

Will keep diverse oil sources: India

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NEW DELHI

India will maintain multiple sources of energy and diversify them to ensure stability, with national interest guiding all purchases, foreign secretary Vikram Misri said on Monday amid speculation over India ending Russian crude purchases as part of a trade deal with the US.

Misri was the first official to offer clarity on the matter after US President Donald Trump issued an executive order on Friday that removed a 25% punitive tariff on Indian exports on the condition that India would not continue with Russian oil purchases. The hot button issue, used by the opposition to criticize the government, had been lobbed between the external affairs and commerce ministries.

The external affairs ministry has for long maintained that national interest and ensuring the country's energy security are the main factors behind energy sourcing, and Misri reiterated this position when he was asked about



Foreign secretary Vikram Misri said India is important role in stabilizing in global energy.

Russian oil purchases at a media briefing.

"Our approach is to maintain multiple sources of supply and diversify them as appropriate to ensure stability. Therefore, I would say that the more diversified we are in this area, the more secure we are," Misri

said.

Business choices will be made based on considerations such as adequate availability, fair pricing, reliability of supply, assessment of risks and costs, logistics, internal

Hindustan Times

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India will maintain multiple, diverse energy sources: Foreign secy

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accountability-related processes of oil companies and their fiduciary responsibilities, Misri said.

"What I can firmly and confidently say is that, whether it is the government or indeed our businesses, at the end of the day, national interest will be the guiding factor for us in our choices," he said.

"India is not just one of the largest consumers of energy, but it also plays an important role as a stabilising factor in global energy markets. And that's one reason why we import energy from multiple sources," he added.

The foreign secretary, who

was addressing the media on a visit by the Seychelles President, agreed to address issues that "have swirled around for a few days". Earlier, external affairs minister S Jaishankar had said the commerce ministry was handling all matters related to the trade deal with the US, while commerce minister Piyush Goyal said the external affairs ministry would elaborate on Russian oil purchases.

Misri noted that India, which imports almost 85% of its energy, has concerns about the "possibility of inflation driven by energy costs". The country's foremost priority is safeguarding the interests of consumers and ensuring that

they can access "adequate energy at the right price and through reliable and secure supplies", and these objectives drive the energy import policy, he said.

Significant uncertainties in the global economy in recent years have impacted the stability of global energy markets, and India and other countries have a "shared and common interest in ensuring stable energy prices and secure supplies", Misri said.

Noting that India imports crude oil from dozens of countries, he said: "We are neither dependent on any single source for this, nor do we intend to be. And it is natural for the mix of sources to



Misri noted India, which imports 85% of its energy, has concerns about the "possibility of inflation driven by energy costs". AP

vary from time to time, depending on objective market conditions."

The remarks appeared to indicate that India has no

plans as of now to take Russian oil purchases to zero even as it has increased buying oil and gas from the US.

India, the world's second

largest crude oil importer after China, substantially increased purchases of discounted Russian energy after the US and its Western allies slapped sanctions on Russia over the invasion of Ukraine in 2022.

Russian oil jumped from less than 1% of India's crude basket to 35% to 40% in recent years.

New Delhi weathered initial pressure from the West over these imports, with the government even contending that the former Biden administration in the US was okay with the move as part of efforts to stabilise global purchases.

But India faced renewed

pressure from the Trump administration last year, especially as the President became frustrated over lack of progress in his efforts to end the war in Ukraine.

After imposing the 25% punitive levy on Indian exports, Trump and his close aides accused India of funding Russia's "war machine".

Last December, India's oil purchases from Russia fell to a 38-month low, while energy imports from the US grew almost 31% in the same month when compared to the figures for December 2024.

Russian oil has accounted for less than 25% of India's imports during the recent weeks.

Trump's recent executive order 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". Under the trade deal, India is expected to purchase US goods, including energy and technology, worth \$500 billion in five years.

The executive order further stated that the US secretary of state, along with other senior officials, will recommend additional action to be taken, including the reimposition of the 25% punitive levy, if India resumes importing Russian oil.

SHORT TAKES**FS: Not dependent on
single source for oil**

New Delhi: India is not dependent on a single source for oil supplies and is diversifying its energy sourcing, foreign secretary Vikram Misri has said. Mr Misri added that India is buying crude oil from dozens of countries and that "choices will be made based on national interests". The comments come amid feverish speculation over whether India will completely stop buying Russian oil, something which United States President Donald Trump claimed just ahead of the trade deal with India. Speaking to reporters, the foreign secretary said India's oil import policy rests on safeguarding its national interests and the energy security of its people. He termed India as a "stabilising factor in the global energy markets". The foreign secretary said both state-owned and privately-owned oil companies assess risks and then take business decisions.

Indian Oil, Hindustan Petroleum buy Venezuelan oil through trader

NEW DELHI: State-owned Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) have jointly bought 2 million barrels of Venezuelan crude oil - the second deal that Indian refiners have struck since oil restarted flowing into international markets.

The two firms have bought 2 million barrels of Merey crude from Trafigura for delivery in the second half of April, sources said. 1.5 million barrels of oil will be delivered to IOC's Paradip refinery in Odisha and rest 500,000 barrels to HPCL's Visakhapatnam unit in Andhra Pradesh.

This is the second deal for Venezuelan crude after Reliance Industries bought 2 million barrels of Venezuelan oil for April delivery from Vitol. The world's third-largest oil con-



sumer halted Venezuelan crude purchases after US sanctions were reimposed. It has resumed imports after the US granted Vitol and Trafigura a licence to sell Venezuelan oil after President Nicolás Maduro was seized in a military operation a Washington asserted control over the nation's energy industry.

India imported Venezuelan crude until 2019-20 before US sanctions on the South American country's state oil company PDVSA stopped that. It

India imported Venezuelan oil until 2019-20 before US sanctions on its state oil firm PDVSA stopped that

resumed purchases in 2023-24 but halted them again when Washington reimposed restrictions on Venezuela's oil sector.

US President Donald Trump last week said Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi had agreed to stop buying Russian oil & purchase more oil from the US, and possibly Venezuela, following a key US trade deal with India. IOC and HPCL-Mittal Energy Ltd (a unit of HPCL) last took Venezuelan oil in 2024.

PTI

IOC, HPCL buy Venezuelan crude

New Delhi, Feb. 9: Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) jointly bought a cargo of Venezuelan crude, marking a second deal on trade by the nation's processors after Reliance Industries Ltd (RIL) snapped up a shipment.

The state-owned refiners purchased 2 million barrels of Merey crude, according to people familiar with the matter. Oil will be delivered to IOC's



Paradip refinery and HPCL's Visakhapatnam plant, they said.

The US administration has tapped trading giants Vitol Group and Trafigura Group to market Venezuelan oil after the US seized President Nicolás

Maduro and asserted control over the nation's energy industry.

Indian private refiner Reliance recently acquired a cargo, returning to the trade after hitting pause last year following the expiry of US sanctions waivers.

India's oil buying is under the spotlight after US President Donald Trump said last week that the country had agreed to stop taking Russian crude as part of trade deal with

the US.

New Delhi hasn't directly addressed the Russian oil trade in its public responses. A foreign ministry spokesperson reiterated over the weekend that energy security remained a top priority for India.

IOC and a unit of HPCL — HPCL-Mittal Energy — last took Venezuelan oil in 2024, according to Kpler.

The processors also halted purchases after expiry of sanctions waivers from the US. — Bloomberg

National interest is guiding factor: Misri on India's energy imports

ARCHIS MOHAN

New Delhi, 9 February

Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri on Monday said India is not just one of the largest consumers of energy but also plays an important role as a stabilising factor in global energy markets, which is one reason why New Delhi imports energy from multiple sources.

Misri said whether it was “the government or indeed our business, at the end of the day, national interest would be the guiding factor for us in our choices” in India's energy imports.

At a briefing of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) on the visit of Seychelles President Patrick Herminie, who held talks with Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the morning, the foreign secretary was asked to clarify India's position on its imports of Russian oil in the context of the India-United States interim trade agreement framework.

Misri's comments come amid Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal maintaining that questions pertaining to India's oil imports from Russia should be directed to the MEA.

