

Iran sanctions relief may boost India's LPG imports more than crude purchases

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

The US decision to suspend sanctions on Iran for 60 days is unlikely to trigger a meaningful return of Iranian crude to India while liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) imports are expected to emerge as the more immediate opportunity for the LPG-deficit country.

Sources said that LPG is one commodity that will see movement considering the supply shock in Asia, with India being amongst the worst impacted. Besides, traders will have to stock up supply for the winter season when LPG consumption generally rises due to heating requirements.

Currently, Iran is among India's top LPG suppliers. India's LPG imports from the Persian Gulf nation surged 144 per cent Y-o-Y to 0.22 mt in March-May 2026. Its share in India's total imports rose from just 1.6 per cent in March-May 2025 to 6.5 per cent a year later.

SANCTIONS REPRIEVE

The sanctions reprieve, announced by the US Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) following a memorandum of understanding between Washington and Tehran, permits transactions involving Iranian crude oil, petrochemicals and petroleum products until August 21.

While this means Iran is expected to unlock more barrels of crude oil for the market, it has limited potential for Indian refiners considering legal and logistical challenges. Refiners remain wary of committing to Iranian crude because of the temporary nature of the waiver, uncertainty over future US policy, and compliance concerns arising from Iran's commercial links with China and Russia. Industry sources



pointed out that payment mechanisms, insurance cover and shipping arrangements remain key constraints, limiting the attractiveness of Iranian crude even if discounts are offered.

At this stage, Kpler remains "sceptical" about whether any other country, barring China, will materially increase purchases from the Persian Gulf nation.

Given the uncertainty around the Strait of Hormuz (SoH) and geopolitical risks, most Asian refiners have already been proactive in securing crude supplies. Refinery planning cycles typically run 2-3 months ahead, meaning many refiners have already lined up imports through at least the first half of August 2026, added the global real time data and analytics provider.

For instance, Indian refiners are currently focused on the second half of August and September 2026 requirements, said Sumit Ritolia, Kpler's Lead Research Analyst for Refining & Modelling.

"Russian and Middle Eastern grades remain the core of their procurement strategy, while Venezuelan crude continues to gain market share. Meanwhile, Russian crude availability remains healthy as refinery runs are constrained by ongoing downstream disruptions. Opportunistic purchases are possible if discounts become highly attractive, but the overall scope appears limited," he told *businessline*.

Brent may avg \$80-90 despite reopening of Hormuz Strait

SAURAV ANAND
New Delhi, June 24

EVEN AS THE reopening of the Strait of Hormuz raises hopes of easing supply disruptions, global oil markets could be heading into a fresh phase of tightening, with Brent crude expected to average \$80-90 per barrel in the second half of 2026 as inventories continue to decline and demand returns, according to S&P Global Energy.

The forecast comes after the June 17 memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the US and Iran, which paved the way for restoring navigation through the Strait of Hormuz following what S&P Global Energy described as the largest oil supply disruption in history. The closure had effectively removed 15 million barrels per day (bpd) of Gulf liquids production from global markets, yet crude prices showed a surprisingly muted reaction as major consumers slashed imports and alternative supplies emerged.

"The effective closure of the Strait of Hormuz was the largest oil supply disruption in history. It was -- and for the moment, still is -- extraordinary. But what is surprising -- even extraordinary -- is the limited price reaction," said Jim Burkhard, vice president and head of research for oil markets, energy and mobility at S&P Global Energy.

Despite the reopening, S&P Global Energy cautioned that a full recovery in production and trade flows will take time. Global oil inventories are expected to continue falling through June and July, potentially reigniting upward pressure on prices.

"Prices will remain volatile, but our expectation is that Brent, which was around \$76, could move into the \$80-90 range. Prices could fall to \$65 or rise to \$100 depending on how events unfold," Burkhard said.

The agency's base-case scenario assumes a gradual and uneven recovery in Gulf output, coupled with renewed demand for replenishing depleted inventories. Burkhard noted that production would not return immediately even if confidence in the



JIM BURKHARD,
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AT S&P GLOBAL ENERGY

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safety of Hormuz is restored.

