatening to "reimpose" 25% duties if it did.

Mr. Trump's orders and claims that India has already accepted his terms, put a dampener on the otherwise celebratory mood in government over hammering out a joint statement to work towards a trade agreement, and the Ministries of Commerce and External Affairs refrained from commenting directly.

Slamming the U.S. for the conditional order, former Foreign Secretary Kanwal Sibal said Washington was introducing "extraneous geopolitical issues" into the bilateral trade deal. "India's oil trade with Russia or trade with Iran have nothing to do with a bilateral trade deal with the U.S.," Mr. Sibal told *The Hindu*.

"The U.S. is a hegemonic power, and has the power to enforce such conditions," said former Ambassador to the EU and Nepal, Manjeev Puri.

At a press conference Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal refused to comment on the issue of oil imports, deferring to the MEA.

When asked, the MEA spokesperson referred to his statement earlier in the week, that "diversifying energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics" is at the core of the government's strategy.

Indian Express, Delhi, 08/02/2026
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25 per cent penalty is off, monitoring of Russian oil imports in

Trump order claims India committed to stop Russia oil 'directly or indirectly'

Shubhajit Roy
New Delhi, February 7

SIX MONTHS after it imposed an additional 25 per cent tariff on India over its purchase of Russian oil, the Trump administration Saturday issued an executive order lifting the penalty.

It said India has "committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil", that "it will purchase United States energy products from the United States, and has

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The three elements — stopping Russian oil imports, buying energy from the US and boosting defence cooperation – are part of the larger strategic deal between India and the US.

There was no immediate response from Delhi on the announcement about Russian oil. But on February 5, in first remarks since Trump's statement that Prime Minister Narendra Modi had "agreed to stop buying Russian oil" and "to buy much more from the US and, potentially, Venezuela", and that "this will help end the war in Ukraine", the Ministry of External Affairs said India was "diversifying energy sourcing" in keeping with "objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics".

On Saturday too, officials pointed to the remarks by the MEA spokesperson who said "insofar as India's energy sourcing is concerned, the government has stated publicly on several occasions that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of the government. Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind".

Trump's signed order, titled 'Modifying duties to address threats to the US by the Russian government', stated: "In Executive Order 14329 of August 6, 2025 (Addressing Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation), I found that the national emergency described in Executive Order 14066 has continued and that the actions and policies of the Government of the Russian Federation continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. To deal with that threat, I determined that it was necessary and appropriate to impose an additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 per cent on imports of articles of India, which, at that time, was directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil."

"I have received additional information and recommendations from senior officials regarding India's efforts to address the national emergency described in Executive Order 14066. Specifically, India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, has represented that it will purchase United States energy products from the United States, and has recently committed to a framework with the United States to expand defense cooperation over the next 10 years."

"After considering the information and recommendations these officials have provided to me, among other things, I have determined that India has taken significant steps to address the national emergency described in Executive Order 14066 and to align sufficiently with the United States on national security, foreign policy, and economic matters. Accordingly, I have determined to eliminate the additional ad valorem rate of duty imposed on imports of articles of India pursuant to Executive Order 14329. In my judgment, this modification is necessary and appropriate to deal with the national emergency declared in Executive Order 14066," his order stated.

It also put in place a monitoring mechanism. "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 monitor whether India resumes directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, as defined in section 7 of Executive Order 14329. If the Secretary of Commerce finds that India has resumed 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 additional action as to India, including whether I should reimpose the additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25 per cent on imports of articles of India."

This step puts India in a diplomatically difficult position. After the Russian invasion of Ukraine, India had increased oil imports since Moscow was offering discounted rates. Delhi's rationale was that its decision was guided by commercial interests since it wanted to cushion the inflationary impact of crude price hikes, and so it was buying from the lowest rate-offering countries, and Russia was the most competitive in that area. India also said that the government was not involved in the process of buying oil, and it was the companies that made the decisions.

This worked well until Trump assumed office last year. Failing to broker peace between Russia and Ukraine despite attempts over six months, he began squeezing the biggest buyers of Russian energy. India, as a result, faced the heat – and the 25 per cent tariff penalty for buying Russian oil.

On Russia oil issue, MEA says acting on market conditions

Rezaul H Laskar
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: India on Saturday neither confirmed nor denied the Trump administration's assertion that New Delhi has committed to stop buying Russian oil as part of a bilateral trade deal, with the government reiterating that energy purchases will be diversified on the basis of market conditions and international dynamics to ensure the country's energy security.

After US President Donald Trump issued an executive order on Friday that removed the 25% punitive tariff imposed on Indian exports last year on the condition that India will not resume Russian oil purchases, the external affairs ministry reiterated a statement from earlier this week that the "supreme priority" in sourcing energy is protecting the energy security of 1.4 billion citizens.

Commerce minister Piyush Goyal, while briefing the media on the India-US trade deal, responded to a question on US assertions about India stopping purchases of Russian oil by saying that the external affairs ministry could provide information on this matter. Subsequently, the external affairs ministry responded to questions by reiterating spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal's statement at a media briefing on Thursday.

"Insofar as India's energy sourcing is concerned, the government has stated publicly on several occasions that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of the government," Jaiswal had told the briefing.

PEOPLE AWARE OF THE MATTER SAID INDIA WAS DIVERSIFYING ENERGY BUYS FOR GEOPOLITICAL REASONS

"Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind."

On Monday, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Trump unveiled the trade deal that cut US tariffs from an all-time high of 50% to 18%, the US President contended the Indian side had "agreed to stop buying Russian oil". Trump doubled down on this issue in his executive order, which stated that "India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil [and] represented that it will purchase United States energy products from the United States".

Trump's executive order further stated that the secretary of state, along with the treasury secretary, commerce secretary, homeland security secretary, US Trade Representative and other senior officials, will recommend additional action to be taken, including the reimposition of the 25% punitive levy, if India resumes importing Russian oil.

The government is wary of being seen as going against the executive order issued by Trump, especially given the whimsical and transactional decision-making by the current US administration. At the same time, sections of the government believe the US is close to a deal to end Russia's war in Ukraine – the main reason for the tariffs linked to the energy buys.

Social media posts on Saturday by the PM and Goyal on the "framework for an Interim Trade Agreement" concluded by India and the US made no mention of energy sourcing. An India-US joint statement on the same framework only mentioned that India "intends to purchase" $500 billion of US energy products, aircraft, precious metals, technology products, and coking coal over 5 years.