Misri elaborated on India's thinking

on its energy imports. He said that, as is known, India is a net importer in the oil and gas sector.

“We are a developing economy. We have to be conscious about our resource availability. Naturally, when you are dependent to the extent of 80-85 per cent on an imported resource, you have to have concerns about the possibility of inflation driven by energy costs. So, it is not surprising, therefore, that our foremost priority is to safeguard the interests of Indian consumers insofar as energy is concerned, to ensure that they receive adequate energy at the right price and through reliable and secure supplies,” he said.

Misri said India's import policy insofar as energy is concerned is therefore driven entirely by these objectives. “Now, you would also have observed that in recent years the global economy has faced significant uncertainties which have had a major impact on the stability of global energy markets. India certainly, I would imagine, along with a lot of countries around the world, if not every country, has a shared and common interest in ensuring stable energy prices and secure supplies,” he said.

Oil reserves can cover 74 days of global supply shock: Puri

India's strategic petroleum reserve can last 74 days to meet the demand arising out of any global turbulence, Oil Minister Hardeep Singh Puri informed the Rajya Sabha on Monday.

Replying to supplementaries in Question Hour, the minister said for any country like India, which is growing at a phenomenal pace, there must be a very viable and secure reserve, so that it is not in a vulnerable situation in the case of global turbulence. PTI

IOC, HPCL buy 2 mn barrels Venezuelan oil from Trafigura

State refiners Indian Oil (IOC) and Hindustan Petroleum (HPCL) have together bought 2 million barrels of Merey crude from Venezuela for delivery in the second half of April. The crude will be carried on a single very large crude carrier with IOC taking about 1.5 million barrels and HPCL about 500,000 barrels. REUTERS

Trump's squeeze tightens on Rosneft-backed Nayara

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, February 9

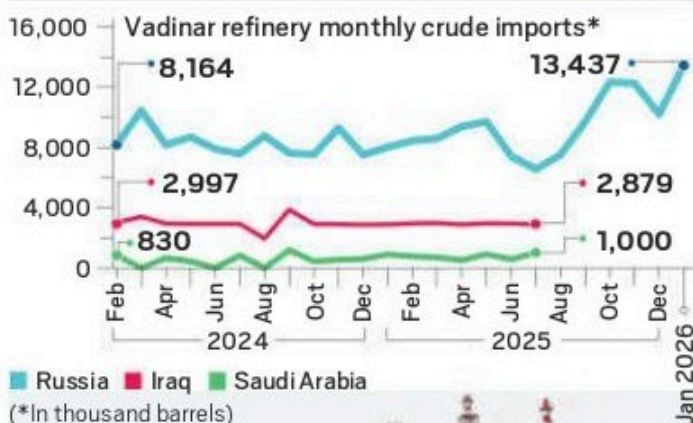
AS INDIA MOVES to scale down Russian crude purchases under mounting pressure from US President Donald Trump, one refinery has found itself at the centre of an uncomfortable geopolitical spotlight: Nayara Energy's Vadinar complex in Gujarat.

Fresh refinery-level data show that while state-run and private refiners have sharply reduced spot purchases of Russian oil, Nayara continues to run almost entirely on Russian barrels — making it the single largest remaining conduit for Moscow's crude into India.

According to analytics firm Kpler, Nayara imported over 36 million barrels of Russian crude between November 2025 and January 2026 — roughly 390,000-400,000 barrels per day (bpd). Russian inflows dipped in December but surged again in January, underscoring the refinery's deep dependence on Urals-grade crude.

The data come days after

VADINAR UNIT STANDS ALONE



Trump signed an executive order asserting that "India has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil", warning that tariffs on Indian goods could be raised if purchases resume.

While New Delhi has confirmed a broader interim trade framework with Washington,

it has not spelt out any explicit crude commitments. The ministry of external affairs reiterated that India's energy security remains its "supreme priority" and that sourcing decisions are driven by commercial considerations.

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Trump's oil squeeze tightens on Rosneft-backed Nayara

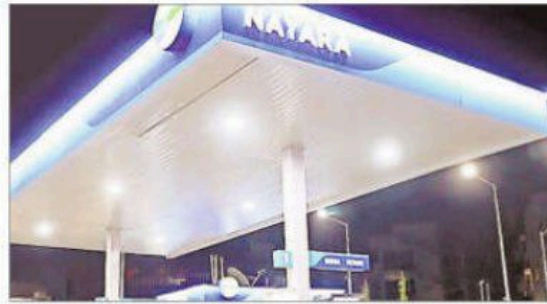
OVERALL RUSSIAN CRUDE flows into India are already declining. Kpler data show imports easing to around 1.2 million bpd in January, down sharply from peaks near 2 million bpd last year after Washington tightened sanctions on Russian producers.

Most state-run refiners have paused fresh spot buying following the US order, with market participants expecting India's Russian intake to roughly halve to 400,000-500,000 bpd once existing cargoes unwind. That residual volume is expected to be largely accounted for by Nayara.

Industry officials say the

refinery is structurally locked into Russian crude. The 20 million tonne per annum Vadinar plant is optimised for heavy, high-sulphur grades such as Urals. Switching to lighter Middle Eastern or US grades would require costly blending adjustments, logistics realignment and could materially raise input costs. "Nayara has very limited flexibility in the near term," said a refining executive. "There is no formal government directive to halt Russian intake, but commercially and technically, alternatives are not straightforward."

The challenge is compounded by ownership. Nayara is majority-owned by Russia's



Rosneft, making it more vulnerable to sanctions-related hurdles in shipping, insurance and trade finance. Following successive EU and UK sanctions packages, securing alternative

crude at scale has become increasingly complex.

Nikhil Dubey, senior refining analyst at Kpler, said the refinery's near-term flexibility is minimal. "Following the EU's

18th sanctions package and corresponding UK measures, Nayara faces increasing constraints in securing shipping, insurance, and financing," Dubey said. "These barriers make sourcing alternative grades at scale extremely difficult. Russian crude is therefore expected to remain their primary feedstock."

Geopolitics meets refinery economics

The tightening environment has revived speculation about a potential change in ownership of the Vadinar refinery — India's second-largest single-site pro-

cessing complex. But US pressure and sanctions exposure complicate any transaction.

ICRA's Prashant Vasishth said a calibrated transition was more realistic than a sudden cut-off.

"Complex refineries need heavy crude. An abrupt shift would disrupt operations and raise input costs materially," Vasishth said. "A phased transition using alternative heavy grades would be the practical path if diversification is pursued."

Queries sent to Nayara Energy remained unanswered at press time.

For India, the economics are not trivial. Russian crude has

offered steep discounts since the Ukraine war, with analysts estimating annual savings of \$3-4 billion compared with market-priced alternatives.

Cargoes have already been booked through March and parts of April, making immediate cancellations commercially unviable. Even as India's broader crude basket rotates back towards West Asia and the US, Nayara's configuration — and ownership — leave it exposed.

In the evolving India-US trade equation, the Vadinar refinery has thus become the most visible pressure point — where geopolitics, sanctions and refinery economics collide.



Crude oil import bill may rise if India stops discounted Russian buys

Sourashis Banerjee
Chennai

Although the joint statement on the interim US-India Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) did not say so, a simultaneous executive order from US President Trump claimed that India has agreed to his demand to reduce the purchase of Russian crude to zero.

DATA FOCUS.

While the Indian authorities have not confirmed this, such a move is quite likely to increase India's crude oil import bill. Data on import prices disseminated by the Ministry of Commerce show that though the discount between crude oil from Russia and from other sources has narrowed from the highs recorded in 2022-23, Russian crude oil is still cheaper than most alternative suppliers such as the US, UAE, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia, as of December 2025.

According to the Ministry, the price per tonne of petroleum crude oil from Russia averaged \$469 in December 2025. Meanwhile, petroleum crude from the US which was priced at \$506.7 per tonne in December, was at a 7.9 per cent premium to Russian crude. Crude oil from the UAE was priced at \$529.4 and from Saudi Arabia at \$503.2 per tonne.

Saudi Arabian crude was at a premium of 7.2 per cent to crude oil from Russia while the UAE had a premium of 12.8 per cent compared to crude oil from Russia. Nigerian crude at \$527.9 per tonne, enjoys a steep 12.5 per cent premium because it predominantly supplies light crude.