Adding to the bullish outlook is the prospect of recovering demand from major Asian buyers. China, Japan and India sharply reduced crude purchases during the disruption, helping ease pressure on global supplies. A return to normal buying patterns could tighten the market significantly.

"A lot depends on China, which has cut purchases significantly. If China resumes buying, that would add upward pressure. Japan and India also reduced purchases sharply, and a return to previous buying patterns would support prices further," Burkhard said.

S&P Global Energy analysts also identified Iran as a potentially major source of new supply growth. Under a favourable scenario, Iranian crude production could rise to around 3 million bpd in the second half of 2026 if exports continue unhindered.

"Iran has enormous potential," Burkhard said, adding that access to international investment, technology and partnerships could make the country one of the fastest-growing oil producers globally over the next decade.

The report noted that while global oil demand in 2026 may remain 1-2 million bpd below last year's levels, consumption is recovering faster than anticipated and could return close to previous highs by year-end.

30 India-bound ships have crossed Hormuz so far

26 More In Queue To Get Past Strait

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New Delhi: So far 30 India-bound ships have crossed the Strait of Hormuz and 26 wait to cross the critical sea route, sources in shipping ministry said. While half of the ships that have transited the strait carried LPG and LNG, eight had bulk cargo and seven were crude tankers.

Officials said while 19 transits happened between March 1 and June 17, following the signing of the Iran-US MoU 11 ships have crossed the strait safely. Among the 30 that have reached or are heading to Indian ports, 17 are foreign-flagged vessels, including a maximum of five Marshall Islands-flagged ships.

TOI has learnt that of the 26 vessels of Indian interest — both Indian-flagged and India-bound foreign-flagged ships — that remain in the Persian



The Strait of Hormuz accounts for a fifth of the supply of energy globally. India's key partners for procurement of LNG and LPG are in Gulf countries

Gulf (west of Strait of Hormuz) three are carrying energy, 10 fertilisers and remaining 13 carrying other cargo.

The Strait of Hormuz, which is an international waterway, accounts for over a fifth of the supply of energy globally. For India, its key partners for procurement of LNG and LPG are in Gulf countries.



Crude below \$75/barrel but will take time to return to pre-war levels

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New Delhi: Crude oil prices fell below the \$75-per-barrel mark on Wednesday as the Strait of Hormuz reopened but are yet to return to the pre-conflict levels of \$65-70 a barrel.

While Brent crude traded at nearly \$73.4 per barrel at the time of filing this report, the Indian oil basket — a blend of sweet-grade Brent dated and sour-grade Oman and Dubai average crude — was priced at \$74.34 a barrel, less than half its peak level during the conflict, partly due to a change in the mix.

Both Brent and the Indian oil basket averaged \$65-70 per barrel in the run-up to the US-Iran conflict that broke out on Feb 28. At the peak of the conflict, Brent rose to nearly \$114 a barrel, while the Indian basket touched \$150 due to a surge in West Asian crude prices, spot purchases by Indian refiners at high premiums, and increased freight and insurance costs.

The Indian crude basket composition, which stood at 78.71% sour crude (Oman and Dubai average) and 21.21% Brent dated during 2025-26

through Feb, shifted to 38.98% and 61.02%, respectively, in March as refiners diversified sourcing after West Asia supplies were disrupted.

A senior refinery executive said Brent futures reflect crude deliveries over a longer timeframe, while the Indian oil basket captures the actual prices paid for cargo.

Despite reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, S&P Global Energy said a full recovery in production and trade flows may take time. It added that global oil inventories are expected to continue declining through June and July, potentially renewing upward pressure on prices.

“Prices will stay volatile. Our expectation is that Brent, which was around \$76, may move to the \$80-\$90 range. Prices could fall to \$65 or rise to \$100 depending on how events unfold,” said Jim Burkhard, head of research for oil markets, energy and mobility at S&P Global Energy.

JP Morgan has lowered its average Brent price outlook for the last two quarters, and expects Brent to average \$86 a barrel in the third quarter of 2026 and \$80 a barrel in the fourth quarter.

