

CHANAKYA

NI POTHI

US doubles tariff on India to 50% over Russian crude oil purchases

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

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

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

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

"We have already made clear our position on these issues, including the fact that our imports are based on market factors and done with the

overall objective of ensuring the energy security of 1.4 billion people of India," the Ministry of External Affairs said.

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

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

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

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

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

in Ukraine.

The Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO) called the move a major setback for exporters, with nearly 55 per cent of India's shipments to the US directly affected. "The 50 per cent reciprocal tariff effectively imposes a cost burden, placing our exporters at a 30-35 per cent competitive disadvantage compared to peers from countries with lesser reciprocal tariff," said FIEO President S C Ralhan.

He added that micro, small & medium enterprises-led sectors, in particular, may not be able to withstand the sudden cost surge. "Margins are already thin, and this additional blow could force exporters to lose long-standing clients."

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

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

GTRI pointed to the disparity, noting that Beijing continues to avoid penalties due to its control over critical materials such as gallium, germanium, rare earths, and graphite -- resources deemed vital to US defence and technology sectors. "In 2024, China bought \$62.6 billion of Russian oil, more than India's \$52.7 billion, yet faces no such penalties," it said.

Amid US strain, PM Narendra Modi set to visit China after

7 years

elephant dance is the only choice".

On April 1, marking the 75th anniversary of India-China diplomatic ties, Xi sent a message to President Droupadi Murmu, saying the two nations should aim for "a cooperative pas de deux of the dragon and the elephant".

Modi and Xi last met on October 23, 2024, on the sidelines of the BRICS summit in Kazan, Russia. The encounter marked a thaw in relations after the severe deterioration triggered by the Galwan Valley clash between Indian and Chinese troops in June 2020.

A bilateral meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on the sidelines of the SCO summit is also being planned, the sources said. While the government has yet to confirm such a meeting, it would likely attract global attention amid heightened tensions in both India-US and US-China relations, following the imposition of tariffs by American President Donald Trump.

Ahead of Modi's trip, Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi is expected to visit India for the latest round of the Special Representatives dialogue on the boundary question, according to officials.

On Wednesday, Trump followed through on his warning to impose an additional 25 per cent tariff on Indian goods, citing New Delhi's continued purchase of Russian oil. The move raises the total US tariff on Indian imports to 50 per cent.

Meanwhile, Russian



President Vladimir Putin is also expected to attend the SCO summit, which is due to take place in the Chinese city of Tianjin from August 31 to September 1.

India, China and Russia are not only members of the SCO but also of BRICS, which held its latest summit in Rio de Janeiro in July.

Both Xi and Putin were absent from that gathering, sending deputies in their place. Sources in New Delhi have not ruled out a possible Modi-Putin meeting on the sidelines of the Tianjin summit.

Modi last visited China in June 2018 for the SCO summit, while Xi last visited India in October 2019.

In the run-up to the Tianjin summit, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh, Jaishankar, and Doval had all visited China for preparatory SCO meetings. The two sides have also revived the Special Representatives dialogue and other engagement mechanisms.

Pakistan, too, is a member of the SCO. In June, Singh refused to endorse a draft joint statement by the bloc's defence ministers, citing its failure to mention the Pahalgam terror attack and omission of references to Pakistan-backed cross-border terrorism.

Ahmedabad 07-08-2025

Bajaj Auto cuts electric 2-W production by half amid rare earth shortage

China's curb on rare-earth magnet export has started to hit the automakers in India, as Bajaj Auto has halved its electric two-wheeler production plan for August and September. The Pune based two-wheeler major has also slashed the electric three-wheelers production by up to 75 per cent for these months.

The Chinese government put certain restrictions on rare earth magnets, critical for electric vehicle production, around April. Sharma said that their vendors had put up applications before the Chinese authorities. Around 30 applications were submitted in May but after that there is no visibility on when these could be approved.

about the supplies.

The company is now actively working on two alternative plans, one idea is to replace the heavy rare earth elements (HRE) with light rare earth elements (LRE) which are more readily available; and secondly work on developing new magnet technologies that do not rely on rare earths at all as a longer term solution.

Moreover, the company is also looking for alternative sourcing other than China, but Sharma said that it could take six to nine months to work something out.

Meanwhile, July sales numbers of e-two wheelers have already been impacted as a result of rare earth shortage, the industry said. Retail numbers are yet to be released.