DEEP DISCOUNTS

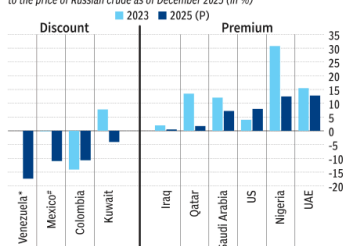
Supplier-wise pricing shows deep discounts across a few sanctioned or distressed producers. Venezuela's crude was about 17.4 per cent cheaper than India's average import price from Russia in December 2024, while Mexico was about 11.0 per cent and Colombia about 10.7 per cent cheaper than Russian crude in December 2025. Important to note here is, all three of Venezuela, Mexico and Colombia export heavy to very heavy grades of crude, requiring significant processing costs.

Sourav Mitra, Oil & Gas Partner at Grant Thornton Bharat, said, "India's Russian

Shopping for oil

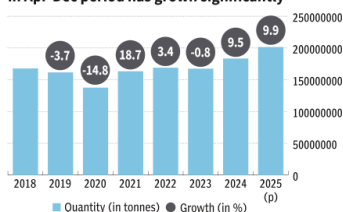
Crude from Venezuela is the cheapest

Import price of crude from other countries in US dollar per tonne compared to the price of Russian crude as of December 2025 (in %)



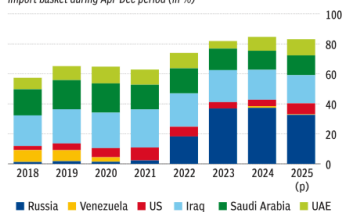
*Venezuela 2025 discount is based on 2024 prices
#Mexico 2023 discount is based on 2022 prices

India's petroleum crude import (in tonnes) in Apr-Dec period has grown significantly



The changing import basket

Share of major sources of petroleum crude (by mass) in India's petroleum import basket during Apr-Dec period (in %)



Source: Ministry of Commerce

oil imports hit a peak of about 2 million barrels per day (bpd) in June 2025, which has come down to 1.1 million bpd in January 2026. However, the oil flow from Russia to India is unlikely to vanish completely anytime soon as these strategic decisions are based on factors such as supply chain reorientation, diplomatic alignments, pricing stability, and energy security."

India's crude import demand continues expanding alongside economic growth. Total imports in 2025 (Apr-Dec) reached about 201.5 million tonnes, marking

roughly 9.9 per cent year-on-year growth after a similar rise in 2024 and a strong rebound from pandemic-era lows. Within this expanding market, sourcing patterns are shifting but not fully reverting. Russia still accounted for roughly 32.7 per cent of India's crude imports in Apr-Dec 2025, down from 2024 yet far above pre-2022 levels. Iraq held about 18.8 per cent, Saudi Arabia 13.2 per cent, and the UAE 10.8 per cent, while the US supplied roughly 7.4 per cent. Venezuela's presence was marginal at about 0.3 per cent.

IOC and HPCL buy oil from Venezuela

NIDHI VERMA
New Delhi, February 9

STATE-RUN REFINERS

INDIAN Oil and Hindustan Petroleum have together bought 2 million barrels of Merey crude from Venezuela for delivery in the second half of April, two trade sources aware of the deal said.

The crude will be carried on a single very large crude carrier with IOC taking about 1.5 million barrels and HPCL about 500,000 barrels, the sources said, adding the seller was Trafigura.

The purchase highlights refiners' effort to diversify their imports to partly replace Russian oil, which they are avoiding to help New Delhi seal a trade deal with Washington.

The purchase of Venezuelan oil is the first by HPCL, with IOC, the country's top refiner, having previously bought Venezuelan oil in 2024, data compiled by Reuters shows.

HPCL said in January it was seeking Venezuelan oil to process at its 300,000-barrels-per-day refinery in Visakhap-



atnam in Andhra Pradesh, which was recently upgraded to process heavy oil. IOC previously processed Merey at its Paradip refinery in Odisha.

The Merey is priced against the Dubai benchmark and reflects similar rates at which Reliance Industries bought Venezuelan oil from trader Vitol, said one of the two trade sources, who all spoke on condition of anonymity.

Reliance, the operator of the world's biggest refining complex, bought 2 million barrels of Venezuelan oil for April delivery from Vitol at a discount of around \$6.50-7 per barrel to ICE Brent, sources previously told Reuters.

REUTERS

CAPITAL IDEAS.



RICHA MISHRA

The last few days have seen geopolitical and energy experts working overtime trying to decipher the story of India and Russian oil purchase, and the US pressure. While the US maintains that New Delhi has committed to stop directly or indirectly importing Russian Federation oil, India has been stating that ensuring energy security for its 1.4 billion people is the core of its approach on sourcing petroleum products.

Opinions are divided on whether India will halt buying oil from Russia under US pressure. Critics say India is caught between the devil and the deep sea. New Delhi cannot let go of its relations with Russia nor can it be seen buckling under US pressure. Hence, this non-committal stance.

However, it could also be pure commerce taking centre-stage in the energy space.

NON-COMMITTAL STANCE

As Alexandra Hermann, Lead Economist at Oxford Economics, explains: "India's non-committal stance reflects hard market realities rather than geo-politics. US oil is unlikely to replace Russian supplies because price-sensitive Indian refiners who are used to the handsome Russian discount won't likely be willing to pay above-market prices that US producers would need to raise output."

"Crude grade mis-matches add another layer of constraint. While Venezuelan oil has been floated as an alternative, its export capacity of roughly 500,000 barrels a day is a fraction of the 1.5 million bpd India currently imports from Russia," Hermann said.

"A more realistic path would be halving Russian dependence and leaning more on Middle Eastern suppliers, but that also comes at a significant cost — Russian oil has been trading at discounts as wide as \$10 per barrel recently, meaning India's oil import bill could rise by over \$220 million a month," Hermann added.

There is a point in these arguments. Yes, technically India can move away from Russian crude any day, but will it mean shift to American oil, is the question. Indian refineries are complex and flexible enough to process alternative grades without major operational disruption.

Says Sumit Ritolia, Lead Research Analyst, Refining and Modelling, at Kpler: "Technically, yes — India can move away from Russian crude any day. Prior to 2022, Russian barrels accounted for just 1-2 per cent of India's crude slate, with refiners largely dependent on the Middle East, Africa, the US, and Latin America."

"However, while technically feasible, such a shift is politically and economically fraught. Over the past few years, Russian crude has become embedded in a broader India-Russia energy partnership, underpinned by



Why India is silent on Russian oil

While finding it hard to deal with US pressure, India doesn't want to risk displeasing old ally Russia either. Commercially though, Russian oil is the most attractive for Indian refiners

consistent price discounts that helped Indian refiners protect margins during periods of elevated global oil prices," he said.

"Moreover, Russian grades — similar to Middle Eastern crude — are well suited to Indian refineries, offering strong middle-distillate yields, particularly diesel, which sits at the heart of India's demand barrel. This convergence of economics, refinery configuration, and geopolitics makes a clean break from Russian crude far more complex than the technical capability alone would imply," he said.

Then there is the issue of landed cost of Russian and US crude to India.

"The landed cost of Russian crude into India has typically been materially lower than US barrels, primarily due to discounts on the headline price that often outweigh higher freight and insurance costs. Russian grades have at times traded at discounts of \$5-10/bbl (and occasionally more). Even after accounting for longer voyage time and logistics, Russian barrels have generally landed several dollars per barrel cheaper than US crude," he said.

WILL NOT HALT COMPLETELY

According Vandana Hari, Founder and CEO of Vanda Insights, "I doubt India will completely halt Russian crude purchases. At a minimum, Nayara Energy's feedstock needs have to be met, and the company can only process Russian crude, being unable to buy from

any other country since the EU sanctioned it last July."

"But it's likely the PSUs may bring down their imports to zero, at least for the time being. A reduction in Russian imports is not good news for Indian refiners as they are losing access to substantially discounted feedstock. But they can pivot to other suppliers — for spot cargoes or additional volumes under term contracts, surely can. Fortunately, flat prices are moderate and there is plenty of supply in the global market," she pointed out.