India's oil purchases from Russia fell to a 38-month low last December, while energy imports from the US grew almost 31% in the same month when compared to the figures for December 2024. Russian oil accounted for 35% to 40% of India's total oil imports over the past year, but fell to less than 25% in recent weeks.

People familiar with the matter said India was diversifying energy purchases for geopolitical reasons, though there were no immediate signs of Russian energy purchases dropping to zero. India has also kept open the option of more oil purchases from Venezuela, where the Trump administration is playing a role in regulating the energy industry.

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Economic Times, Delhi, 08/02/2026
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AFTER WHITE HOUSE CLAIMS INDIA TO STOP IMPORTING RUSSIAN OIL

India's Energy Security Govt's Top Priority: MEA

Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury

New Delhi: The Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on Saturday reiterated India's position on the import of Russian oil, stating that the country's energy security remains the government's foremost priority.

In a statement, the MEA said diversifying energy sources is central to India's strategy.

"Insofar as India's energy sourcing is concerned, the government has stated publicly on several occasions that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of the government," the ministry said.

"Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind," it added.

The statement came after the White House claimed that India had committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian oil and would instead purchase from the US. The announcement formed part of the context in which additional tariffs imposed on India over its purchase of Russian oil were withdrawn.

Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said Russia is aware that it is not the only supplier of oil and petroleum products to India.

Cong Slams US Deal; Says 'Namaste Trump' Scores Over 'Howdy Modi'

NEW DELHI: The Indian National Congress on Saturday criticised the India-US joint statement on the trade deal, saying it is "silent on details" but what has emerged shows that "Namaste Trump has scored over Howdy Modi". The party alleged that India will stop importing oil from Russia and slash import duties to benefit American farmers at the cost of Indian farmers.

Congress communications in-charge Jairam Ramesh said the statement suggests India will no longer import Russian oil and that the US would monitor whether India complies. "If the US decides India has imported Russian oil directly or indirectly, the extra 25% tariff penalty is back. This is truly extraordinary. And the Modi government has accepted it!!" he said.

On agriculture, Ramesh claimed India would cut import duties to help American farmers, adding that annual imports from the US would triple, eroding India's goods trade surplus. He further alleged that uncertainty would persist over India's IT and services exports to the US, while merchandise exports could face higher duties. –OPB

Times of India, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 17.62cm × 36.33cm

Trump signs exec order lifting tariffs, with warning that they can be reimposed

Chidanand Rajghatta | TNN

Washington: US President Donald Trump on Friday signed an executive order that formally removes punitive tariffs on Indian imports, cementing a high-stakes trade, energy and security deal aimed at returning US-India ties to normalcy. The order, effective immediately, ends a months-long economic standoff triggered by New Delhi's purchases of Russian oil and India's resentment over what it saw as punitive tariffs.

The executive order — titled "Modifying Duties to Address Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation"— eliminates a 25% additional duty imposed on Indian goods in Aug 2025 under sanctions targeting Moscow. That penalty had been layered atop a 25% reciprocal tariff, pushing effective US duties on some Indian exports to as high as 50%. Under the new framework, tariffs on Indian goods will fall to 18%, restoring New Delhi's standing as a preferred US trading partner.

The order also authorises US commerce secretary, in coordination with state department, to continuously monitor Indian oil imports. Any resumption of Russian crude purchases — directly or through intermediaries — could trigger an immediate "snapback" of 25% punitive tariff.

▶Energy security, P 21

India has committed to stop **directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil,** has represented that it will purchase US energy products .., and has committed to a framework with **US to expand defense cooperation over 10 yrs.** Accordingly, I have determined to eliminate additional ad valorem rate of duty imposed on imports of articles of India —**Trump's order**

Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving int'l dynamics is at the core of our strategy. All of **India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind**
— Govt sources citing MEA

Changed stance: US map shows Aksai Chin, POK in India

In a move blending economic diplomacy with strategic signalling, Trump administration on Friday released a map of India depicting the entire J&K region, including Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (POK), and Aksai Chin as integral parts of Indian territory. The map's significance lies in its departure from historical US practices, which often marked POK and Aksai Chin as disputed. **P 13**

Times of India, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 1, Size: 18.57cm × 37.65cm

On Russia oil, India maintains energy security is top priority

▶ Continued from P 1

US secretary of state Marco Rubio has been empowered to invoke International Emergency Economic Powers Act to impose sanctions if compliance falters. But the legality of IEEPA itself is awaiting a US Supreme Court ruling.

While the executive order said India "has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil", New Delhi maintained that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of govt. "Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind," govt sources said, citing Thursday's ministry of external affairs statement.

Chief economic adviser Anantha Nageswaran maintained that India's partners, including Moscow, recognise these constraints and that India does not expect serious disruption if prices stay stable.

The order codifies an interim trade agreement reached earlier this week following a Feb 2 phone call between President Trump and PM Modi. At the core of the deal is India's commitment, according to Trump, to cease all direct and indirect imports of Russian crude oil, a step Washington views as critical to tightening economic pressure on the Kremlin over the war in Ukraine. "India has taken significant steps to address the national emergency and to align sufficiently with the United States on national security and foreign policy," Trump said in the order, calling the tariff modification "necessary and appropriate" to counter the threat posed by Russia.

For much of 2024 and 2025, India had emerged as one of the largest buyers of discounted Russian oil, importing more than two million barrels per day at its peak. Those purchases helped cushion India's energy costs but drew sharp criticism from the Trump administration, which accused New Delhi of undermining Western sanctions. The Aug 2025 tariff escalation marked a low point in bilateral economic ties.

Under the new agreement, India has pledged not only to halt Russian oil imports but also to significantly expand purchases from the US. According to the White House, New Delhi has committed to buying $500 billion worth of American energy, technology and agricultural products over the next five years, more than doubling current purchases. These include crude oil and liquefied natural gas, aircraft and parts, advanced technology such as graphics processing units (GPUs), and farm commodities.

Hindustan Times, Mumbai, 08/02/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 15.24cm × 20.56cm

On Russia oil issue, MEA says acting on market conditions

Rezaul H Laskar
letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: India on Saturday neither confirmed nor denied the Trump administration's assertion that New Delhi has committed to stop buying Russian oil as part of a bilateral trade deal, with the government reiterating that energy purchases will be diversified on the basis of market conditions and international dynamics to ensure the country's energy security.

