

LLOYDS STEELS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Corporate Office : A-2, Madhu Estate, 2nd Floor, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Lower Parel (W), Mumbai 400 013.
Tel: 91-22-6291 8111 email : infoengg@lloyds.in, website: www.lloydsengg.in CIN : L28900MH1994PLC081235

MP/LSIL/ BSEL-NSEL/2021/78

20.10.2021

The Department of Corporate Services, BSE Limited 27th Floor, P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001	The National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051
Scrip Code : 539992	Symbol: LSIL

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement – Disclosure under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Pursuant to Regulation 30 read with paragraph A of Part A of Schedule III of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith the copies of newspaper advertisement regarding convening of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company on Friday, 12th November 2021 through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA General Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, MCA General Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, MCA General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020 and MCA General Circular No. 02/2021 dated 13th January, 2021. The copies of aforesaid newspaper advertisement are published in Business Standard (English) and Mumbai Lakshdeep (Marathi) on Wednesday, 20th October 2021.

We request you to kindly take a note of the above.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Lloyds Steels Industries Limited

MEENAKSHI

ANKIT PANSARI

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MEENAKSHI ANKIT PANSARI
Date: 2021.10.20 13:34:49
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Meenakshi A. Pansari
Company Secretary

Telangana on a 'meet or beat' spree

In a bid to attract job-creating investment, the state is focusing on besting incentives that other states offer — and it seems to be working

SHINE JACOB
Chennai, 20 October

"You can mention what the other states are offering, we will meet or beat their offer," Telangana Industries Minister K T Rama Rao told a group of visiting French investors last week. It's a reflection of the frenzy with which Telangana Rashtriya Samiti (TRS) government of India's youngest state — it was formed in 2014 — seeks to transform itself into an investment destination of choice.

IT, pharma, aerospace and life sciences are the focus but the list of companies that have shown interest in setting base in the state recently covers a much wider ambit — Microsoft, Amazon, US-based Triton Electric Vehicle, Welspun and ITC. Microsoft, too, is planning a ₹15,000-crore data centre near Hyderabad.

According to the latest data shared with *Business Standard*, the state has attracted as many as 16,639 units involving ₹2.33 trillion worth of investments creating close to 2 million jobs in a span of seven years since its formation. Out of this, over ₹2 trillion came from 933 large business units and ₹2,480 crore came from 15,706 micro, small and medium enterprises.

A major advantage that the state has over others is the coordination between the father-son duo — Chief Minister K Chandrababai Naidu and his son, K T Rama Rao, better known as KTR. The state has formed a special team to aggressively reach out to investors and better the investment SOPs being offered by other states.

Take the case of Kites Group, the world's second-largest children's

IN THE ZONE

PROJECTS CLEARED UNDER TS-IPASS

Category	Number of Units	Investment (in ₹)	Employment
MSME	15,706	22,480.09	283,904
Large	933	200,670.54	1,801,852
Total	16,639	225,150.63	1,584,856

TOP 5 INVESTMENT SECTORS

Sector	Number of Units	Investment (in ₹)	Employment
Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	1,112	18,893.44	93,996
Food Processing	2,754	725.33	64,516
Plastic and Rubber	1,086	5,742.53	28,692
Engineering	1,238	5,899.59	5,837
R&D	244	4,322.68	28,802

Source: Govt of Telangana

apparel maker. Soon after the promoter Sabu M Jacob announced plans to shift out of Kerala, officials from several states, including Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Delhi and Madhya Pradesh, had reached out to him. But what came as a surprise was a WhatsApp message from KTR, within hours after the deal announcement.

It said: "Warm Greetings from Telangana! I hope you, your loved ones and the Kites family are well and safe. I wanted to personally reach out to you to present Telangana as the next destination in Kites' growth journey. I am confident that the combination of policy offerings, infrastructure and ease of doing business that Telangana offers will enable Kites to seamlessly set up and operationalise a new base outside Kerala. My Principal Secretary Jayesh Ranjan can take you through a detailed presentation of our strengths and offerings. Please advise how we can take this forward with you and your team."

When Jacob raised concerns about travelling during Covid-19, the state arranged a chartered flight. The rest is history. Kites has now committed investments to the tune of ₹2,400 crore offering around 22,000 direct and 18,000 indirect jobs. "I felt like dealing with the CEO of a multinational company and not a politician," he said.

Even after the deal, Jacob is part of two WhatsApp groups: one with him, KTR and Ranjan as members and another with 15 top officials from all the departments, including industries and environment. The moment the company raises an issue on one of these platforms, it is immediately



The coordination between the CM and his son, K T Rama Rao (pictured) is an advantage for the state

addressed, he said. This approach to problem-solving — truly single-window — may have played its part in pushing the state from 18th spot in the all-India ease of doing business rankings in 2015, to first, second and third spot respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2019.

