

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.

in August, but it is not going to be so. August production will be better than July production, though we will still be at about 50-60 per cent of the plan,” he said.

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.

China controls 90 per cent of the world’s rare earth refining capacity and also produces 60 per cent of the world’s rare earth elements. Bajaj Auto was one of the first auto majors in India who had raised an alarm

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 continued on Pg no. 2

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

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.

SIP account closures.

SIPs are the recommended route to invest in equity mutual funds, especially given the volatility. Experts cite advantages such as rupee-cost averaging and investing discipline. “Investors who have been disciplined in taking the SIP route to regularly invest have done better,” said Aditya Khemani, fund manager–equity, Invesco India Mutual Fund. “While the short-term outcome is difficult to predict, SIP investments with a longer-term view are likely to generate better returns.”

Still, fund selection proved critical. Of the 250 schemes across flexicap, largecap, smallcap, large & midcap, midcap, multicap, focused, and ELSS categories, 26 delivered over 10 per cent SIP returns over the past year. At the same time, 20 schemes in these categories posted negative returns.

Narayana Health, said the company plans to scale up its Aditi and Arya health insurance schemes in Karnataka and West Bengal. “The entire healthcare ecosystem is failing in trust. We are on the path to solve the trust deficit and episodic interference of fund transfer.”

Amid US strain, PM Narendra Modi set to visit China after 7 years

Prime Minister Narendra Modi is set to travel to China at the end of this month — his first visit to the country in seven years — to attend the annual summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), government sources said on Wednesday. Ahead of his arrival in China, Modi is slated to visit Japan on August 29.

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 ruled out a possible Modi–Putin meeting on the sidelines of the Tianjin summit.

Ahead of the SCO, National Security Adviser Ajit Doval and External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar are scheduled to travel to Moscow.

At the Rio summit, BRICS nations voiced concern over the rise in unilateral tariff and non-tariff measures that distort global trade and run counter to World Trade Organization rules, though the US was not named directly.

In March, as Washington escalated tariffs on Chinese imports, Wang Yi called for stronger cooperation between New Delhi and Beijing to push back against “hegemonism and power politics”, stating that “making the dragon and

officials, Pakistan deployed Chinese weapons and drones, and benefited from Chinese intelligence during the conflict.

India has also been working to deepen ties with several of China’s neighbours. On Tuesday, India and the Philippines signed agreements aimed at enhancing military cooperation.

Their navies also conducted joint exercises near Scarborough Shoal, an atoll in the South China Sea that is the focal point of a maritime dispute between Beijing and Manila.

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.

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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 30/06/2025 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 31/03/2025 (Audited)	Quarter Ended 30/06/2024 (Unaudited)	For the Year Ended 31/03/2025 (Audited)
I	Income:				
[a]	Revenue From Operations	2 227.97	1 898.42	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
XVI	Other Comprehensive Income				
[a]	Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss (Net of Tax)	0.61	0.63	0.88	1.10
[b]	Items that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss (Net of tax)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
XVII	Total Comprehensive income for the period (XV+XVI)	79.52	67.20	48.25	159.67
XVIII	Paid-up equity share capital (face value of Rs.10)	302.85	302.85	302.85	302.85
XIX	Reserves/Other Equity				4 511.61
XX	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
XXI	Diluted				
[a]	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
[c]	Diluted				
Notes:					
1.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.					
2.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.					
3.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.					
4.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.					
5. 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					