After US President Donald Trump issued an executive order on Friday that removed the 25% punitive tariff imposed on Indian exports last year on the condition that India will not resume Russian oil purchases, the external affairs ministry reiterated a statement from earlier this week that the "supreme priority" in sourcing energy is protecting the energy security of 1.4 billion citizens.

Commerce minister Piyush Goyal, while briefing the media on the India-US trade deal, responded to a question on US assertions about India stopping purchases of Russian oil by saying that the external affairs ministry could provide information on this matter. Subsequently, the external affairs ministry responded to questions by reiterating spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal's statement at a media briefing on Thursday.

"Insofar as India's energy sourcing is concerned, the government has stated publicly on several occasions that ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion Indians is the supreme priority of the government," Jaiswal had told the briefing.

PEOPLE AWARE OF THE MATTER SAID INDIA WAS DIVERSIFYING ENERGY BUYS FOR GEOPOLITICAL REASONS

"Diversifying our energy sourcing in keeping with objective market conditions and evolving international dynamics is at the core of our strategy to ensure this. All of India's actions are taken and will be taken with this in mind."

On Monday, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Trump unveiled the trade deal that cut US tariffs from an all-time high of 50% to 18%, the US President contended the Indian side had "agreed to stop buying Russian oil". Trump doubled down on this issue in his executive order, which stated that "India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil [and] represented that it will purchase United States energy products from the United States".

Trump's executive order further stated that the secretary of state, along with the treasury secretary, commerce secretary, homeland security secretary, US Trade Representative and other senior officials, will recommend additional action to be taken, including the reimposition of the 25% punitive levy, if India resumes importing Russian oil.

The government is wary of being seen as going against the executive order issued by Trump, especially given the whimsical and transactional decision-making by the current US administration. At the same time, sections of the government believe the US is close to a deal to end Russia's war in Ukraine – the main reason for the tariffs linked to the energy buys.

Social media posts on Saturday by the PM and Goyal on the "framework for an Interim Trade Agreement" concluded by India and the US made no mention of energy sourcing. An India-US joint statement on the same framework only mentioned that India "intends to purchase" $500 billion of US energy products, aircraft, precious metals, technology products, and coking coal over 5 years.

India's oil purchases from Russia fell to a 38-month low last December, while energy imports from the US grew almost 31% in the same month when compared to the figures for December 2024. Russian oil accounted for 35% to 40% of India's total oil imports over the past year, but fell to less than 25% in recent weeks.

People familiar with the matter said India was diversifying energy purchases for geopolitical reasons, though there were no immediate signs of Russian energy purchases dropping to zero. India has also kept open the option of more oil purchases from Venezuela, where the Trump administration is playing a role in regulating the energy industry.

Times of India, Mumbai, 08/02/2026
Page No: 20, Size: 31.30cm × 44.48cm

What trade deal critics are getting wrong

BY INVITATION

TANVI MADAN

The announcement of an India-US trade agreement has led some to ask what happened to Indian strategic autonomy. This criticism, however, misses two points. First, Indian govts have often made foreign policy trade-offs when there's a worthwhile payoff. Second, the deals with the US and the European Union can enhance rather than weaken India's strategic autonomy. Used effectively, they can increase India's capabilities, without which there is no freedom of action. And they can bolster India's ties with two actors that are essential to maintaining the diversified portfolio of partners that builds strength, deters rivals, and enhances India's decision-making space.

PRAGMATIC, NOT PURIST

The deal with the US has come in for particular criticism on the grounds that the Trump administration has linked it to India's oil imports from Russia. It is not yet clear what New Delhi and Washington have agreed to on this issue. But it would not be surprising if India had agreed to reductions. Indian policymakers have long realised they must be pragmatic rather than purist about strategic autonomy. When necessary, they have weighed competing options and made choices—*based on Indian interests*.

Several Indian prime ministers, for instance, have held back in criticising partners because those ties were considered too valuable for India's interests—including Jawaharlal Nehru in 1956 when the Soviet military cracked down in Hungary and in 1961 when the US undertook the Bay of Pigs invasion, Indira Gandhi in 1980 after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 2003 when the US invaded Iraq, Manmohan Singh in early 2014 when Russia annexed Crimea, and PM Narendra Modi in 2022 when Russia invaded Ukraine.

Such cost-benefit calculations have not just affected rhetoric but also policy. For instance, for many years, India chose not to normalise ties with Israel partly because it believed that would adversely affect ties with Arab countries, then considered more important. In 1963 and 1971, crucial agreements were signed with Washington and Moscow that prioritised Indian security over strategic autonomy concerns. In more recent years, the Singh govt pursued a civil nuclear agreement with the US despite critics alleging it would impinge on India's independence of action. And in 2012-13, India reduced oil imports from Iran to avoid sanctions, maintain access to the western financial system, and keep the door open to deepen ties with the US.

PRACTICAL PIVOT: If India does cut Russian oil imports, it would be because it has carefully weighed the benefits

BALANCING EQUATIONS

In recent months, while not conceding on Pakistan-related asks, the Indian govt seems to have been evaluating whether the benefits of large-scale oil imports from Russia are worth the costs to India's ties with the US (and even Europe). If it does make a decision to reduce those imports further—it seems unlikely India will or can eliminate them entirely—it would be because New Delhi has assessed that (1) there are other viable sources of oil imports, (2) it can pursue other avenues to maintain Russia ties, and most significantly (3) the Russian discount that Indian companies have been getting does not outweigh the strategic and economic benefits of striking a deal with the US.

The reality is that access to US markets, capital, know-how and technology is far more important for the Indian economy (and job creation) than any cost savings from Russian crude oil discounts. Several analysts have asserted that a trade agreement with the US will boost Indian economic growth—they only differ on the extent.

There could be broader benefits as well. The lack of a trade agreement with the US has been like a pipeline obstruction that slows down, even if it doesn't block, the flow within. Completing a deal can unclog the channel, allowing the two countries to pick up the pace of engagement. And that cooperation has the potential to enhance Indian autonomy in several ways: increasing India's defence, economic security and technology capabilities, making it a more attractive partner to other countries, and giving it leverage with rivals. All that, in turn, will make India more resilient over time — even against pressure from the US.