MORE TANKERS SET TO MOVE OUT OF HOMRUIZ; PROSPECT OF TEHRAN OIL IN MKT ICING ON THE CAKE

CRUDE LOSES BATTLE SCARS

Brent at Lowest Point Since Feb 27

Israel vows to keep troops in south Lebanon, Rubio on Gulf tour to defend peace deal

Bengaluru: Benchmark oil prices fell more than \$3 on Wednesday to their lowest level since before the start of the Iran war as supply concerns eased with more stranded oil tankers exiting the Strait of Hormuz. US crude futures, meanwhile, slipped below \$70 a barrel to their lowest since March 2. Brent crude futures, the global benchmark, were down \$3.08, or 4.02%, at \$73.98 a barrel as of 10.45pm, and US West Texas Intermediate was down \$3.13, or 4.06%, to \$73.95 a barrel.

Brent touched a low of \$73.22, its weakest since February 27, the day before US-Israeli strikes on Iran.

"While there are early encouraging signs of increased tanker activity, the market is pricing in the broader scenario of Iranian oil re-entering the global market and the Strait of Hormuz normalising," said Tim Waterer, chief market analyst at KCM Trade.

Israel's defence minister Israel Katz said on Wednesday that Israeli troops will not withdraw from southern Lebanon, highlighting a hurdle to Iran-US peace talks, with US secretary of state Marco Rubio on a West Asian tour to win over allies sceptical about a proposed deal. "The IDF is prepared ... and we are not retreating. We announced that in any case we are not withdrawing, and as of this moment—and this is a political achievement—there is no American demand for Israel to withdraw from Lebanon," Katz said in an interview at a conference in Tel Aviv.

He made his comments as Lebanon and Israel discuss a US-backed proposal at talks in Washington



AT PEACE WITH FRIENDS

Rubio will also visit Kuwait and Bahrain, both countries host strategic US military bases

for Israeli forces to pull out of some of the territory it invaded in the war and hand it to Lebanese army control.

"For us, a ceasefire in Lebanon is as important as a ceasefire in Iran, and further, an end to the war in Lebanon is as important as an end to the war in Iran," Iran's parliament speaker Mohammad Baqer Qalibaf said on Wednesday in Baku during a meeting of the Parliamentary Union of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation member states.

RUBIO SEEKS TO CONVINC ALLIES

The proposed peace deal has been met with scepticism in West Asia, where many states came under attack from Iran during

the war and view the accord as too generous to Tehran, including a \$300 billion fund and the waiver of some sanctions.

Rubio, on a tour of the region to try to allay concerns, held a working lunch on Wednesday with United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan and other senior figures.

Rubio will also be visiting Kuwait and Bahrain. Both nations host strategic US military bases, and both were hit by an onslaught of Iranian missiles, resulting in civilian deaths and a heavy economic toll.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF STRAIT

While shipping has begun flowing through Hormuz, the longer-term operation and management of the waterway remains under discussion between Iran, Oman and other Gulf states.

Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman al-Thani visited Muscat on Wednesday for talks with Oman on initiating negotiations on the waterway, a diplomat said.

Gulf states are expected to push for no transit fees, but Iran could propose environmental, navigation and security fees, the diplomat added. **Reuters**

Inspectors will visit Iran 'N' Sites: IAEA

Tokyo: The head of the UN's nuclear agency signaled Wednesday that Iranian nuclear enrichment sites would be visited by his inspectors, a key component in the interim US-Iran to reach an end to the war. But an Iranian diplomat promptly rejected this, saying such a visit can only come after a final deal.

"The fundamental thing I would like to remind you and draw your attention to is that there has been a MoU signed by both presidents," he told journalists at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. The accord "says explicitly that the nuclear activities that are going to be carried out with regards to the nuclear material facilities will be supervised by the IAEA—in all letters," he said.