According to a top official, a core team from all departments constantly works with investors to ensure all clearances within 15 days through its platform, the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-IPASS). The state is also ready to pull out all the stops — including tax incentives, free water — to attract investment.

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form, the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-IPASS). The state is also ready to pull out all the stops — including tax incentives, free water and electricity and even setting up zero-discharge facility and water re-use units and road infrastructure

to attract investment.

When Malabar Group Chairman M P Akhmed decided to set up a gold and diamond jewellery manufacturing unit along with a refinery, he had entrusted an independent agency to look at various states. "We looked at Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The only thing that Telangana told us is they need jobs, we are ready to match or beat what others are offering you. Even land prices are significantly lower than other states, and that cost will also be reimbursed in the form of tax sops once we set up the unit," Akhmed said. He had announced a ₹750-crore investment plan in September 2021, offering 2,500 jobs.

This aggressive job focus has led to the generation of 2,74,303 jobs in the top five sectors — pharmaceuticals and chemicals, food processing, plas-

tic and rubber, engineering, and research and development. These sectors together saw investments of around ₹41,312 crore in the past seven years. This is an aggressive nature that led to an increase in Telangana's share in national GDP by 26 basis points to 5 per cent in 2020-21 against 4.74 per cent a year before, despite being hit by Covid-19. Like other states that are focusing on local hiring, the state has also said that it will not demand reservations in the private sector because that may be counter-productive.

The downside is that the impact this warp-speed industrialisation is allegedly having on the environment. One consequence has been rapid deforestation. "They are only thinking about investment numbers, not the impact on the environment," said P Uday Krishna, founder, Vatsa Foundation, a Hyderabad-based NGO.

For example, he pointed out that the forest department doesn't give clearance for cutting trees within 15 days. It is deemed as approved, according to the state's policy. "Two months of lockdown reduced our temperature by 5 degrees during the summer. That itself shows the impact of rising industrialisation without thinking about nature," he added.

Critics indicate that the lack of opposition parties is making matters worse. In the 2018 Assembly elections TRS, which is an ally of the ruling National Democratic Alliance at the Centre, won 88 seats, more than 70 per cent of the total 119 seats. The party registered a thumping win in recent local body elections too. Political success, therefore, will only strengthen this "meet or beat" strategy — and the long-term consequences will be set aside for another day.

Fossil fuel plans evade Paris limits

BS REPORTER
20 October

Despite increased climate ambitions and net-zero commitments, governments are still planning to produce more than double the amount of fossil fuels in 2030 than what would be consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C, according to the 2021 Production Gap Report by leading research institutes and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP).

The report, first launched in 2019, measures the gap between governments' planned production of coal, oil, and gas and the global production levels consistent with meeting the Paris Agreement temperature limits. Two years later, the report released on Wednesday found the production gap largely unchanged.

Over the next two decades, governments are collectively projecting an increase in oil and gas production, and only a modest decrease in coal production. Taken together, their plans and projections see global total fossil fuel production increasing over at least 2040, creating an ever-widening production gap.

The devastating impacts of climate change are here for all to see. There is still time to limit long-term warming to 1.5°C, but this window of opportunity is rapidly closing," says Inger Andersen, executive director of UNEP.

Water governance reform

The fifth and last in a series of weekly articles on the new National Water Policy

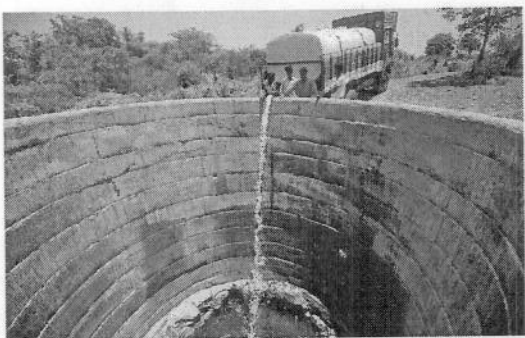


MIHIR SHAH

The decision to form the Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019 was an important milestone in reforming water governance in India. It brought together under one umbrella the departments dealing with drinking water and wastewater. The new National Water Policy (NWP) suggests urgent action to overcome each of these divisions.

Government departments at the Centre and states have generally dealt with just one side of these binaries, working in silos, without co-ordination with the other side. As a result, critical inter-connections in the water cycle have been ignored, seriously aggravating water problems. We fail to see the link between rivers drying up and over-extraction of groundwater, which reduces the base-floors needed by rivers to have water even after the monsoon. Placing drinking water and irrigation in silos has meant that aquifers providing assured sources of drinking water dry up over time, because the same aquifers are used for irrigation, which consumes much higher volumes of water. This has adversely impacted availability of safe drinking water in many areas. And when water and wastewater are separated in planning, the result generally is a fall in water quality, as wastewater ends up polluting supplies of water.