NECESSITY, NOT CHOICE

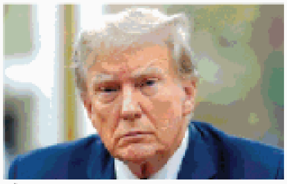
Some of the criticism of the US and even EU deals is so focused on what the world can do *to* India that it misses what the world can do *for* India. This concern shaped the Modi govt's initial approach to trade as well. But it has seemed to realise that to achieve India's security, prosperity, status, and even autonomy objectives, opening up isn't a choice but a necessity. Now its challenge is to create the enabling environment to make the most of the window of opportunity. ■

Madan is senior fellow at Brookings Institution and author, 'Fateful triangle: How China shaped US-India relations during the Cold War'

Dainik Jagran, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 17, Size: 18.23cm × 10.40cm

ट्रंप की धमकी के बीच रूस से तेल खरीद पर अस्पष्टता

जयप्रकाश रंजन • जागरण



डोनाल्ड ट्रंप

- अमेरिका की धमकी-रूस से परोक्ष या प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर तेल खरीदा तो फिर लगा देंगे शुल्क
- देश की 140 करोड़ जनता की ऊर्जा जरूरत को पूरा करना प्राथमिकता : विदेश मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली: ट्रेड डील पर भारत-अमेरिका के संयुक्त बयान और उसके बाद अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से जारी अध्यादेश के बाद एक बात पर स्थिति पूरी तरह स्पष्ट नहीं हो पाई है कि रूस से भारत तेल खरीदना जारी रखेगा या नहीं। ट्रंप के हस्ताक्षर से जारी अध्यादेश में रूस से पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद खरीदने को लेकर भारत पर लगाए गए 25% टैरिफ हटाने का प्रविधान है। इसमें स्पष्ट कहा गया है कि अगर भारत फिर से रूस से सीधे या परोक्ष तौर पर पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की खरीद करता है तो राष्ट्रपति के पास दोबारा टैरिफ लगाने का अधिकार होगा। दूसरी तरफ, विदेश मंत्रालय ने शनिवार को दोहराया कि 140 करोड़ भारतीयों की ऊर्जा जरूरत को पूरा करना हमारी प्राथमिकता है।

राष्ट्रपति ट्रंप के अध्यादेश में कहा गया है कि विदेश मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री और व्यापार मंत्री उचित समझे गए किसी अन्य वरिष्ठ अधिकारी के साथ यह निगरानी करेंगे कि क्या भारत ने रूस के तेल का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से आयात फिर से शुरू कर दिया है? यदि व्यापार मंत्री को यह पता चलता है कि भारत ने रूसी तेल का प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से आयात फिर से शुरू कर दिया है, तो अमेरिकी अधिकारी राष्ट्रपति को सिफारिश करेंगे कि भारत के संबंध में अतिरिक्त कार्रवाई की जाए या नहीं और कार्रवाई करनी है तो किस हद तक। इसके बाद वाणिज्य मंत्री पीयूष गोयल से पूछा गया कि क्या भारत इस बात के लिए सहमत हो गया है कि रूसी तेल आयात नहीं करेगा, तो उनका जवाब था कि विदेश मंत्रालय ये जानकारी दे पाएगा। विदेश मंत्रालय ने कहा था कि 1.4 अरब भारतीयों की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना सरकार की उच्च प्राथमिकता है।

'दबाव में न आने की रणनीति से भारत को मिली बेहतर डील'

वाशिंगटन, एएनआइ : ट्रेड डील पर अमेरिका के पूर्व सहायक वाणिज्य मंत्री रेमंड विकरी ने एक विशेष इंटरव्यू में कहा कि भारत ने अधिकांश देशों की तुलना में अधिक तार्किक व सुनियोजित प्रक्रिया अपनाई है और अराजकता के बजाय विवरणों पर काम करने को प्राथमिकता दी है। भारत अब भी औपचारिक समझौते की दिशा में आगे बढ़ने की बात कर रहा है, जो पारंपरिक व टिकाऊ तरीका है।

Hamara Mahanagar, Mumbai, 08/02/2026
Page No: 2, Size: 15.77cm × 8.97cm

समुद्र में तेल तस्करी का भंडाफोड़

मुंबई। इंडियन कोस्ट गार्ड ने मुंबई के पास समुद्र में एक बड़ा ऑपरेशन किया है। कोस्ट गार्ड ने तेल की तस्करी करने वाले तीन जहाजों को पकड़ा है। इन जहाजों में बड़ी मात्रा में तेल का भंडार था। ये विदेशी जहाज समुद्र में तेल की तस्करी कर रहे थे। शुक्रवार को एक मुश्किल समुद्री-हवाई नेटवर्क पर आधारित ऑपरेशन के जरिए एक इंटरनेशनल तेल तस्करी रैकेट का भंडाफोड़ हुआ। इंडियन कोस्ट गार्ड की ओर से साझा की गई जानकारी के अनुसार, यह गिरोह संघर्षग्रस्त देशों से सस्ता तेल और तेल आधारित कार्गो समुद्र के रास्ते लाकर अंतरराष्ट्रीय जल क्षेत्र में मोटर टैंकरों को मिड-सी ट्रांसफर के जरिए बेचता था। इस अवैध कारोबार के जरिए तस्कर भारी मुनाफा कमा रहे थे और तटीय देशों, जिनमें भारत भी शामिल है, को मिलने वाले शुल्क और करों से बच रहे थे।

कैसे हुई पहचान?

इंडियन कोस्ट गार्ड के तकनीक-सक्षम निगरानी तंत्र ने भारतीय विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (ईईजेड) में एक मोटर टैंकर की संदिग्ध गतिविधियों का पता लगाया। इसके बाद डिजिटल जांच और डेटा पैटर्न विश्लेषण के जरिए उस जहाज के पास पहुंच रहे दो अन्य जहाजों की पहचान की गई, जो समुद्र में अवैध तेल हस्तांतरण में शामिल हो सकते थे।

तीनों संदिग्ध पोतों को रोका

5 फरवरी को मुंबई से लगभग 100 समुद्री मील पश्चिम में तटरक्षक जहाजों ने तीनों संदिग्ध पोतों को रोका। विशेषज्ञ बोर्डिंग टीम ने जहाजों की गहन तलाशी ली। ऑनबोर्ड इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डेटा की जांच की, दस्तावेजों का सत्यापन किया और चालक दल से पूछताछ की। जांच के दौरान तस्करी की पूरी श्रृंखला और अपराधियों की कार्यप्रणाली का खुलासा हुआ।

