



स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड
STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED

.CA-17(44)/2021

11th February, 2022

The General Manager (MO)
Bombay Stock Exchange
Corporate Relationship Department
1st Floor, New Trading Ring,
Rotunda Building, P.P. Tower,
Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai-400001

The Asstt. Vice President
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Plot No.C/1, G Block,
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),
Mumbai-400 051.

Sub: Newspaper Publication of Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter ended 31st December, 2021

Ref: Regulation 33 of SEBI(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015: (Security ID:SAIL).

Dear Sir,

Please find attached the copy of newspaper publication of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the Quarter ended 31st December, 2021, published in Business Standard (English and Hindi), Financial Express (English) and Jansatta (Hindi) on 10th February, 2022. This is for your information and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Steel Authority of India Limited


(M.B Balakrishnan)
Company Secretary

Encl. As above.

Charging the EV market

The jury is out on whether battery swapping can accelerate mass adoption of electric vehicles in India

SHALY SETH MOHILE
Mumbai, 9 February

The proposed battery swapping policy and interoperability standards for electric vehicles (EVs) announced by the finance minister in her Budget speech aims to address one of the biggest deterrents for EVs – the charging infrastructure. It is expected to reduce upfront costs and downtime and lead to a faster adoption of EVs. This is the first time that swapping as a technology solution for EVs has received recognition from policy makers.

The draft policy currently under formulation, however, will need to take into consideration a host of issues, ranging from accountability regarding safety of EVs, customer experience and the business interest of EV manufacturers.

Battery swapping or battery-as-a-service allows EV owners to replace the discharged batteries with charged ones at the swap stations. This will address the problem of setting up charging stations and also reduce drivers' anxiety over the range their EVs can cover (known as range anxiety). Further, battery leasing can help EV owners save the cost of purchasing a battery. The service is less time-consuming, taking only a few minutes compared to charging at a battery station, which could take hours. It also requires minimum infrastructure. Batteries account for close to 60 per cent of the cost for an



SWAPPING STORIES

EXISTING BATTERY SWAPPING PARTNERSHIP AND ITS SCOPE

► Piaggio & Sun Mobility

Type of partnership	Partner (OEM) dealerships provides land, electricity and labour to Sun Mobility Operated by partner
Revenue sharing model	Revenue sharing model in place to incentivise OEM to produce more EV swap-based vehicle. Less than 20% of the revenue is shared with partner
Set-up phase operation	During the set-up phase, dealer employees are trained by Sun Mobility. Training time ranges between 1 week and a few months
Cost sharing set-up	Set-up is taken care of by the OEM dealership. Sun Mobility pays share of revenue from the swapping services as per the agreement. Dealership is liable for the assets and has to pay to Sun Mobility in case of theft of batteries from the swap station

Source: Nomura Research

POWER CHECK

► ADVANTAGES

- EV charging completed in minutes
- Batteries can be charged away from swapping points, allowing more freedom in setting up swap facilities
- Reduction in upfront cost of EVs as ownership is replaced by leasing
- Increased predictability of battery life due to controlled charging conditions

► BARRIERS

- Lack of standardisation among batteries
- Unsuitable battery pack design
- Higher GST on separate batteries (18% vs 5% for EVs)
- Need a greater number of batteries to power the same number of EVs
- Slow adoption of charging by OEMs
- Shorter commercial life of battery packs due to customer preference for new battery with higher range

Source: Niti Aayog

and come with a back-to-back warranty,” Raju said.

The Centre is likely to finalise the policy within the next two months, *Reuters* reported. The policy is likely to focus on battery swap services for three-wheeled auto rickshaws and two-wheelers such as electric scooters and motorcycles. Under the policy, EV owners may get incentives of up to 20 per cent on the subscription or lease cost of the battery. The incentives will be over and above those given for buying clean vehicles, the report said.

The battery swapping policy will not only boost the confidence of people to move faster to EVs because it will address the range anxiety, but it will also help in strengthening the EV ecosystem in the country and bring a standardisation process for battery, said Nagesh Basavanahalli, group CEO and MD, Greaves Cotton, which sells an e-scooter under the Ampere brand and e-three-wheelers.

“We will have to watch the on-ground implementation and penetration of swapping solutions and interoperability between different solution providers to understand the full potential impact of the policy,” said Basavanahalli.