Clearly, geopolitics is the master performer here.

Praveen Jha, Professor, Centre for Economic Studies and Planning at the School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, said: "Russia has been possibly one of the most important friends for decades now. A relationship that never goes against India's interest as it also sort of balances to some extent from China impact."

On why India has not come out with a strong statement regarding purchase of oil from Russia, he said, "I guess it is not

sure how to deal with this pressure from the US President Trump and it's old ties with Russia."

Prerna Prabhakar, Fellow at the Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP), said: "Data show that India's crude oil imports from Russia have declined since November 2025. However, this decline has not been accompanied by a parallel increase in crude oil imports from the United States."

"There are two important considerations with respect to the US crude oil supply. First, questions remain about whether the US has sufficient capacity to act as a large and sustained supplier, given that it is itself a net importer of crude oil. Second, Russian and US crude oils are not close substitutes because of differences in quality. US crude is typically lighter, whereas Russian crude is heavier," she said.

"To replicate the quality of Russian crude, India would need to blend US crude with other grades, which would entail additional costs. Either way, a shift away from Russian crude would have cost implications for India, which helps explain the government's cautious approach," she said.

As the debate continues, there is a possibility of a "pause" but not "halt". The US crude can remain attractive for diversification and quality reasons, but on pure economics, Russian oil has had a clear edge in recent years.

A reduction in Russian imports is not good news for Indian refiners as they are losing access to substantially discounted feedstock

Costly energy pivot

Halting discounted Russian oil may secure the US trade deal, but will energy come any cheaper?

TIMES ARE A-CHANGING with India's commitment to stop directly or indirectly buying deeply discounted Russian oil that met a significant part of its requirements for imported oil since 2023. As its import dependence is as high as 88%, the cost of diversifying its supplies has serious implications for India's energy security. Discontinuing purchases of cheaper Russian oil is important for the framework of an interim trade deal with the US that lowered tariffs from 50% to 18% on our goods. There is no doubt that this condition sharply constrains India's sovereign right to access energy supplies from anywhere in the world depending on the cost—which was our rationale for accessing cheaper supplies from Moscow in the first place. So far there has been no definitive statement from the ruling dispensation as to whether or not we did commit to stop purchasing Russian oil. Commerce and Industry Minister Piyush Goyal, however, has clearly emphasised that buying oil from the US or Venezuela is now in India's strategic interests while underscoring that purchasing decisions on energy continue to rest with Indian companies.

The US, for its part, is clear that such imports from Russia will be closely monitored and secondary sanctions will be imposed if there is any breach. Even if there has been no explicit announcement by India to halt such imports, Indian refiners are avoiding Russian oil for delivery in April and are expected to stay away from such trades. Only earlier contracts are going through with imports winding down below 1 million barrels per day (bpd) by March and eventually dropping much further to 500,000-600,000 bpd as compared to 1.7 million bpd last year.

The big question naturally is whether accessing oil from the US or Venezuela will come at no additional cost or is costlier than Russian oil. Unfortunately, the dynamics of the global oil market that is supposed to be awash with supplies does not offer much room for comfort in this regard. Brent spot prices—which fell by one-fifth last year—are up with geopolitical tensions amidst prospects of a US strike on Iran. Instead of a crash in prices to sub-\$60 a barrel due to excess supply, they were up to \$70 a barrel in end-January and now hover at \$68 a barrel.

Thus, the current conjuncture to consider non-Russian options does not bode well for India. A degree of caution is definitely warranted on its part as it looks to the US or Venezuela, amidst serious doubts regarding the latter's ability to supply more oil without massive investments. There is no option for India but to bolster its energy security by reversing the steady decline in domestic oil output that has been happening for various reasons, including low investment due to obstructive regulations, high taxation, and declining output from mature fields. We also lack the technology for deep water exploration. These are interesting times for deep-sea drilling and India must go all in to incentivise the global oil majors to help in this regard. Improving relative self-sufficiency must be taken up in a mission mode to prospect for oil with the latest technologies in our offshore basins and boost domestic output over the medium term. This is the best way to reassert our strategic autonomy on the energy front that has been circumscribed by the interim trade deal with the US.



AFFORDABILITY, RELIABILITY AND SUPPLY SECURITY KEY FACTORS

India remains firm on multiple oil sources

SAURAV ANAND

New Delhi, February 9

INDIA'S ENERGY IMPORT strategy will continue to prioritise affordability, reliability and supply security with diversification across multiple sourcing geographies, Foreign Secretary Vikram Misri said on Monday, amid sustained US pressure to move away from Russian crude.

"Our approach is to maintain multiple sources of supply and diversify them as appropriate to ensure stability. Therefore, the

»EDIT«**COSTLY
ENERGY
PIVOT****PAGE 8**

more diversified we are, the more secure we are," Misri said. He was responding to a question on the purchase of Russian oil after US President Donald Trump said that India had "committed to stop directly or indirectly" importing it as part of a trade deal. He said national interest would guide both government and business decisions on crude sourcing. "We are a developing economy. We have to be conscious about our resource availability. Naturally, when you are dependent to the extent of 80-85% on an imported resource, you have to have concerns about the possibility of inflation driven by energy costs," he said.

Continued on Page 6



India firm on multiple oil sources

"IT IS NOT surprising that our foremost priority is to safeguard the interests of Indian consumers insofar as energy is concerned—to ensure they receive adequate energy at the right price and through reliable and secure supplies," Misri added.

Highlighting India's broader role in the global energy ecosystem, he said the country is not just a major consumer but also a stabilising force. "I would underline that India is not just one of the largest consumers of energy, but also plays an important role as a stabilising factor in global energy markets, and that is one reason why we import energy from multiple sources," he said.

The foreign secretary said India's import data clearly reflects this diversification strategy. "We import crude oil from dozens of countries. We are neither dependent on any single source for this, nor do we intend to be. It is natural for the mix of sources to vary from time to time depending on objective market conditions," he said.

He stressed that India's energy import policy is driven entirely by objectives of availability, fair pricing and supply reliability. "You would also have observed that in recent years the global economy has faced significant uncertainties which have had a major impact on the stability of global energy markets. India—and I would imagine many countries around the world—have a shared interest in ensuring stable energy prices and secure supplies," he said.

He also underlined that energy procurement decisions are taken by oil companies—both public and private—based on commercial assessments.

"They make decisions based on market conditions. They assess availability, risks and costs, and they also have internal accountability processes and fiduciary responsibilities. There is a rather complex matrix of financial and logistical issues that companies take into account at any given time," he said.

Oil strategy guided by nat'l interest: Fgn secy

Misri's Remark 1st Reaction After US Lifted Tariffs

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New Delhi: The govt on Monday said that India's oil sourcing strategy will be guided by national interest and it will not depend on any single country for its needs, while highlighting that actual purchases are done by petroleum companies, with decisions dependent on market conditions, availability, pricing and risk assessment.

The comments by foreign secretary Vikram Misri came three days after US President Donald Trump's executive order lifting the 25% penal tariff

“...whether it is the govt or indeed our business, at the end of the day, national interests will be the guiding factor for us... They (oil companies) assess availability at any given point in time, and they assess risks, costs in this process. And obviously, all of these companies also have their own internal accountability-related processes to look at and certain fiduciary responsibilities in the market

—VIKRAM MISRI | FOREIGN SECRETARY



on India said the country had committed to stop purchasing Russian oil, either directly or indirectly. Amid the suspense over India's position on already-declining Russian oil imports, Misri said oil companies, public or private, will continue to make business choices driven by the considerations he outlined – a complex matrix of issues, including the important financial and logistical aspects.

His response followed repeated remarks by commerce & industry minister Piyush Goyal that only the foreign ministry could comment on whether India gave any such commitment to the US while arriving at the framework for an interim trade agreement, and accusations by opposition that govt was evading the question.

► 'Assess oil availability', P 14

Indian cos assess oil availability, risks and costs, says Misri

► Continued from P 1

Misri said, "What I can firmly and confidently say is that whether it is govt or indeed our business, at the end of the day, national interests will be the guiding factor for us in our choices." He was replying to a question on the issue at a media briefing on the visit of Seychelles President Patrick Herminie.