जहाजों को मुंबई लाने की तैयारी

शुरुआती जांच में सामने आया है कि ये जहाज कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों से बचने के लिए बार-बार अपनी पहचान और विवरण बदलते थे। जहाजों के मालिक विदेशों में स्थित बताए जा रहे हैं और तस्करी नेटवर्क कई देशों में फैले हैं, जहां से संचालक पूरे ऑपरेशन का समन्वय करते थे। इंडियन कोस्ट गार्ड इन जहाजों को आगे की जांच के लिए मुंबई लाने की तैयारी कर रहा है।

Punjab Kesari, Delhi, 08/02/2026

Page No: 1, Size: 5.69cm × 11.22cm

भारत की रूसी तेल खरीद पर अतिरिक्त 25% शुल्क हटा

अमेरिका ने कहा है कि भारत ने प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से रूस से कच्चे तेल का आयात बंद करने की प्रतिबद्धता जताई है, जिसके बाद भारतीय वस्तुओं पर अमेरिका द्वारा लगाए गए अतिरिक्त 25 प्रतिशत शुल्क को सात फरवरी से हटा लिया जाएगा। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति कार्यालय 'व्हाइट हाउस' की तरफ से जारी एक कार्यकारी आदेश के मुताबिक, भारत ने अगले 10 वर्षों के लिए अमेरिका के साथ रक्षा सहयोग विस्तार के एक ढांचे पर भी सहमति जताई है। इस आदेश में कहा गया है, सात फरवरी, 2026 को पूर्वी मानक समयानुसार रात 12.01 बजे या उसके बाद खपत के लिए आयात की गई या गोदाम से निकाली गई भारत की वस्तुओं पर कार्यकारी आदेश 14329 के तहत लगाया गया अतिरिक्त 25 प्रतिशत मूल्य-आधारित शुल्क (ऐड वैलोरेम) लागू नहीं रहेगा।

Amar Ujala, Delhi, 08/02/2026
Page No: 13, Size: 14.05cm × 12.86cm

समुद्र में कार्रवाई : अंतरराष्ट्रीय तेल तस्करी गिरोह का भंडाफोड़, पकड़े गए तीन जहाज

तटरक्षक बल ने मुंबई तट से लगभग 185 किमी दूर की जब्ती

पणजी। भारतीय तटरक्षक बल (आईसीजी) ने एक बड़े अंतरराष्ट्रीय तेल तस्करी गिरोह का भंडाफोड़ कर उसमें शामिल तीन जहाजों को पकड़ा है। यह गिरोह संघर्षरत देशों के बड़ी मात्रा में सस्ता तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों की तस्करी करता था। इसके बाद माल को अंतरराष्ट्रीय जलक्षेत्र में ही मोटर टैंकरों में ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाता था।

इससे संचालक भारत सहित तटीय देशों को सीमा शुल्क अदा करने से बच जाते थे और मोटा मुनाफा कमा रहे थे। आईसीजी ने शनिवार को बताया कि यह कार्रवाई मुंबई के तट से करीब 100 समुद्री मील (लगभग 185.2 किमी) दूर पश्चिम में की गई। एक बयान में कहा गया कि तटरक्षक को खुफिया जानकारी मिली थी कि कुछ जहाज अपनी पहचान छिपाकर समुद्र के बीच अवैध रूप से तेल का आदान-प्रदान कर रहे हैं। 5 और 6 फरवरी की दरमियानी रात चलाए गए इस मिशन में तटरक्षक जहाजों और विमानों ने इन टैंकरों को घेर लिया। जहाजों की तलाशी कर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डाटा की पुष्टि की। दस्तावेज का सत्यापन कर चालक दल से लंबी पूछताछ की गई। घटनाओं की पूरी कड़ी स्थापित करने पर आपराधिक तौर-तरीके अपनाने की बात सामने आई। जांच में पाया गया कि यह जहाज संघर्षग्रस्त क्षेत्रों से मिले सस्ते तेल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों को अवैध रूप से एक जहाज से दूसरे जहाज में भर रहे थे। ब्यूरो

पहचान बदलकर दिया चकमा : शुरुआती जांच में यह खुलासा हुआ है कि ये जहाज अंतरराष्ट्रीय नियमों का उल्लंघन कर अपनी पहचान और नाम बार-बार बदल रहे थे। सुरक्षा एजेंसियों की नजरों से बचने के लिए इन्होंने पहचान प्रणालियां भी बंद कर रखी थीं।

Hari Bhoomi, Delhi, 08/02/2026

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रूस से तेल खरीद पर संशय बरकरार