Kazem Gharibabadi, Iranian deputy foreign minister, said: "These issues will be reviewed and decided only within the framework of a final agreement and as a result of practical action by the other side to end all sanctions." Gharibabadi wrote on X. **AP**

India-bound Tanker Booked at 897% of Benchmark Rate



One of the world's biggest operators of supertankers has provisionally booked a vessel to transport oil from the Persian Gulf to India at nearly nine times benchmark rates, a price that reflects the shortage of available ships in the area. South Korean shipowner Sinokor will supply the vessel at 897 Worldscale points, or 897% of the freight benchmark, according to shipbrokers. The fee ranks as the highest so far this year, they added, asking not to be named. **Bloomberg**



No going back to the pre-war Strait

OF THE several issues the US and Iran must resolve during their 60-day negotiating window, none is more consequential for international trade and the global economy than the future of the Strait of Hormuz. President Donald Trump has said that it will reopen toll-free, while US Secretary of State Marco Rubio, during his ongoing visit to the Gulf, declared that “no country is allowed to charge tolls or fees on an international waterway”. Iran, however, has announced plans to introduce a maritime fee for vessels transiting the Strait. Whether or not this ultimately takes the form of a formal toll, the sobering reality is that the Strait of Hormuz is unlikely to return to its pre-war status. Iran’s de facto control, and its ability to close it in response to Israel’s actions in Lebanon and other perceived threats, mean that the world will have to adjust to the region’s new strategic landscape.

A week after the signing of the Iran-US MoU, traffic through the Strait remains well below pre-war levels. Even if the US and Iran have agreed to agree, a return to business-as-usual could take weeks, if not months. Not only will shipping contracts, insurance policies and other arrangements be redrawn, tanker operators and their crews will now have to sail with the possibility that Iran could close the Strait again, without notice. Its adoption of inexpensive technologies, including shore-based anti-ship missiles, drones, speedboats and mines, has made it easier to disrupt maritime traffic while increasing the costs. There is, however, a longer-term scenario. The Strait, through which one-fifth of the world’s energy supplies pass, might become a diminishing asset as Gulf countries invest in alternative pipeline routes and the world accelerates the shift to alternative energy sources.

India cannot afford to wait for the next crisis. With the onset of war, imports of crude oil, LPG and LNG dipped, inventories declined, and the resulting disruptions filtered through to the domestic economy in the form of price hikes. India must diversify not only the sources of its energy imports but also the energy it consumes. Sourcing from a wider range of options, including the US, Canada, Russia and some African countries, can reduce dependence on any single route. In the longer term, the Indian government must accelerate the electrification of transport and industry. It must prioritise the adoption of renewable energy to shield the economy from supply disruptions and price shocks.



WEAK MONSOON FORECAST CLOUDS SUPPLY OUTLOOK

Why Grid India is turning to more gas-based power

Pratyush Deep
New Delhi, June 24

THE GRID Controller of India (Grid India) has advised gas-based power stations to plan fuel procurement arrangements, anticipating the need for additional gas-fired generation for 7-8 days in June. The move comes amid weather forecasts indicating below-normal rainfall across the country during the June-September monsoon season. The projected requirement is in addition to the 2.6 gigawatts (GW) of gas-based generation capacity already available from isolated field stations.

The assessment is based on projected demand, planned and forced outages of generating units, hydro, renewable generation profiles and present weather information available at Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), according to the Grid India's advisory issued on June 10.

Three key factors

Grid India cited three major considerations for this resource adequacy assessment. These include historical data for the mentioned months, planned upcoming capacity, proposed planned outages and prevailing forced outages, and uncertainty and variability of renewable energy generations.

"The above assessment will be reviewed in late Jun-26 and an updated/modified outlook will be provided, if required," the advisory added.

While gas accounts for only a small share of India's overall generation mix, it plays a crucial rebalancing role during evening peak hours, especially during pre-monsoon summer months, when solar output drops. Typically, around 10 GW of gas-fired capacity is relied upon during peak summer.

This year, however, the conflict in West Asia has cast a

REBALANCING ROLE

• While gas accounts for only a small share of India's overall generation mix, it plays a crucial rebalancing role during evening peak hours

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• Amid concerns over supply disruptions, the government has moved to prioritise gas allocation to certain sectors during periods of shortage

shadow over fuel availability for gas-based power plants. Amid concerns over supply disruptions, the government has moved to prioritise gas allocation to certain sectors during periods of shortage. According to officials, only about 5 GW of gas-based generation capacity is currently available. The situation has been compounded by forecasts of below-normal rainfall during the monsoon season, prompting hydroelectric power stations to conserve water in their reservoirs, officials familiar with the matter told *The Indian Express*.