In Dec, India's crude imports from Russia fell to a 10-month low of \$2.7 billion, down 15% from Dec 2024, while Saudi Arabia (60% rise to \$1.8 billion) and the US (31% increase to \$569 million) were the big gainers. Russia, however, remained the largest source, accounting for 31% of imports during April-Dec 2025, as against a little under 37.5% a year ago, commerce department data showed. During this period, the US's share has jumped from 4.5% to 7.8%.

"They (oil companies) assess availability at any given point in time, and they assess risks, costs in this process. And obviously, all of these companies also have their own internal accountability-related proc-

esses to look at and certain fiduciary responsibilities in the market," said Misri. He added that govt's foremost priority is to safeguard the interests of Indian consumers and ensure they receive adequate energy at the right price and through reliable and secure supplies.

Misri also said India seeks to maintain multiple sources of supply and diversify them as appropriate to ensure stability. "I would say that the more diversified we are in this area, the more secure we are," said Misri. India and many other countries share a common interest in ensuring stable prices and secure supplies at a time when global uncertainties are impacting the stability of energy markets, he said.

He noted India was not just one of the largest consumers of energy but also helped stabilise global energy markets. "That's one reason we import energy from multiple sources... the key drivers of our energy policy are adequate availability, fair pricing and reliability of supply. We import crude oil from dozens of nations. We are neither dependent on any single source for this, nor do we intend to be."

Our strategic oil reserve can last up to 74 days: Puri

New Delhi: Union petroleum minister **Hardeep Singh Puri** said on Monday India's strategic petroleum reserve can last up to 74 days to meet demand caused by any global crisis.

"Together, if you look at the reserves in our caverns and what is held by our refineries and floating platforms at our ports and our products, it comes to 74 days," Puri said, adding International Energy Agency stipulates about 90 days of holding as a strategic petroleum reserve.



Replying to a question in Rajya Sabha, Puri said for a country like India, which is growing at a phenomenal pace, there must be a viable and secure reserve so it is not vulnerable in case of global turbulence. "I feel as the minister safe with something at 74 days. But we can consider raising it going forward," he said.

He informed Parliament that the caverns are in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, while hoping to get started in Odisha soon. "Strategic petroleum reserve is a very important component in economic stability and our energy security," he said. India is the world's third largest consumer of crude oil, has the fourth largest refining capacity and is the fifth largest exporter of petroleum products. **TNN**

US May Refund Small Penalties on India over Russian Oil Buys

Dipanjan Roy Chaudhury & Kirtika Suneja

New Delhi: The United States may partially refund the penalty imposed on India over imports of Russian crude oil after February 7, when President Donald Trump's executive order withdrawing the 25% additional levy on Indian imports for purchases of the commodity came into force, said people familiar with the matter.

The quantum of the possible refund is not clear, they said.

"The refund is for the small subset of items or transactions for which duty may have already been collected by the time the order became operational, but the actual import was after 12 am on February 7. It is more like a transitional provision," said one of the persons, who did not wish to be identified.

India and the US on Saturday announced a framework for an interim trade agreement, under which tariffs on "originating goods of India" will be reduced to 18%. Clearing the path for a full-fledged bilateral trade agreement (BTA), the interim pact covers tariff cuts and non-tariff barriers with a broader, legally binding BTA covering goods, supply chains and digital trade.



The US, through a separate executive order, eliminated the 25% additional tariffs on India for purchasing Russian oil from February 7, and said it will monitor whether India resumes importing Russian oil directly or indirectly.

In its executive order, issued on February 6, the US said, "Effective with respect to goods entered for consumption, or withdrawn from the warehouse for consumption, on or after 12:01 a.m. eastern standard time on February 7, 2026, products of India imported into the United States shall no longer be subject to the additional ad valorem rate of duty of 25%."

It further said, "To the extent that implementation of this order requires a refund of duties collected, re-

funds shall be processed pursuant to applicable law and the standard procedures of US Customs and Border Protection for such refunds."

The reciprocal tariff will be reduced to 18% from 25% after the US issues an executive order in this regard, which is expected soon.

"The (executive) order nowhere says retrospective application," said another person, adding that the text of the agreement is likely to have clauses on dispute settlement in future.

"The executive order that removed the extra tariff did mention "provisions of refunds" for the duties collected while the additional tariff was in force. But the legal and procedural mechanism for claiming those refunds isn't fully laid out yet. The US intends to allow refunds for duties collected in that period, though the exact rules or timing are still to emerge. This is causing concern for exporters," said Ajay Sahai, director general, Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO).

A trade expert said duties have been removed only prospectively, that is only on Indian goods entering the US from February 7, 12:01 am EST. However, in some situations, where duties are charged on goods after the order came into force, the levies are refundable to the importers.

पूँजीगत खर्च ने पकड़ी रफ्तार

पहली छमाही में कंपनी जगत का पूँजीगत व्यय 6 साल में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ा

कृष्ण कांत
मुंबई, 9 फरवरी

भारत की शीर्ष सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही के आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि कंपनी जगत में पूँजीगत खर्च (कैपेक्स) में तेजी आई है। बैंक, वित्त और बीमा (बीएफएसआई) तथा तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र को छोड़ दें तो बाकी क्षेत्र की सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों की कुल स्थिर संपत्तियां या पूँजीगत खर्च चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही के दौरान 13.1 फीसदी बढ़ा जो बीते 6 साल में सबसे तेज वृद्धि है।

बिज़नेस स्टैंडर्ड के नमूने में शामिल 702 कंपनियों की कुल स्थिर संपत्तियां वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही के आखिर में बढ़कर 37.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गईं जो इससे पिछले वित्त वर्ष की समान अवधि में 33.41 लाख करोड़ रुपये और मार्च 2025 के आखिर में 36.33 लाख करोड़ रुपये थीं। इसकी तुलना में इन कंपनियों की स्थिर परिसंपत्तियां या पूँजीगत खर्च वित्त वर्ष 2025 की पहली छमाही में 7.9 फीसदी और दूसरी छमाही में 6.9 फीसदी बढ़ा था।

चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही

कंपनियों का पूँजीगत खर्च टॉप गियर में

■ वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में कंपनियों का कुल पूँजीगत खर्च 13.1 फीसदी बढ़कर 37.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गया

■ सीमेंट, बिजली, निर्माण और बुनियादी ढांचा, खनन तथा धातु और वाहन क्षेत्र की कंपनियों ने दिया अहम योगदान

■ अधिग्रहण और नई परियोजनाओं से बढ़ी कंपनी जगत की स्थिर संपत्तियां

में पूँजीगत खर्च में वृद्धि मुख्य रूप से सीमेंट, बिजली, निर्माण और बुनियादी ढांचा, खनन तथा धातु और वाहन क्षेत्र की कंपनियों की बदौलत आई है। ग्रासिम इंडस्ट्रीज ने इसमें सबसे ज्यादा योगदान दिया। इसके बाद अदाणी एंटरप्राइजेज, एनटीपीसी, टाटा स्टील और पावर ग्रिड का स्थान रहा। हमारे नमूने में शामिल कंपनियों के कुल पूँजीगत खर्च में इन पांच कंपनियों की हिस्सेदारी

करीब 30 फीसदी रही। ग्रासिम की कुल स्थिर संपत्तियां सितंबर 2025 के आखिर में सालाना आधार पर 30 फीसदी बढ़कर 1.25 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो गईं जो सितंबर 2025 के आखिर में लगभग 96,500 करोड़ रुपये थीं। ग्रासिम के पूँजीगत खर्च में यह बढ़ोतरी मुख्य रूप से उसकी सूचीबद्ध सीमेंट इकाई अल्ट्राटेक