रणनीति

डा. एन. के. सोमानी

वरिष्ठ पत्रकार

भारत और अमेरिका के बीच बहुप्रतिक्षित व्यापार समझौते पर सहमति हो गई है। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफार्म पर पोस्ट में कहा कि उन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री मोदी के प्रति दोस्ती और सम्मान के कारण और उनके अनुरोध पर व्यापार समझौते पर सहमति जताई है। समझौते के तहत अमेरिका एक कम पारस्परिक वाले टैरिफ को 25 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 18 प्रतिशत कर देगा। जबकि नई दिल्ली अमेरिकी वस्तुओं पर शुल्क घटाकर शून्य कर देगी। ट्रंप ने अपनी पोस्ट में यह भी कहा कि भारत ने रूस से तेल आयात को शून्य करने पर सहमति जताई है। भारत अब रूस की बजाए अमेरिका और वेनेजुएला से तेल खरीदना शुरू करेगा। इससे यूक्रेन में चल रहे युद्ध को खत्म करने में मदद मिलेगी। भारत कृषि जैसे संवेदनशील बाजारों को खोलेगा और अमेरिका से 500 अरब डॉलर मूल्य की वस्तुएं खरीदेगा। दूसरी ओर प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने एक्स पर अपनी प्रतिक्रिया में 18 प्रतिशत टैरिफ किए जाने पर खुशी व्यक्त की। उन्होंने ट्रंप को धन्यवाद दिया और वैश्विक शांति के लिए उनके प्रयासों के लिए समर्थन व्यक्त किया। लेकिन मोदी ने ट्रंप की उस घोषणा पर कुछ नहीं कहा जिसमें उन्होंने अमेरिका या वेनेजुएला से तेल खरीदने, कृषि बाजार खोलने की बात कही है। हालांकि मोदी सरकार ने रूस से तेल की खरीद बंद किए जाने के दावे पर सीधे तौर पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं दी। सरकार का कहना है कि 1.4 अरब भारतीयों की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना उसकी सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है और इसी आधार पर आयात से जुड़े फैसले किए जाते हैं। ट्रंप की कथित पोस्ट के बाद जो सवाल देश को परेशान कर रहे हैं, उनमें एक सवाल रूस से तेल खरीद को लेकर भी है। रूस भारत का रणनीतिक सहयोगी और सदाबहार दोस्त है। पिछले लंबे समय से भारत रूस से कच्चे तेल का आयात कर रहा है। वॉशिंगटन के दबाव में आकर अगर भारत रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद पूरी तरह से बंद कर देता है तो इससे नई दिल्ली और मॉस्को के संबंध खराब हो सकते है। जाहिर है कि भारत मॉस्को के साथ अपने रणनीतिक संबंधों को खराब नहीं करेगा। हालांकि, आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि पिछले कुछ माह में भारत की रिफाइनरियों ने रूसी तेल के ऑर्डर में भारी कटौती की है। रिलायंस इंड्रस्टीज ने तो यहां तक कह दिया है कि उसे जनवरी 2026 में रूस से कोई तेल नहीं मिला। वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार नवंबर 2025 में आयात में लगभग 27 प्रतिशत की कमी आई हैं। नवंबर में यह 3.7 अरब डॉलर था। दिसंबर 2024 के मुकाबले पिछले साल की इसी अवधि की तुलना में यह 15 प्रतिशत कम है। दिसंबर 2025 में भारत के कुल 11.4 अरब डॉलर के तेल आयात में रूस की हिस्सेदारी 24 प्रतिशत रही। अहम बात यह है कि इस अवधि के दौरान अमेरिका से तेल आयात की हिस्सेदारी में वृद्धि हुई। दरअसल, अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों और बदलती वैश्विक परिस्थितियों के बीच रूस से होने वाला आयात पिछले कई महीनों के सबसे निचले स्तर पर पहुंचा है। कहा जा रहा है कि इस गिरावट का मुख्य कारण अमेरिका द्वारा रूस की दिग्गज तेल कंपनियों रोजनेफ्ट और लुकोइल पर लगाए गए कड़े प्रतिबंध है। दूसरा अहम सवाल यह है कि क्या भारत को वेनेजुएला से तेल खरीदना चाहिए। दरअसल वेनेजुएला की भारत से दूरी काफी ज्यादा है। इससे तेल की लागत हर बैरल पर 374 डॉलर बढ़ जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक वेनेजुएला भारत को तेल खरीद पर बड़ी छूट न दे भारत को फायदा नहीं होगा। ऐसे में अगर भारत ट्रंप की इस मांग को दरकिनार कर देता है तो क्या समझौता मूर्त रूप ले सकेगा यह सवाल भी अहम है। इन तमाम सवालों के जवाब तभी सामने आएंगे, जब व्यापार समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर होंगे। हालांकि समझौते को लेकर टंप प्रशासन और मोदी सरकार दोनों अपनी पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं। जब तक समझौते का वास्तविक स्वरूप अर्थात ड्राफ्ट सामने नहीं आता, तब तक यह कहना मुश्किल है कि समझौते में बनी सहमति किसके हित सुनिश्चित करती है।

वॉशिंगटन के दबाव में आकर अगर भारत रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद पूरी तरह से बंद कर देता है तो इससे नई दिल्ली और मॉस्को के संबंध खराब हो सकते है।

रूसी तेल खरीद पर टैरिफ खत्म, अब पारस्परिक शुल्क 18%

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : भारत और अमेरिका के बीच द्विपक्षीय व्यापार समझौते को लेकर पिछले एक साल से चल रही वार्ता की सफल समाप्ति के बाद दोनों देशों ने शनिवार को साझा बयान जारी कर दिया। दोनों ने आधिकारिक तौर पर अंतरिम व्यापार समझौते के लिए एक फ्रेमवर्क का एलान किया। इसके साथ ही रूस से तेल खरीदने के कारण भारत पर जुर्माने के रूप में लगने वाला 25 प्रतिशत का टैरिफ तत्काल प्रभाव से समाप्त हो गया। अमेरिका ने भारत के निर्यात पर 50 प्रतिशत का टैरिफ लगा रखा था। इनमें 25 प्रतिशत जुर्माने के रूप में तो 25 प्रतिशत पारस्परिक शुल्क के रूप में था। जुर्माने के रूप में लगाया गया 25 प्रतिशत टैरिफ सात फरवरी से खत्म कर दिया गया। पारस्परिक शुल्क के रूप में लग रहा 25 प्रतिशत का शुल्क अब 18 प्रतिशत हो जाएगा। व्यापार समझौते के मसौदे पर अगले माह के मध्य तक दोनों देश हस्ताक्षर करेंगे। व्हाइट हाउस द्वारा जारी कार्यकारी आदेश में कहा गया है कि भारत ने अगले 10 वर्षों में रक्षा सहयोग बढ़ाने के लिए अमेरिका के साथ एक रूपरेखा तैयार करने की भी प्रतिबद्धता जताई है।

30 ट्रिलियन डालर की अर्थव्यवस्था वाला अमेरिका दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा खरीदार देश है। भारत ने पिछले वित्त वर्ष 2024-25 में सबसे अधिक अमेरिका को 86 अरब डालर का निर्यात किया था। अमेरिका से 40 अरब डालर का आयात किया गया था। इसलिए अमेरिका का बाजार भारत के लिए काफी अहम है। वाणिज्य व उद्योग मंत्री पीयूष गोयल ने एक बार फिर दोहराया कि समझौते में कृषि व डेरी सेक्टर को पूरी तरह से सुरक्षित रखा गया है। किसी भी ऐसे आइटम को शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जिससे देश के किसान और छोटे उद्यमियों को कोई नुकसान हो।