Chetan Maini, chairman of Sun Mobility, one of the first companies to develop battery-swapping technology in India, said as the policy unfolds, it would be great to see the government addressing key points around how customers can access subsidies (currently available for EVs), range per charge criteria (as swap batteries, by definition, are smaller and with less range) and GST for swapping services in line with EVs. “It’s encouraging to see steps being taken on interoperability standards,” he said in a statement after the Budget. Sun Mobility’s battery swapping-powered EVs have travelled for over 13 million kilometres on Indian roads and this new policy is further going to accelerate its plans to onboard one million vehicles on its platform.

But not everyone thinks swap-

ping batteries is a practical solution. “Battery swapping is not plausible given the high costs of the battery and other issues,” said an official at an automobile firm. If a battery is the most expensive part of a vehicle, one would rather reduce the number of batteries and not vice-versa, he said pointing out that when one is swapping batteries, the number of batteries have to exceed the number of vehicles by some ratio as one will need one set to keep the vehicle running and a few sets for charging. Therefore, it’s not a capital-efficient solution, he said.

Even the policy think tank Niti Aayog believes that the limitations outweigh the benefits. It has flagged lack of standardisation among batteries, unsuitable battery pack design and a higher GST on separate batteries (18 per cent versus 5 per cent for EVs) as some of the prominent points. The need for a greater number of batteries to power the same number of EVs and slow adoption of charging by OEMs could be some other limitations.

Rajeev Singh, partner and automotive leader at Deloitte, pointed out that the technology solution comes with its own pros and cons. “It may hurt the OEMs (original equipment manufacturers) as the profit pool shrinks and moves to the battery service provider,” he said. When an EV-maker sells the model without a battery, the average selling price of the models will drop 40-45 per cent.

Bounce’s Raju disagrees. Manufacturers will be able to sell a lot more than what they are selling now and will benefit from a bigger scale, he said. E-two-wheelers account for only 1 per cent of India’s 2-3 million per annum market. This will grow at a rapid pace when prices drop and swapping becomes popular. Today, with all the subsidies, the price of an e-scooter is ₹100,000-plus, and it is more expensive than a conventional engine-powered scooter, he said. For faster adoption, an e-scooter has to be cheaper than a conventional scooter.

Bill Gates’ book on how to make this the last pandemic

BLOOMBERG
9 February

Bill Gates, the billionaire philanthropist whose foundation has focused on efforts to fight the coronavirus, is planning a May 3 release for a book on how to ensure that the Covid-19 pandemic is the last great global plague.

“Whenever I see the suffering that Covid has created — every time I read about the latest death toll or hear about someone who lost their job or drive by a school that is closed — I can’t help but think: We don’t have to do this again,” he wrote in a blog post announcing the publication of *How to Prevent the Next Pandemic*.

The book will cover lessons learned from the pandemic, as well as tools and innovations needed to save lives

and stop pathogens early. It will discuss his views on vaccines and on what it has felt like to become the target of conspiracy theories.

In January 2021, the Microsoft Corp co-founder outlined an ambitious plan to stop

the next pandemic, calling for a global alert system, massive testing, a cadre of 3,000 “first responders” ready to spring into action and tens of billions of dollars of annual spending.

The Gates Foundation has spent more than \$2 billion helping fund the global response to the Covid-19 outbreak. That money has gone to groups like the African Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to boost testing in sub-Saharan Africa, as well as to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations to help fund the development of lower-cost vaccines.



PART-14



PRANAB BARDHAN

Among other members in the Economics faculty at Cambridge, there was the great Italian scholar, Piero Sraffa. He was administratively the professor-in-charge of us, graduate students. So I met him a few times in that connection, but never quite intellectually engaged with him, partly because by that time he was a bit reclusive and did not teach classes or attend seminars; but also because I was so much in awe of his reputation in areas where I had little expertise. His work in Economics was path-breaking in taking price theory to its classical roots, he had an influence on Wittgenstein’s philosophy (which the latter acknowledged), and he was a close friend of the Italian Marxist thinker, Antonio Gramsci (when the latter was jailed by Mussolini in 1926, Sraffa used to regularly supply him with books and even pen and paper, with which Gramsci wrote his famous *Prison Notebooks*, procured by Sraffa from the prison authorities after Gramsci’s death in 1937).