"Reservoirs serve a dual purpose — irrigation for agriculture and electricity generation. Until the monsoon gains momentum in July, the priority is to preserve water levels. That is why the requirement for additional gas-based generation has become more important," an official aware of the matter said.

Hydro role in meeting peak demand

This year's situation stands in contrast to last year, when hydroelectric power played a

crucial role in meeting evening peak demand and providing vital grid-balancing support. However, forecasts of below-normal monsoon rainfall have altered the equation. With hydro generators prioritising reservoir conservation, their ability to provide flexible peak-hour generation has become more constrained. Thus, gas-based power plants are expected to shoulder a larger share of the balancing requirement during evening peak hours. The growing reliance on gas-fired generation is also reflected in a rise in spot-market purchases of natural gas by power sector entities.

As per the data provided by the Indian Gas Exchange (IGX) — the country's leading gas-trading bourse — the power sector companies purchased 13,92,500 million Metric Million British Thermal Units (MMBtu) of natural gas between June 1 and June 23. The same stood at nil during June last year often attributed to lower demand due to rain.

Notably, gas-based power plants in India are increasingly relying on the spot market to meet their requirement this summer as the conflict in West Asia disrupts supplies under long-term import contracts and clouds fuel availability.

Between April 1 and May 31, power-sector entities purchased 45,07,850 MMBtu of natural gas from the spot market, which is 340.4% higher than the corresponding period in 2025.

The rise in purchases came despite a sharp increase in spot-market gas prices amid supply disruptions due to the conflict in West Asia. The average spot gas price stood at Rs 1,606 per MMBtu in April, up 43.5% from Rs 1,119 per MMBtu a year earlier. Prices rose further to Rs 1,857 per MMBtu in May, a jump of 77.5% over Rs 1,046 per MMBtu in May last year. In June, the average spot gas price stood at Rs 1,846 per MMBtu. FULL REPORT ON

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सस्ते कच्चे तेल का फायदा मिलने में वक्त लगेगा

अनुमान

नई दिल्ली, विशेष संवाददाता। अमेरिका-ईरान के बीच शांति समझौते और होर्मुज जलमार्ग पर नाकेबंदी खत्म होने के बाद कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में गिरावट लगातार जारी है। अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में दाम करीब चार माह के निचले स्तर 70 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर आ गए हैं।

सवाल उठ रहे हैं कि क्या पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम कम होंगे। विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि लोगों तक इसकी राहत पहुंचने में अभी लंबा समय लगेगा।

पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिति सामान्य होने से कच्चे तेल की कीमत 70 डॉलर के आसपास बनी हुई है। अमेरिका-ईरान युद्ध शुरू होने के बाद से यह इसका सबसे निचला स्तर है। इससे पहले पश्चिम एशिया संकट के चलते क्रूड के दाम 120 डॉलर तक पहुंच गए थे। विशेषज्ञों का मानना है कि कीमतों में गिरावट का सिलसिला अभी कुछ और दिन जारी रह सकता है।

कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में गिरावट इसका लाभ ग्राहकों को मिलने की उम्मीद फिलहाल कम है। ओएनजीसी के पूर्व मुख्य प्रबंध निदेशक आरएस शर्मा के मुताबिक, इस गिरावट का फायदा उपभोक्ताओं तक पहुंचने में

क्रूड के दाम गिरने से कई क्षेत्रों को लाभ पहुंचेगा

होर्मुज जलमार्ग पूरी तरह खुलने और पश्चिम एशिया में तनाव कम होने से कच्चे तेल की कीमतों में तेज गिरावट आई है। इसका सीधा फायदा भारत के कई उत्पादों और कारोबारी क्षेत्रों को मिल सकता है। साथ ही शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों पर भी इसका असर देखने को मिल सकता है।

1 पेट्रोल और डीजल

कच्चे तेल की आपूर्ति सुचारु रहेगी। तेल की कीमतों में गिरावट का दबाव बनेगा। परिवहन और निजी वाहन चलाने की लागत कम हो सकती है।