गोयल ने बताया कि अब 44 अरब डालर मूल्य के भारतीय निर्यात पर अमेरिका के बाजार में कोई शुल्क नहीं लगेगा। 30 अरब डालर के निर्यात पर 18 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगेगा और बाकी के 12 अरब डालर के निर्यात जिनमें स्टील, एल्युमीनियम, विभिन्न पार्ट्स शामिल हैं, पर 50 प्रतिशत का शुल्क रहेगा। इन आइटम पर दुनिया के सभी देशों के लिए अमेरिका ने 50 प्रतिशत का शुल्क लगा रखा है। गोयल ने कहा कि अमेरिका के बाजार में चीन, इंडोनेशिया, बांग्लादेश, वियतनाम जैसे देशों से हमारा मुकाबला है। उन सभी पर 18 प्रतिशत से अधिक का शुल्क है। इसलिए हमारे निर्यात में तेज बढ़ोतरी होगी। हम समझते हैं कि भारत जल्द ही अमेरिका के बाजार में 300 अरब डालर का निर्यात करने लगेगा।

इलेक्ट्रिक कार के आयात में कोई राहत नहीं: दूसरी तरफ, भारत ने अमेरिका के औद्योगिक आइटम और कुछ कृषि पदार्थों समेत विभिन्न ड्राइ फ्रूट्स पर शुल्क को कम किया है या फिर उसे शून्य कर दिया है। अमेरिका में बनने वाली हर्ले डेविडसन जैसी 800 से 1500 सीसी की क्षमता वाली बाइक पर शुल्क को पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दिया गया। अब तक हर्ले डेविडसन पर 50 प्रतिशत शुल्क लगता था। 3000 सीसी वाली कार के आयात पर शुल्क को चरणबद्ध तरीके से घटाकर 30 प्रतिशत तक कर दिया जाएगा। लेकिन, इलेक्ट्रिक कार के आयात में कोई राहत नहीं दी गई है। काटन व सेब के साथ सोयाबीन तेल के आयात शुल्क में राहत दी गई है, लेकिन अमेरिकी सेब के आयात के लिए 80 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम प्लस 25 प्रतिशत शुल्क की शर्त रखी गई है। मतलब 100 रुपये प्रति किलोग्राम से नीचे के मूल्य पर सेब का आयात नहीं हो सकेगा। लंबे कपास का उत्पादन भारत में कम है, जो कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए जरूरी है। इसलिए उसके आयात की इजाजत दी गई है। अमेरिका कंप्यूटर से संबंधित वस्तुएं और सेमीकंडक्टर उपकरण, हार्ट, लंग्स जैसे अंग की जांच में काम आने वाले मेडिकल उपकरण, चिप जैसे आइटम का निर्यात बड़ी मात्रा में करेगा।

संबंधित ›› पेज 12, 17 व संपादकीय

- अमेरिका को 44 अरब डालर का निर्यात शून्य शुल्क पर करेगा भारत
- अमेरिका के औद्योगिक आइटम व कई कृषि पदार्थ को भी शुल्क में मिली राहत
- हर्ले डेविडसन, 3000 सीसी की कार, अल्कोहल, ड्राइ फ्रूट्स सस्ते में आएंगे

नई दिल्ली में शनिवार को भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार समझौते पर मीडिया से बातचीत करते केंद्रीय वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री पीयूष गोयल ● प्रेट्र

इन प्रमुख वस्तुओं का शून्य शुल्क पर निर्यात करेगा भारत

स्मार्टफोन, जेनेरिक दवा, एयरक्राफ्ट्स के पार्ट्स, जेम-डायमंड, गृह सज्जा, इनआर्गेनिक केमिकल्स, सिल्क, घड़ी, कई प्रकार की सीड, मसाला, चाय, काफी, तेल, केला, अमरूद, आम, पपीता, मशरूम व अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार के सब्जी-फल, अनानास जैम, बेकरी के कई आइटम व कोका से संबंधित वस्तुएं।

भारत के इन सेक्टरों के निर्यात को होगा अधिक फायदा

टेक्सटाइल, लेदर आइटम व फुटवियर, जेम्स व ज्वेलरी, केमिकल्स, खिलौना, स्पोर्ट्स गुड्स, कृषि व प्रोसेस्ड आइटम।

भारत ने इन आइटमों को अमेरिका के लिए नहीं खोला

जेनेटिकली मोडिफाइड कोई वस्तु नहीं, मांस, पोल्ट्री, सोयाबीन, मक्का, डेरी पदार्थ, चावल, गेहूं, चीनी, मिलेट, बाजरा, रागी, कोदो, केला, स्ट्राबेरी, चेरी, साइट्रस फल, ग्रीन चाय, मूंग, काबुली चना, तिलहन, मधु, एथनाल, तंबाकू।

> भारत और अमेरिका के लिए बड़ी खुशखबरी! हम दोनों देशों के बीच अंतरिम व्यापार समझौते पर सहमति बन गई है। अंतरिम व्यापार समझौता किसानों और उद्यमियों के लिए नए अवसर खोलकर 'मेक इन इंडिया' को मजबूत करेगा और महिलाओं तथा युवाओं के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर रोजगार सृजित करेगा। भारत और अमेरिका नवाचार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं और यह समझौता निवेश तथा प्रौद्योगिकी साझेदारी को और गहरा करेगा। यह समझौता मजबूत और भरोसेमंद आपूर्ति शृंखलाओं को सुदृढ़ करेगा तथा वैश्विक विकास में योगदान देगा।
>
> **-नरेन्द्र मोदी, प्रधानमंत्री**

खास बातें

- अंतरिम व्यापार समझौते से भारतीय निर्यातकों, विशेषकर एमएसएमई, किसानों और मछुआरों के लिए अमेरिकी बाजार खुल जाएगा।
- भारत ने अगले पांच वर्षों में अमेरिका से 500 अरब डालर के ऊर्जा उत्पाद, विमान और विमान के पुर्जे, बहुमूल्य धातुएं और कोयला खरीदने पर सहमति जताई है।
- कपड़ा, चर्म उद्योग, प्लास्टिक और रबर उत्पाद, हस्तशिल्प उत्पाद और चुनिंदा मशीनरी को विशाल बाजार मिलेगा।
- अमेरिकी अल्कोहल पर भारत चरणबद्ध तरीके से शुल्क को कम करेगा।
- भारत अमेरिका के औद्योगिक वस्तुओं और पशु चारे के लिए लाल ज्वार, ताजे और प्रसंस्कृत फल पर शुल्क समाप्त या कम करेगा।
- दोनों देश ऐसे नियम बनाएंगे, जिनसे यह सुनिश्चित हो कि समझौते का लाभ मुख्य रूप से अमेरिका और भारत को मिले।
- अमेरिका और भारत द्विपक्षीय व्यापार को प्रभावित करने वाली गैर-टैरिफ बाधाओं का समाधान करेंगे।