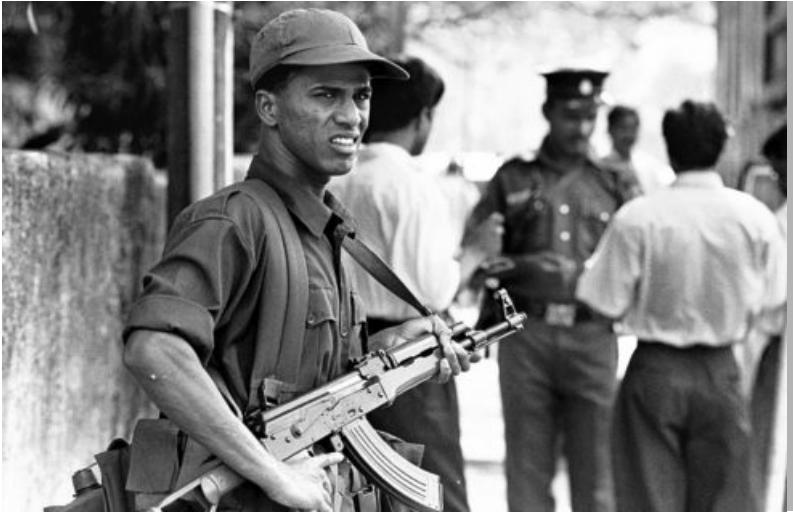
Other faculty members with whom I wish I had more interaction were Nicholas Kaldor, Maurice Dobb (I did tell him that his book had helped me come to Economics), and Luigi Pasinetti (many years later when I gave the first Luca d’Agliano Lecture in Development Economics in Turin, Luigi called me from Milan, which was a pleasant surprise, and we had a long talk). Both Kalpana and I saw quite a bit of two young faculty members, one was Geoff Harcourt (the friendly Australian) and Ajit Singh, an astute Marxist academic and organiser (the leftists, including some gorgeous upper-class British women, doted on him).

Among students I knew quite a few Italians, including Michele and Bianca Salvati (Michele later became a member of the Italian Parliament and a major ‘theoretician’ for the Democratic Party of the Left), Giorgio La Malfa (he once took me around Napoli and the beautiful island of Capri, later a leader in the Italian Republican Party and twice a minister in the Italian Government), and Marcello de Cecco (when he was in the University of Rome, every time I passed through, he’d take me to dinner at superb Italian restaurants and talk in his world-weary savvy way). We had a South African fellow student, Francis Wilson, who later was a professor at the University of Cape Town. When in 2000 the International Labor Organisation in Geneva invited me to give their Nobel Peace Prize Lecture in South Africa, I jumped at the opportunity to make my first visit to South Africa. After my lectures were over, Francis took me and Kalpana to a long trip to the north, almost to the border of Namibia, and it was that (brief) time of the year when the nearby deserts were all in bloom, which was a feast for the eye. His wife Lindy, a noted documentary filmmaker, showed us her remarkable film, *The Guguletu Seven*.

The South Asian friends with whom we were close included Aziz Khan and

Charaiveti: An Academic’s Journey

REUTERS



Uswatte Arachchi invited me to give lectures to graduate students in Colombo, and I saw the elaborate military security arrangements all around, amidst ethnic hatred run amok in a beautiful lush green island

Swadesh Bose of Bangladesh, and Uswatte Arachchi and Nalini de Silva of Sri Lanka. Nalini, a no-nonsense Sinhalese woman, decided to marry a fellow student from Sri Lanka who was Tamil, and all hell broke loose at her family back home, with whom she finally decided to break relations. Until then I underestimated the intensity of hatred for Tamils among some Sinhalese, about which I knew only vaguely. (This was almost two decades before the ethnic civil war broke out in Sri Lanka). Much later Uswatte invited me to give lectures to graduate students in Colombo,

and I saw the elaborate military security arrangements all around Colombo, amidst ethnic hatred run amok in a beautiful lush green island. We kept up with Aziz and Swadesh and their families in their later professional career (particularly when Aziz was teaching at University of California, Riverside, and Swadesh was at the World Bank). At Cambridge Aziz had introduced us to the songs of Paul Robeson, Pete Seeger and Joan Baez. Aziz also shared my avidity for Bengali literature. Swadesh had a past life of leftist party work and imprisonment in East-Pakistan days; he had quite an acute sense of current politics which is what I mostly discussed with him.