2 एलपीजी (रसोई गैस)

निर्बाध आपूर्ति से घरेलू गैस सिलेंडर की लागत पर दबाव कम होगा। उज्ज्वला और ग्रामीण उपभोक्ताओं को राहत मिल सकती है।

3 सीएनजी-पीएनजी

कतर और खाड़ी देशों से गैस आपूर्ति आसान होगी। शहरों में सीएनजी वाहन चालकों और पीएनजी उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ मिल सकता है।



4 उर्वरक (खाद)

यूरिया, डीएपी और अन्य उर्वरकों के उत्पादन में प्राकृतिक गैस अहम कच्चा माल है। गैस सस्ती होने पर खाद कंपनियों की लागत घटेगी। किसानों को भी लाभ होगा।

5 हवाई यात्रा

हवाई ईंधन सस्ता हो सकता है। एयरलाइंस की लागत घटेगी। टिकट कीमतों में बढ़ोतरी का दबाव कम होगा।

6 प्लास्टिक-पैकेजिंग उत्पाद

पेट्रोकेमिकल्स की लागत घटेगी। प्लास्टिक, पैकेजिंग सामग्री घरेलू उत्पाद सस्ते हो सकते हैं।

7 पेंट और केमिकल्स

पेंट, रेजिन, सॉल्वेंट और विशेष रसायन तेल आधारित कच्चे माल से बनते हैं। उत्पादन लागत घटेगी।

8 टायर और रबर उत्पाद

सिंथेटिक रबर और कार्बन ब्लैक तेल आधारित उत्पाद हैं। टायर कंपनियों को लाभ मिल सकता है।

9 एफएमसीजी उत्पाद

साबुन, डिटर्जेंट, शैंपू, पैकेज्ड फूड और अन्य उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की ढूलाई लागत कम होगी। कंपनियों के मार्जिन सुधर सकते हैं।

अभी कई माह का वक्त लगेगा। इसका कारण है कि ज्यादातर तेल कंपनियों ने एक से डेढ़ माह के तेल खरीद के समझौते कर रखे हैं। इसके अलावा

पश्चिम एशिया संकट के बाद सरकार ने उत्पाद शुल्क में कटौती कर उपभोक्ताओं को लाभ दिया था। ऐसे में पहले सरकार यह शुल्क फिर बढ़ा

सकती है। इसके साथ तेल कंपनियों को प्रतिदिन छह सौ करोड़ का नुकसान हो रहा था। ऐसे में कंपनियों भी पहले नुकसान की भरपाई करेंगी।

ईरान ने बेचने तेल के लिए संपर्क साधा

बताया जा रहा है कि अमेरिका से मिली छूट के बाद ईरान ने भारत की तेल कंपनियों से संपर्क किया है। ऐसे में भारत को ईरान से सस्ता तेल मिलने की संभावना बढ़ गई है लेकिन विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि इसका फायदा भी आम जनता तक पहुंचने में कम से कम पांच से छह महीने का समय लग सकता है। भारतीय रिफाइनरियों ने पहले ही अगले दो महीनों के लिए पर्याप्त कच्चा तेल सुरक्षित कर लिया है। ऐसे में नए और संभावित रूप से सस्ते ईरानी तेल के सौदों का सीधा असर घरेलू बाजार की कीमतों पर दिखने में समय लगेगा।

सस्ते तेल का बड़ा स्रोत

ईरान इस राहत का फायदा जल्द से जल्द उठाना चाहता है। माना जा रहा है कि ईरान कुछ छूट के साथ भारत को तेल बेच सकता है। इससे वह सस्ते क्रूड का बड़ा स्रोत बन सकता है।

विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी

ईरान ऐतिहासिक रूप से रुपये-रियाल में क्रूड व्यापार करने की सुविधा देता रहा है। ईरानी तेल आने से भारत के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने का एक बेहतर विकल्प दोबारा मिल सकता है।

ईरानी और रूसी तेल में अंतर

भारतीय रिफाइनरियां भारी ईरानी तेल को प्रोसेस करने के लिए बनाई गई थीं। हालांकि, बाद में रूसी तेल के लिए तकनीक में बदलाव किया गया। लेकिन ईरानी तेल अधिक मुफ़ीद माना जाता है।