अमेरिका ने समूचे जम्मू-कश्मीर व अक्साई चिन को भारत का हिस्सा दिखाया

- यूएसटीआर ने साझा किया भारत का नक्शा
- पहले नक्शों में गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर को अलग दिखाता था

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली: भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार समझौते पर साझा बयान के बाद अमेरिका के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि (यूएसटीआर) ने शनिवार को समूचे जम्मू-कश्मीर व अक्साई चिन को भारत के नक्शे में दिखाया। पहले के नक्शों में अमेरिका गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर को अलग से दिखाता था। अक्साई चिन वाले हिस्से को भी वह विवादित क्षेत्र बताता था। ऐसे में यूएसटीआर का नक्शा इस लिहाज से महत्वपूर्ण था कि इसमें कोई विवादित हिस्सा नहीं दिखाया गया। जो नक्शा भारत सरकार इस्तेमाल करती है, उसे जस का तस दिखाया गया। हालांकि, बाद में वह नक्शा एक्स हैंडल से हटा दिया गया।

व्यापार समझौते को लेकर संयुक्त बयान पर दोनों तरफ से सरकारी विभागों व मंत्रालयों की तरफ से अलग-अलग बयान जारी किए गए हैं। इसमें एक बयान अमेरिका के व्यापार प्रतिनिधि के आधिकारिक एक्स हैंडल पर भी जारी किया गया, जिसने सबसे ज्यादा सुर्खियां बटोरीं। इस पोस्ट में यूएसटीआर ने भारत का संपूर्ण मानचित्र लगाया। यानी इसमें भारत के नक्शे में समूचे जम्मू-कश्मीर (गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर सहित) को दिखाया गया। न तो नियंत्रण रेखा दिखाई और न ही चीन के कब्जे वाले अक्साई चिन वाले हिस्से को अलग किया गया। कई बार जब अमेरिकी एजेंसियां जम्मू-कश्मीर के नक्शे को लेकर छेड़छाड़ करती रही हैं, तो भारत ने उस पर कड़ा विरोध भी जताया है।

भारत-चीन लड़ाई का केंद्र बिंदु था अक्साई चिन: 1957 में तिब्बत पर कब्जे के बाद चीन पूरे अक्साई चिन इलाके में बहुत ही ज्यादा सक्रिय हो गया था। 1962 में भारत-चीन की लड़ाई का मुख्य केंद्र बिंदु भी यहीं था। युद्ध में भारत को मिली हार के बाद तकरीबन 38 हजार वर्ग किमी का इलाका चीन के पास चला गया।

वर्ष 1947 में पाकिस्तान ने किया था गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर पर कब्जा

1947 के हमले के बाद से पाकिस्तान ने जम्मू-कश्मीर के बड़े हिस्से पर कब्जा कर रखा है। भारत में इसे आम तौर पर गुलाम जम्मू-कश्मीर कहा जाता है। भारत इसे अपना अभिन्न अंग मानता है। भारत सरकार का कहना है कि यह केंद्र शासित प्रदेश जम्मू-कश्मीर का वह हिस्सा है, जो पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में है।

Deshbandhu, Delhi, 08/02/2026

Page No: 1, Size: 4.60cm × 12.36cm

'रूस से तेल खरीद पर भारत अपने रुख पर कायम'

नई दिल्ली। अमेरिका के बार-बार किए जा रहे इन दावों कि भारत अब रूस से तेल खरीदना बंद कर देगा के बीच भारत ने एक बार फिर दोहराया है कि देशवासियों की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना सरकार की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता है। बाजार परिस्थितियों तथा बदलते अंतर्राष्ट्रीय घटनाक्रमों को ध्यान में रखकर ऊर्जा स्रोतों में विविधता लाना उसकी रणनीति का हिस्सा है। सरकार इस मामले में हां या नहीं के रूप में जवाब देने से बचती रही है।

War in Ukraine

EU pushes for full ban on services tied to Russia's oil trade

Bloc proposes 20th sanctions package since Moscow's full-scale invasion of Ukraine

The new measure seeks to ban all maritime services to tankers regardless of the price of the crude they carry © Andy Buchanan/AFP/Getty Images

Henry Foy and **Paola Tamma** in Brussels

Published YESTERDAY

The EU plans to impose a full ban on services to ships carrying Russian crude oil, as part of its latest package of sanctions targeting Moscow in response to its war in Ukraine.

If agreed by all EU member states and backed by G7 partners including the US, the new measure would ban all maritime services — such as insurance — to tankers regardless of the price of the crude they carry. This would in effect replace the current system of restrictions linked to a G7 oil price cap that was designed to reduce the Kremlin's export revenues.

"It will slash further Russia's energy revenues and make it more difficult to find buyers for its oil. As shipping is a global business, we propose to enact this full ban in co-ordination with like-minded partners after a decision of the G7," European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen said on Friday.

The proposal follows consultations with US officials on the proposed ban, two people briefed on the discussions told the FT.

It comes after another round of US-led peace talks aimed at brokering an end to the conflict this week that failed to yield any breakthrough. European officials say Russia has shown no inclination to find an agreement.

Imposed in December 2022, the G7-led oil price cap allowed western insurers and other service providers to do business with Russian oil tankers that could show their crude was being sold below a price set under global benchmarks, forcing exporters to sell at a discount.

Von der Leyen had hoped to adopt the new sanctions — the EU's 20th package since 2022 — before a planned visit to Kyiv on February 24 to mark the fourth anniversary of the war. But the Commission faces opposition from some capitals that are Russia-friendly, notably Budapest.

Alongside the maritime services ban, 20 more Russian banks will be added to the sanctions list and "several banks in third countries involved in facilitating illegal trade in sanctioned goods", von der Leyen said.

It would also introduce new bans on exporting goods and services including rubber to tractors and cyber security services that the Commission says are worth more than €360mn, and bans on importing certain metals, chemicals and critical minerals worth more than €570mn.

It also adds 43 new vessels to a list of so-called shadow fleet ships used by Russia to transport its crude in breach of the oil price cap.

"We must be clear-eyed: Russia will only come to the table with genuine intent if it is pressured to do so. This is the only language Russia understands," von der Leyen added.