The Central Water Commission (CWC) set up in 1945 is India's apex body dealing with surface water and the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) set up in 1970 is the one handling groundwater. Over several decades, even understanding of water have both undergone a sea change, the CWC and CGWB have remained virtually unreformed, working in pristine isolation from each other, with little dialogue or co-ordination between them. The



corresponding bodies at the state level. Ironically, even as groundwater use has grown in significance, becoming India's single most important water resource today, groundwater departments have only gotten progressively weaker over time.

The NWP suggests merger of the CWC and CGWB to form a multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder National Water Commission (NWC). The policy visualises that this exercise at the Centre would become an exemplar for all states to follow. Bridging multiple silos, the NWC would include the following divisions, which would work in close co-ordination with each other: 1) Water Security Division to guide the fulfilment of national goals pertaining to drinking water; 2) Irrigation Reform Division to more effectively meet the overarching national goal of "har ki khet ko paani"; 3) Participatory Groundwater Management Division to ensure sustainable and equitable management of India's most important water resource; 4) River Rejuvenation Division to work towards revival of India's river systems;

5) Water Quality Division to reflect the highest priority to be given to this aspect; 6) Water Use Efficiency Division to improve performance on this parameter in all economic activities; 7) Urban and Industrial Water Division to meet these emerging national challenges; 8) Democratisation of Water Division to ensure the development of a 21st century national water database, with user-friendly access to

9) Knowledge Management and Capacity Building Division to generate and disseminate knowledge on water, as also build requisite capacities within and outside government.

Both at the Centre and in the states, government departments dealing with water resources today include professionals predominantly from just civil engineering, hydrology and hydrogeology. Despite the avowed commitment to rejuvenating our rivers, we have never had a single river ecologist or ecological economist in any department dealing with water anywhere in India. Despite the fact that agriculture takes up most of our water, we do not have even one agronomist within the water bureaucracy. While it is clear that water management always needs community mobilisation, water departments have never included social mobilisers. The NWP argues that the NWC and its counterparts in the states need experience and expertise in all these disciplines, without which solutions to India's complex water problems will remain elusive. Since systems such as water are greater than the sum of their constituent parts, solving water problems requires understanding whole systems, deploying multi-disciplinary teams and a trans-disciplinary approach, as is the case in best water resource departments across the globe.

Wisdom on water is not the exclusive preserve of any one section of society. The NWP, therefore, enjoins the state and central governments to

enduring partnerships with primary stakeholders of water. Thus, the NWC, and its counterparts in the states, must include farmers, water practitioners, academia, industry etc. and build respectful partnerships with all of them, based on mutual learning. The indigenous knowledge of our people, with a long history of water management, is an invaluable intellectual resource that should be fully leveraged. The unique experience and insights of women must also be actively drawn upon.

Problems have often arisen in the water sector owing to varying and sometimes conflicting understanding, perspectives and positions on key issues, between the Centre and states, as also across states. There is, therefore, an urgent need for an institutional mechanism that facilitates constructive discussions, translating into mutually agreed actions on the ground that can at best prevent conflicts or at least find time-bound resolution for existing disputes. The NWP suggests that this could be done either by creating a new inter-state council or by reconstituting and activating the existing National Water Resources Council. The council should also facilitate water reforms as per the needs of states and facilitate capacity enhancement required to implement the paradigm shift proposed in the NWP. The council should be equipped with the requisite multi-disciplinary expertise and multi-stakeholder representation, to enable it to play the role in the most effective manner.

The writer is Distinguished Professor, Shri Nandan University. He chaired the Committee to draft the new National Water Policy set up by the Ministry of

Andhra Pradesh State FibreNet Limited
Proposals are invited from interested agencies for RFPs
1. Selection of Agency for supply of GPON Enterprise CPE boxes
2. Selection of Agency for conducting Third Party Audit for AP Fiber Grid Phase I network
Details of the RFPs and corrigenda may be downloaded from the website: www.apsl.in or on e-procurement platform tenders.approcurement.gov.in
SD/- For Managing Director, APSL
No. 6886

TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED
Notice for loss of share certificates
NOTICE is hereby given that the following share certificates issued by the Company are stated to have been lost and the registered holders of the legal heirs of the registered holders thereof have applied to the Company for the issue of duplicate share certificates.
Folio No. Share Cert. Nos. of Shares Distinctive Nos. Name of Registered Holder
A1466 14489 500 238581986 to 238582495 ANANT VITHAL SAINIS
K9550 10041 285 23146499 to 23146783 AJAY SHREERAM DALVI
K9550 16501 285 240135615 to 240135698 KRISHNAPPA P
S2270 13398 500 237703844 to 237704343 SATYA PALANAND
R4571 13379 500 237690386 to 237690885 RAVINDER KUMAR SHARMA
V1860 6596 500 141454281 to 141454700 VIJAYENDRAN
D0528 1670 1000 19812116 to 1982210 JAYANTILAL J SHAH
D0528 14227 1000 23818007 to 238180906 DHARMESH J SHAH
P09731 11550 140 23176255 to 231763096 PATNAMMAL V.
M7012 14935 1000 238995874 to 238996873 MUCHAND RAMCHAND
KANCHAN MUKESH KALRA
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing in any way with the above share certificates. Any person(s) who has/have any claim(s) in respect of the said share certificates should lodge such claim(s) with the Company at its registered office at the address given above within 15 days of publication of this notice, after which no claim will be entertained and the company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.
For TVS Motor Company Limited
K S SRINIVASAN
Company Secretary
Place: Chennai
Date: 20.10.2021

Sundaram-Clayton Limited
Notice of loss of share certificates
NOTICE is hereby given that the following share certificates issued by the company are stated to have been lost or misplaced or stolen and the registered holders of the legal heirs of the registered holders thereof have applied to the company for the issue of duplicate share certificates.
Folio No. Share Cert. Nos. of Shares Distinctive Nos. Name of Registered Holder
K01590 1711 82 135133 to 135214 KALPATE SESHAN ALAMU
P03963 2130 150 168956 to 168734 PRITHVISHWESHANPUR BHAGWAT
S06088 2331 82 185121 to 185022 SALAY VISHWESHANPUR SHAIQUE
P04290 2158 114 170556 to 170669 SARAY BHALLA
P04212 2155 50 170324 to 170373 RAM LAL SURI
V02455 2159 216 170670 to 170685 RAM LAL SURI
M03887 1653 82 131127 to 131208 VINOD KUMAR SURI
S04304 2511 91 262025 to 262095 PRAKASH KUMAR SURI
S04304 2063 41 169152 to 169192 VINOD KUMAR SURI
P03672 2545 82 20477 to 204938 DHARMAJI DOSSABAI MALAVIA
J01307 900 82 80874 to 80875 SUDHA DEVI PODDAR
S01896 181 50 14875 to 15024 SHARAD KUMAR INDHIE
K01216 2838 82 229045 to 229129 JAMILABAI MEMON
P02564 1816 41 144688 to 144728 SORABHAI MEMON
S02564 1433 82 112926 to 112761 SANTOSH BALI
P02185 2838 82 229045 to 229129 P V SWARNAM
K01216 2838 82 229045 to 229129 P V SWARNAM
S02564 1816 41 144688 to 144728 KIRTIKUMAR SANJAYCHAND SHAH
S02564 1433 82 112926 to 112761 SAHITA GOVIND PATYAWAR
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing in any way with the above share certificates. Any person(s) who has/have any claim(s) in respect of the said share certificates should lodge such claim(s) with the company at its registered office at the address given above within 15 days of publication of this notice, after which no claim will be entertained and the company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.
For SUNDARAM-CLAYTON Limited
R Raja Prakash
Place: Chennai
Date: 20 October 2021

LLOYDS STEELS INDUSTRIES LIMITED
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For Lloyds Steels Industries Limited
S. Srinivasan
Company Secretary
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 October 2021

Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited)
Extract of the Statement of the unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and six months ended 30 September 2021
Particulars
Quarter ended 30 September 2021
Six months ended 30 September 2021
Quarter ended 30 September 2020
Six months ended 30 September 2020
1. Revenue from operations 5,272.40 5,900.06 3,098.55
2. Profit before tax 1,797.73 2,415.98 996.48
3. Profit after tax from discontinued operations (0.02) (0.02) (1.19)
4. Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,541.87 2,355.84 744.26
5. Equity Share Capital 820.10 820.10 743.20
6. Equity Share Capital 12,252.51 12,252.51 12,252.51
7. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 16.28 21.08 10.25
8. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 15.98 20.53 10.25
9. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 17.70 24.84 1,039.04
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100. Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,254.73 2,503.25 782.07
101. Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,254.73 2,503.25 782.07
102. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 16.28 21.08 10.25
103. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 15.98 20.53 10.25
104. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 17.70 24.84 1,039.04
105. Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,254.73 2,503.25 782.07
106. Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,254.73 2,503.25 782.07
107. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 16.28 21.08 10.25
108. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 15.98 20.53 10.25
109. Dividend per equity share (₹/₹ 10) 17.70 24.84 1,039.04
110. Total Comprehensive Income