भारत को खास छूट देनी होगी

भारत इस वक्त रूस और अमेरिका समेत करीब 40 देशों से तेल खरीद रहा है। ईरान को भारतीय रिफाइनरियों को वापस खींचने के लिए बेहतर छूट और कम सख्त क्रेडिट शर्तें देनी होंगी।

भारत में ईरानी तेल की मांग अभी कम

2019 में अमेरिकी प्रतिबंधों के बाद से भारत ने ईरान से कच्चे तेल का आयात रोक दिया था। मौजूदा वक्त में रूस भारत का सबसे बड़ा आपूर्तिकर्ता बना हुआ है। भारत के कुल तेल आयात में रूस की हिस्सेदारी लगभग 50% पहुंच चुकी है।

उत्तर रेलवे

ई दिल्ली, 25/06/2026



कच्चे तेल की कीमत चार महीनों के निचले स्तर पर पहुंची

नई दिल्ली, (पंजाब केसरी): वैश्विक स्तर पर कच्चे तेल पर दबाव देखने को मिला और इससे दाम करीब चार महीनों के निचले स्तर पर पहुंच गए हैं। इसकी वजह अमेरिका-ईरान के बीच शांति वार्ता से आपूर्ति श्रृंखलाओं में सुधार होना है। सत्र में अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजारों में ब्रेंट क्रूड का दाम 0.70 प्रतिशत कम होकर 76 डॉलर प्रति बैरल और डब्ल्यूटीआई क्रूड 0.63 प्रतिशत की कमजोरी के साथ 72.76 डॉलर प्रति बैरल पर था। होमुंज स्ट्रेट से तेल की आपूर्ति में लंबे समय तक रुकावट की चिंता कम होने के बाद पिछले महीने कच्चे तेल में 20% से ज्यादा की भारी गिरावट देखी गई है। बाजार के सेंटीमेंट में बदलाव ऐसे समय पर हुआ है, जब ईरान के साथ टकराव शुरू होने के बाद से खाड़ी में फंसे तेल टैंकर, जलमार्ग से फिर से गुजरने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में ऊर्जा सहयोग सबसे उभरता क्षेत्र: भारतीय वरिष्ठ अधिकारी

वॉशिंगटन, (भाषा)। अमेरिका में भारतीय मिशन की उप प्रमुख नामग्या खम्पा ने कहा कि कुछ मुद्दों पर अलग नजरिये के बावजूद ऊर्जा सहयोग भारत और अमेरिका के संबंधों का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र बनकर उभरा है।

खम्पा ने अमेरिकी संसद परिसर कैपिटल हिल में फाउंडेशन फॉर इंडिया एंड इंडियन डायस्पोरा स्टडीज (एफआईआईडीएस) द्वारा मंगलवार को आयोजित एक कार्यक्रम में कहा कि कच्चा तेल, एलएनजी (तरलीकृत प्राकृतिक गैस), एलपीजी (द्रवीकृत पेट्रोलियम गैस) और असैन्य परमाणु ऊर्जा, भारत-अमेरिका ऊर्जा सहयोग को मजबूत करने के प्रमुख क्षेत्र हैं। उन्होंने कहा, भारत में ऊर्जा की मांग

लगातार बढ़ रही है और अमेरिका के पास ऊर्जा संसाधनों की प्रचुरता है। इससे एक स्वाभाविक साझेदारी बनती है, जिसे हम और गहरा करने के लिए प्रतिबद्ध हैं। खम्पा ने कहा, कच्चा तेल, एलएनजी और एलपीजी भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दे रहे हैं और इसमें अमेरिका के साथ हमारी साझेदारी एक प्रमुख कारक है। ये रोजगार, निवेश एवं आर्थिक वृद्धि को भी समर्थन देते हैं और हम इस सहयोग को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए तैयार हैं।

भारतीय मिशन की अधिकारी ने दोनों देशों के बीच असैन्य परमाणु सहयोग पर भी बात की, जिसका उल्लेख अमेरिकी विदेश मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने भी किया।