Running for top spot, Japan's ASICS eyes Nike and Adidas' turf in India

It has charted an ambitious target. Japanese premium sports goods giant ASICS — which sells 75 per cent of its shoes in the country at over ?12,000 a pair — wants to be the No. 1 running shoe player in the \$90-a-pair organised market in India, currently dominated by Nike, Adidas and

Puma. To do so, it is making an aggressive push into Tier-II and Tier-III cities, where customers are ready to lap them up — as well as setting up company-owned stores in four to five locations across key metros.

Says Rajat Khurana, managing director of ASICS

India: "We are currently the No. 4 player in the market for running shoes priced at \$90 and above, which accounts for 60 per cent of our business. In the next four to five years, we will be the No. 1 player in this segment. Competition has the advantage of being in India

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Statement of Unaudited Financial Result for the Quarter ended on 30th June, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs except earning per

Sr. No	PARTICULARS	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	For the Year Ended
		30/06/2025 (Unaudited)	31/03/2025 (Audited)	30/06/2024 (Unaudited)
I Income:				
[a] Revenue From Operations	2 227.97	(Refer Note A)	1 806.07	7265.30
[b] Other Income	2.12	10.69	3.86	40.66
II Total Income(a+b)	2 230.09	1 908.81	1 809.93	7 305.96
III Expenses:				
[a] Cost of materials consumed	1 478.30	1 154.58	1 286.01	5 099.53
[b] Purchase of Stock in Trade	140.49	114.08	79.34	407.65
[c] Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in -trade	34.77	171.41	(35.75)	(70.48)
[d] Employees' benefits expenses	92.07	87.10	93.24	365.20
[e] Finance costs	33.59	39.40	35.35	153.35
[f] Depreciation and amortisation expenses	51.89	51.08	48.71	202.32
[g] Other expenses	290.33	223.61	237.73	944.24
IV Total Expenses	2 121.44	1 841.26	1 744.63	7 101.81
V Profit / (Loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items and tax (III-IV)	108.65	67.55	65.30	204.15
VI Exceptional Items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
VII Profit / (Loss) before extraordinary items and tax (V-VI)	108.65	67.55	65.30	204.15
VIII Extraordinary items	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IX Profit / (Loss) before tax (VII-VIII)	108.65	67.55	65.30	204.15
X Tax Expenses:				
(a) Current Tax	44.75	0.00	0.00	8.99
(b) Tax in respect of earlier years	(15.01)	0.98	17.93	36.59
(c) Deferred Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Tax Expenses	29.74	0.98	17.93	45.58
XI Profit / (Loss) for the Period from Continuing operations (IX-X)	78.91	66.57	47.37	158.57
XII Profit / (Loss) for the Period from Discontinuing operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XIII Tax expenses of Discontinuing operations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XIV Profit / (Loss) for the Period from discontinuing operations (after tax) (XII-XIII)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XV Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period (XI-XIV)	78.91	66.57	47.37	158.57
[a] Other Comprehensive Income				
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss (Net of Tax)	0.61	0.63	0.88	1.10
Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss (Net of tax)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XVI Total Comprehensive income for the period (XV+XVI)	79.52	67.20	48.25	159.67
XVII Paid-up equity share capital (face value of Rs.10)	302.85	302.85	302.85	4 511.61
XVIII Reserves/Other Equity				
Earning per equity Shares (before extra-ordinary Items)	2.61	2.20	1.56	5.24
[a] Basic	2.61	2.20	1.56	5.24
XIX Diluted				
Earning per equity Shares(after extra-ordinary Items)	2.61	2.20	1.56	5.24
[b] Basic	2.61	2.20	1.56	5.24

Notes:

- The financial results of the company for the quarter ended on 30th June, 2025 have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 6th August, 2025.
- These financial results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and relevant amendments thereafter.
- The Company operates in a single segment and in line with Ind AS - 108 - "Operating Segments", the operations of the Company fall under "Dyes and Chemicals" which is considered to be the only reportable business segment.
- The Figures for the quarter ended 31st March, 2025 are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and published year-to-date figures up to the third quarter of the financial year 2024-25.
- The figures of previous periods / year are reclassified, regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary so as to make them comparable with current period's figures.



For, Dynamic Industries Ltd.
Sd/-
Neeraj Shah
Managing Director
DIN: 0005112261

Date : 6th August, 2025
Place : Ahmedabad