सीमेंट की वजह से हुई है। अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट की स्थिर संपत्तियां वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में 41.2 फीसदी बढ़कर लगभग 95,500 करोड़ रुपये हो गईं। इसी तरह अदाणी एंटरप्राइजेज का पूँजीगत खर्च इस दौरान 25.2 फीसदी बढ़कर 1.42 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा। एनटीपीसी के मामले में यह 8 फीसदी बढ़कर 3.82 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा। इसी तरह वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में टाटा स्टील का पूँजीगत खर्च 13.6 फीसदी और पावरग्रिड का 6.5 फीसदी बढ़ा है। कई कंपनियों के मामले में स्थिर संपत्तियों में बढ़ोतरी की मुख्य वजह अधिग्रहण थी। इसमें अल्ट्राटेक सीमेंट, अदाणी पोर्ट्स, डॉ. रेड्डीज लैब, कोरोमंडल इंटरनेशनल, जेएसडब्ल्यू एनर्जी और टाटा कंज्यूमर जैसी कंपनियां शामिल हैं। अगर नमूने में रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन और ओएनजीसी जैसी कंपनियों को भी शामिल किया जाए तो वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में कंपनी जगत का पूँजीगत खर्च 20 फीसदी से भी ज्यादा बढ़ा है। (शेष पृष्ठ 2 पर)



पूंजीगत खर्च ने पकड़ी रफ्तार

पृष्ठ 1 का शेष

वित्तीय कंपनियों से इतर बाकी कंपनियों का कुल पूंजीगत खर्च सितंबर 2025 के आखिर में 20 फीसदी बढ़कर 60.8 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा जो सितंबर 2024 के आखिर में 50.65 लाख करोड़ और मार्च 2025 में 54.72 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

सही मायने में वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में पूंजीगत खर्च में कुल वृद्धि में तेल एवं गैस कंपनियों का हिस्सा 5.78 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा जो गैर-वित्तीय क्षेत्र की सभी सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों के कुल पूंजीगत खर्च से ज्यादा था। बीएफएसआई और तेल एवं गैस को छोड़ दें 702 सूचीबद्ध कंपनियों का कुल पूंजीगत खर्च 4.36 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

वित्त वर्ष 2026 की पहली छमाही में पूंजीगत खर्च में रिलायंस इंडस्ट्रीज का दबदबा रहा। उसका पूंजीगत खर्च 84.2 फीसदी बढ़कर 12.89 लाख करोड़ रुपये रहा जो इससे पिछले साल की समान अवधि में करीब 8.1 लाख करोड़ रुपये था।

आंकड़ों से पता चलता है कि चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही में आय वृद्धि में नरमी और आय-स्थिर संपत्ति अनुपात के आधार पर मापी गई क्षमता उपयोगिता में गिरावट के बावजूद कंपनियों के पूंजीगत खर्च में तेजी आई। नतीजतन, इन कंपनियों का शुद्ध बिक्री-स्थिर संपत्ति अनुपात वित्त वर्ष 2024 की पहली छमाही में 180.6 फीसदी से घटकर चालू वित्त वर्ष की पहली छमाही में ढाई साल के निचले स्तर 167.9 फीसदी पर आ गया।

ऊर्जा आयात में राष्ट्रीय हित से फैसले: मिस्त्री

अर्चिस मोहन



विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिस्त्री ने सोमवार को कहा कि भारत न केवल ऊर्जा का सबसे बड़ा उपभोक्ता है बल्कि यह वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजारों में एक स्थिर कारक के रूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, यही एक कारण है कि भारत कई स्रोतों से तेल का आयात करता है। मिस्त्री ने कहा, 'भारत में तेल आयात से जुड़े फैसले लेते समय चाहे सरकार हो या कोई कारोबार, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात यह होगी कि राष्ट्रीय हित को सर्वोपरि रखा जाएगा और उसी के अनुसार फैसले लिए जाएंगे।'

सेशेल्स के राष्ट्रपति पैट्रिक हरमिनी की यात्रा पर विदेश मंत्रालय की तरफ से एक प्रेस विज्ञप्ति दी गई। इससे पहले सेशेल्स के राष्ट्रपति ने सोमवार सुबह प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी के साथ वार्ता भी की। इस दौरान विदेश सचिव से भारत-अमेरिका के अंतरिम व्यापार समझौते के ढांचे के संदर्भ में रूस से तेल के आयात पर भारत की स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के लिए कहा गया। मिस्त्री की यह टिप्पणी वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री पीयूष गोयल के इस रुख के बीच आई है कि रूस से भारत के तेल आयात से संबंधित प्रश्न, विदेश मंत्रालय से पूछे जाने चाहिए।

मिस्त्री ने भारत के ऊर्जा आयात को लेकर भारत की सोच के बारे में विस्तार से बताया। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत तेल एवं गैस क्षेत्र में एक शुद्ध आयातक है। विदेश सचिव ने कहा, 'हम एक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। हमें अपने संसाधन उपलब्धता के बारे में सचेत रहना होगा। स्वाभाविक रूप से, जब आप 80-85 प्रतिशत तक आयातित संसाधनों पर निर्भर हैं तब आपको ऊर्जा लागत से प्रेरित महंगाई की संभावना को लेकर चिंतित होना चाहिए। ऐसे में यह कोई हैरानी की बात नहीं है कि हमारी सबसे पहली प्राथमिकता ऊर्जा के संबंध में भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करना है। साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि उन्हें सही कीमत पर, विश्वसनीय एवं सुरक्षित आपूर्ति के माध्यम से पर्याप्त ऊर्जा मिले।'

मिस्त्री ने कहा कि ऊर्जा के संबंध में भारत की आयात नीति पूरी तरह से इन्हीं उद्देश्यों के आधार पर संचालित होती है। उन्होंने कहा, 'आपने यह भी देखा होगा कि हाल के वर्षों में वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को कई अनिश्चितताओं का सामना करना पड़ा है जिसका वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजारों की स्थिरता पर बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मेरा मानना है कि निश्चित रूप से भारत सहित दुनिया भर के कई देश, स्थिर ऊर्जा कीमतों और सुरक्षित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक साझा और सामान्य हित रखते हैं।' मिस्त्री ने कहा, 'मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि भारत न केवल ऊर्जा का सबसे बड़ा उपभोक्ता है बल्कि यह वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजारों में एक स्थिर कारक के रूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। यही कारण है कि हम कई स्रोतों से ऊर्जा का आयात करते हैं।' उन्होंने आगे कहा कि भारत की ऊर्जा नीति के मुख्य चालकों में पर्याप्त उपलब्धता, उचित मूल्य और आपूर्ति से जुड़ी विश्वसनीयता शामिल हैं।

रद्दी से बन रही कॉपियां और बायोगैस से पक रहा मरीजों का खाना नोएडा के सेक्टर 34 में शुरू हुई पेपर रीसाइक्लिंग यूनिट, कचरे से बनाए जा रहे बहुपयोगी प्रॉडक्ट

■ अंजली प्रिया, नोएडा

कचरे के ढेर में दबी रद्दी अब किसी बच्चे के बस्ते की नई कॉपी बनने जा रही है। नोएडा का सेक्टर-34 स्वच्छता और नवाचार की एक ऐसी इबारत

लिख रहा है, रद्दी कागज और गते को अलग अलग कर मशीनों से स्टेशनरी बनाई जा रही है, इससे शहर में कचरे का बोझ भी कम हो रहा है।

यहां न केवल प्रदूषण कम हो रहा है, बल्कि कूड़े के ढेरी को उपयोगी उत्पादों और ऊर्जा में बदलकर पर्यावरण संरक्षण के साथ-साथ रोजगार के नए द्वार भी खोले गए हैं।



सेक्टर-34 में इनवायरो केयर संस्था ने कचरे के स्थायी समाधान की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम उठाते हुए पेपर रीसाइक्लिंग यूनिट की शुरुआत की है।

इस यूनिट में सोसायटियों से एकत्रित किए गए कचरे से रद्दी कागज और गते को अलग कर उन्हें मशीनों के जरिए स्टेशनरी में बदला जा रहा है।

कचरे से तैयार उत्पादों की लंबी लिस्ट

रीसाइक्लिंग यूनिट से केवल कागज ही नहीं, बल्कि दैनिक जीवन में उपयोग होने वाली वस्तुओं की एक बड़ी श्रृंखला तैयार की जा रही है। इसमें मुख्य रूप से कॉपियां, रजिस्टर, डायरी, डाइंग शीट, नोटपैड, परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिकाएं, फाइल कवर, लिफाफे और कैलेंडर शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा पैकेजिंग के लिए कार्डबोर्ड बॉक्स, गते के डिब्बे और पेपर बैग तैयार किए जा रहे हैं। हाइजीन और खान-पान के लिए यहां से टिश्यू पेपर, नैपकिन, पेपर प्लेट, पेपर ग्लास और पेपर कटोरी जैसे पर्यावरण-अनुकूल उत्पाद भी निकल रहे हैं।



रीसाइक्लिंग के जरिए हम न केवल कचरे का बोझ कम कर रहे हैं, बल्कि हर साल कागज बनाने के लिए काटे जाने वाले लाखों पेड़ों को भी जीवनदान दे रहे हैं। यहां तैयार किए गए रजिस्टर और कॉपियां बच्चों के इस्तेमाल के लिए पूरी तरह सुरक्षित और गुणवत्तापूर्ण हैं।

बायोगैस से की जा रही मरीजों की सेवा

सेक्टर-34 का यह अभियान केवल कागज तक सीमित नहीं है। फेडरेशन ऑफ आरडब्ल्यूए के महासचिव धर्मेन्द्र शर्मा ने इस मॉडल के मानवीय पहलु के बारे में बताया कि गीले कचरे से यहां बायोगैस का उत्पादन भी किया जा रहा है। इस गैस का उपयोग अस्पताल के मरीजों के लिए रोजाना भोजन तैयार करने में होता है। सबसे खास बात यह है कि यह बायोगैस एलपीजी की तुलना में आधी कीमत पर उपलब्ध है, जिससे यह सामाजिक सेवा के साथ-साथ बेहद किफायती भी साबित हो रही है।

रोजाना 500 किलो कचरे का कायाकल्प

यूनिट की देखरेख कर रहे आशु दीक्षित ने बताया कि वर्तमान में यहां प्रतिदिन लगभग 500 किलोग्राम रद्दी कागज का प्रसंस्करण (क्रिशिंग) किया जा रहा है। मांग और जरूरत को देखते हुए आने वाले समय में इस क्षमता को और अधिक विस्तार देने की योजना है। इस पहल ने स्थानीय स्तर पर कई लोगों को रोजगार भी उपलब्ध कराया है, जिससे यह मॉडल आर्थिक रूप से भी आत्मनिर्भर बन रहा है। उन्होंने बताया कि काम बढ़ने के कारण मार्केट में इसकी डिमांड भी बढ़ रही है। साथ ही रोजगार के अवसर भी।

ऊर्जा प्रवाह के लिए कई स्रोतों से तेल खरीद जरूरी : मिसरी

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिसरी ने कहा कि भारत ने ऊर्जा प्रवाह में स्थिरता लाने के लिए कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति के कई स्रोतों को बनाए रखने और उनमें विविधता लाने पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया है। उन्होंने ये बातें भारत-अमेरिका के बीच व्यापार वार्ता और रूसी तेल की खरीद को बंद किए जाने की अटकलों के बीच कही।

मिसरी ने यहां सोमवार को प्रेस कांफ्रेंस के दौरान एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि कच्चे तेल की खरीद पर भारत के फैसलों में राष्ट्रीय हित मार्गदर्शक कारक होंगे और ऊर्जा नीति के प्रमुख कारक पर्याप्त उपलब्धता, उचित मूल्य निर्धारण और आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता हैं।

■ रूस से तेल खरीद को बंद किए जाने की अटकलों के बीच बोले विदेश सचिव

उन्होंने कहा कि भारत की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि उन्हें सही कीमत पर और विश्वसनीय एवं सुरक्षित आपूर्ति के माध्यम से पर्याप्त ऊर्जा मिले। हम इसके लिए किसी एक स्रोत पर निर्भर नहीं हैं और न ही हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा है। बाजार की परिस्थितियों के आधार पर स्रोतों का मिश्रण बदलना स्वाभाविक है। यही कारण है कि भारत दर्जनों देशों से कच्चे तेल का आयात करता है।

भारत का पेट्रोलियम भंडार 74 दिनों का : पुरी



नई दिल्ली। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने सोमवार को राज्यसभा को बताया कि किसी भी वैश्विक उथल-पुथल से पैदा होने वाली मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारत का रणनीतिक पेट्रोलियम भंडार 74 दिनों तक चल सकता है। पूरक प्रश्नों का जवाब देते हुए मंत्री ने कहा कि भारत जैसे किसी भी देश के लिए सुरक्षित भंडार होना चाहिए, ताकि उथल-पुथल कमजोर स्थिति में न हो।

भारत ने वेनेजुएला से कच्चा तेल खरीदा

नई दिल्ली, एजेंसी। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) ने संयुक्त रूप से वेनेजुएला से 20 लाख बैरल कच्चे तेल की खरीद की है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में वेनेजुएला के तेल की आपूर्ति दोबारा शुरू होने के बाद भारतीय रिफाइनरी कंपनियों द्वारा किया गया यह दूसरा बड़ा सौदा है।

सूत्रों ने बताया कि दोनों कंपनियों ने अप्रैल के दूसरे पखवाड़े में आपूर्ति के लिए 'ट्रैफिगुरा' से 20 लाख बैरल 'मेरे' कच्चा तेल खरीदा है। इसमें से 15 लाख बैरल तेल ओडिशा में आईओसी की पारादीप तेल रिफाइनरी को और शेष 5,00,000 बैरल तेल आंध्र प्रदेश में एचपीसीएल की विशाखापत्तनम इकाई को दिया जाएगा।

कच्चा तेल खरीदने के जितने अधिक विकल्प, हम उतने ही अधिक सुरक्षित : मिसरी

कहा-तेल खरीद के हर फैसले में देश हित सर्वोपरि, आपूर्ति में विविधता से ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को प्राथमिकता देता है भारत

नई दिल्ली। भारत सरकार ने कच्चे तेल की खरीद के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्रोतों को बनाए रखने पर जोर देते हुए कहा कि आपूर्ति में जितनी विविधता होगी, देश की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा उतनी ही मजबूत होगी। विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिसरी ने सोमवार को कहा, कच्चे तेल की खरीद पर भारत का दृष्टिकोण हमेशा से ऊर्जा प्रवाह में स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करना और इसके लिए आपूर्ति के कई स्रोतों को बनाए रखना और उनमें विविधता लाना रहा है।

मिसरी ने कहा, भारत की सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की रक्षा करना और यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि उन्हें उचित मूल्य पर पर्याप्त ऊर्जा मिले और आपूर्ति विश्वसनीय और सुरक्षित हो। विदेश सचिव का यह बयान



अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने पिछले सप्ताह भारत के साथ व्यापार समझौते की घोषणा करते हुए दावा किया कि भारत रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद न करने पर सहमत हो गया है। एक कार्यकारी आदेश में, ट्रंप ने रूस से कच्चे तेल की खरीद के कारण भारत पर अगस्त में लगाए गए 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त टैरिफ को वापस ले लिया था। मिसरी ने कहा, वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था को महत्वपूर्ण अनिश्चितताओं का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसका वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजारों की स्थिरता पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा है। मुझे लगता है कि भारत और दुनिया भर के कई देश, बल्कि लगभग सभी देश - ऊर्जा की स्थिर कीमतों और सुरक्षित आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करने में साझा हित रखते हैं। मैं इस बात पर जोर देना चाहूंगा कि भारत न केवल ऊर्जा के सबसे बड़े उपभोक्ताओं में से एक है, बल्कि वैश्विक ऊर्जा बाजारों में स्थिरता लाने में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। यही कारण है कि हम कई स्रोतों से ऊर्जा आयात करते हैं। हमारी ऊर्जा नीति के प्रमुख आधार पर्याप्त उपलब्धता, उचित मूल्य निर्धारण और आपूर्ति की विश्वसनीयता हैं।

वाशिंगटन के उस दावे के बीच आया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि नई दिल्ली ने रूसी तेल का आयात बंद करने पर सहमति जताई है।

मिसरी ने कहा, कच्चे तेल की खरीद के मामले में भारत जो भी फैसले लेगा उसमें राष्ट्रीय हित मुख्य कारक होंगे। पर्याप्त उपलब्धता, उचित मूल्य निर्धारण और आपूर्ति की

विश्वसनीयता देश की ऊर्जा नीति के मुख्य अंग हैं। उन्होंने एक प्रेस कॉन्फ्रेंस में रूसी कच्चे तेल की खरीद बंद करने के सवाल का जवाब देते हुए कहा, ऊर्जा के संबंध में हमारी आयात नीति पूरी तरह से इन्हीं उद्देश्यों से प्रेरित है। हम इसके लिए किसी एक स्रोत पर निर्भर नहीं हैं और न ही हमारा ऐसा कोई इरादा है। बाजार की

परिस्थितियों के आधार पर स्रोतों का मिश्रण समय-समय पर बदलना स्वाभाविक है। हमारा दृष्टिकोण आपूर्ति के कई स्रोतों को बनाए रखना और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए आवश्यकतानुसार उनमें विविधता लाना है। इसलिए, मैं कहूंगा कि इस क्षेत्र में हम जितने अधिक विविध होंगे, उतने ही अधिक सुरक्षित होंगे। ब्यूरो

कांग्रेस ने कहा तालमेल की कमी

नई दिल्ली। कांग्रेस ने रूसी तेल और भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार समझौते को लेकर केंद्रीय मंत्रियों के बयानों पर निशाना साधा। कांग्रेस ने सोमवार को कहा कि इस मुद्दे पर सरकार का रवैया होल इन गवर्नमेंट जैसा है।

कांग्रेस के वरिष्ठ नेता जयराम रमेश ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री भले ही होल ऑफ गवर्नमेंट अप्रोच की बात करते हों, लेकिन वास्तविकता इससे उलट है। उन्होंने आरोप लगाया कि रूसी तेल और भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार सौदे के मामले में वाणिज्य मंत्री एक-दूसरे पर जिम्मेदारी डाल रहे हैं। वाणिज्य मंत्री से पूछने पर वह विदेश मंत्री का नाम लेते हैं, विदेश मंत्री वाणिज्य मंत्री की ओर इशारा करते हैं, जबकि पेट्रोलियम मंत्री अन्य मुद्दों में व्यस्त हैं। एजेंसी

भारत का खाद्य तेल उत्पादन 96 लाख टन होने का अनुमान

एजेंसी ►► नई दिल्ली

उद्योग निकाय आईवीपीए के अनुसार, 2025-26 विपणन वर्ष में भारत में खाद्य तेल उत्पादन 96 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है, और घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए इसे लगभग 1.67 करोड़ टन खाद्य तेल का आयात करना होगा।

भारत मुख्य रूप से अर्जेंटीना और ब्राजील से सोयाबीन तेल आयात का करता है, जबकि देश मलेशिया और इंडोनेशिया से पाम तेल खरीदता है। कुल घरेलू मांग में से, देश को लगभग 60 प्रतिशत मात्रा का आयात करना पड़ता है।

कुआलालंपुर में सम्मेलन को संबोधित करते हुए, भारतीय वनस्पति तेल उत्पादक संघ के अध्यक्ष सुधाकर देसाई ने कहा कि "वैश्विक खाद्य तेल बाजार व्यापार पुनर्गठन और आपूर्ति की दिक्कतों के कारण संरचनात्मक अस्थिरता के दौर में प्रवेश कर गए हैं। सोमवार को एक बयान में देसाई ने, जो इमामी एग्रीटेक लिमिटेड के सीईओ भी हैं, ने कहा कि भू-राजनीतिक पुनर्गठन ने वैश्विक व्यापार गलियारों को बदल



- 1.67 करोड़ टन आयात की जरूरत : आईवीपीए
- भारत सोयाबीन तेल का आयात अर्जेंटीना व ब्राजील से करता है

पामतेल का आयात

घटकर 80 लाख टन

देसाई ने कहा कि विपणन वर्ष 2025-26 में, कुल आयात में 80-85 लाख टन पाम तेल, 50-55 लाख टन सोयाबीन तेल, 28-30 लाख टन सूरजमुखी तेल, और लगभग 2 लाख टन अन्य तेल शामिल होने की उम्मीद है, जिसमें नेपाल के माध्यम से किए गए शून्य-मुक्त आयात भी शामिल हैं।

दिया है। भारत के लिए निहितार्थ विषय कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि 'शुल्क या व्यापार प्रवाह में छोटे समायोजन अब आपूर्ति श्रृंखला में असमान मूल्य उतार-चढ़ाव पैदा कर रहे हैं।

भारत जरूरत का मात्र 40 फीसदी पूरा करता है

देसाई ने अनुमान लगाया कि तेल वर्ष 2025-26 (अक्टूबर-सितंबर) में भारत का घरेलू खाद्य तेल उत्पादन 96 लाख टन होने का अनुमान है, जो भारतीय जरूरतों का केवल लगभग 40 प्रतिशत पूरा करता है। इसका मतलब है कि लगभग 1.67 करोड़ टन के लिए आयात पर निर्भरता होगी।

रुसी तेल पर भारत सरकार का जवाब 'किफायत, देशहित में आयात नीति'

■ NBT रिपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली

भारत सरकार ने कहा है कि एनर्जी इंपोर्ट से जुड़े फैसले देश हित से प्रेरित ही रहेंगे। रुसी तेल आयात कम करने से जुड़ी रिपोर्टों पर विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिश्री ने जवाब दिया कि उपलब्धता, सही कीमत और सप्लाई की भरोसेमंद व्यवस्था ही भारत की ऊर्जा आयात पॉलिसी का आधार रही है। गैस और तेल के मामले में भारत नेट इंपोर्टर है। हमें संसाधनों पर सतर्क रहना पड़ता है। ऐसे में जबकि भारत ऊर्जा संसाधनों में 80-85% तक आयात पर निर्भर हो, तो ऊर्जा की महंगी कीमतों पर चिंता स्वाभाविक है। सरकार की सबसे प्रमुख



प्राथमिकता ऊर्जा मामले में भारतीय उपभोक्ताओं के हित सुरक्षित रखना है, जिससे कि उन्हें किफायती दाम पर पर्याप्त ऊर्जा मिल पाए। ऊर्जा आयात नीति इसी सोच पर आधारित है।

देश में 74 दिन का पेट्रोलियम भंडार

पेट्रोलियम मंत्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी ने सोमवार को राज्यसभा में बताया कि वैश्विक उथल-पुथल की किसी हालात में मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारत का पेट्रोलियम भंडार 74 दिनों के लिए पर्याप्त है। भारत के पश्चिमी तट के साथ-साथ पूर्वी तट पर भी रिफायनरी हैं। हम विश्व में कच्चे तेल के तीसरे सबसे बड़े उपभोक्ता, चौथी सबसे बड़ी शोधन क्षमता और विश्व में पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के पांचवें सबसे बड़े निर्यातक भी हैं।

राष्ट्रहित पर होता है तेल खरीद का फैसला, भारत की दो टूक

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): भारत पर पहले से लगाये गये 25 फीसद के अतिरिक्त शुल्क को हटाने का आदेश देने के साथ ही अमेरिका ने यह दावा किया है कि भारत ने रूस से तेल की खरीद बंद कर दी है। लेकिन इस बारे में भारत सरकार की तरफ से कूटनीतिक रुख अपनाया गया है।

विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिसरी ने कहा है कि, “भारत की ऊर्जा नीति और तेल आयात से जुड़े फैसले पूरी तरह राष्ट्रीय हित को ध्यान में रखकर किए जाते हैं।” संकेत जरूर है कि रूस अब पसंदीदा आपूर्तिकर्ता नहीं रहा।

दूसरी तरफ, अंतरराष्ट्रीय तेल बाजार से यह खबरें जरूर आ रही हैं कि भारतीय कंपनियों ने पिछले कुछ दिनों में रूस से तेल खरीद का कोई नया सौदा नहीं किया है। जबकि वेनेजुएला से कुछ बड़े तेल के सौदे जरूर हुए हैं। विदेश सचिव विक्रम मिसरी ने सोमवार को कहा कि “भारत एक विकासशील देश और तेल व गैस का बड़ा आयातक है।