In our last year in Cambridge, one of the retired teachers of Kalpana’s Newnham College rented us a large room, where we moved. This was in a quiet, leafy area of Cambridge, and a short walking distance from the Economics Department. Soon our room became the meeting place of several of our Indian friends almost every evening. Some, like the historian Premn Addy (friend from my Presidency College days), would often come early in the evening and announce to Kalpana that the food at the college dining hall was particularly ‘inedible’ and politely ask her to feed him.

Shortly thereafter, others — Kalyan Mukherjee, a mathematics student (in later life a professor at UCLA and then at Indian Statistical Institute, but also, importantly, a professional player of the Indian stringed instrument *sarod*), Prabir Roy, a physics student (later to be professor at Tata Institute of Fundamental Research in Mumbai), Suhas Chakravarty, a history stu-

dent (later taught at Delhi University), and Partha Dasgupta, an economics student (later a professor at Cambridge) — would arrive. Quite intensive discussion, after a point in a somewhat hushed tone (as the Newnham teacher retired to bed rather early), fuelled by drinks, followed until late into the night. Then after midnight all would depart, with the frequent exception of a drunk Kalyan, who’d declare with half-closed eyes that he’d like to spend the night there, and promptly fall asleep. But then his loud snoring would keep us awake much of the rest of the night.

Before the Newnham lady went to bed, Kalyan would often lustily sing for us, and occasionally entertained us with his musical spoofs. Sometimes along with him an effervescent Telugu woman, another mathematics student, Sucharita Desiraju, would arrive. She was the grand-daughter of the philosopher and President of India, Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. I was told that the son of Pakistan’s then military ruler Ayub Khan who was a student at Cambridge once propositioned Sucharita and said that between the two of them, the India-Pakistan problems could be resolved, but Sucharita rebuffed him, obviously not mindful enough of those problems.

Talking of progeny of country leaders, Nehru’s grandson, Rajiv Gandhi was also then a student at Cambridge, often seen together with an Italian woman, named Sonia, but I did not know them. (I met Sonia Gandhi later in 2010 when she invited me to a conference in Delhi at the Nehru Museum. When the invitation originally came to my email, I was at the point of deleting it, which I usually did with the frequent invitations I used to get those days from the widows of various African dictators eager to share their wealth with me, and I thought here was another such email from another political widow.) Rajiv’s brother, Sanjay, was also sometimes in the area, though not a student. Rumour had it that he was into fancy cars, and if he saw one he liked parked in the street, he’d take it for a joyride, with or without the owner’s permission. His penchant for cars and for taking liberty with other people were both quite evident in his later life.

The author is Professor of Graduate School at University of California, Berkeley. The article was first published in the blog 3 Quarks Daily

COCHIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED
TENDER NOTICE
10.02.2022
Online item rate E-Tenders are invited from reputed agencies for the work mentioned below at Cochin International Airport, Nedumbassery.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimate	EMD (Rs.)	Completion Period
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Interested firms may register themselves on the online E-Tendering portal <https://etenders.kerala.gov.in> and then download the Tender documents from 23.02.2022 onwards. For eligibility criteria and other details, visit our website www.cial.aero.






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Place : Nainital Date : 10.02.2022

CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

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Extract of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021
(₹ Crore unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Particulars	STANDALONE					
		Quarter ended			Nine Months ended		Year ended
		31 st December, 2021	30 th September, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st December, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st March 2021
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	25245.92	26826.92	19832.93	72715.22	45824.02	69110.02
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax and Exceptional items)	2294.90	5752.89	3642.43	13192.68	2045.70	6820.60
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional items)	1930.98	5752.89	3644.91	12828.76	2270.57	6879.03
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	1443.10	4303.62	1283.17	9596.74	406.22	3850.02
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1313.40	4354.84	1293.20	9493.97	419.04	4130.55
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹10/- each)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	Reserves excluding revaluation reserve				46462.62	36065.89	39364.35
8	Securities Premium Account				235.10	235.10	235.10
9	Net Worth				50593.15	40196.42	43494.88
10	Paid up Debt Capital/Outstanding Debt				21147.21	46609.67	37676.58
11	Debt Equity Ratio				0.42	1.16	0.87
12	Earnings per equity share (of ₹10/- each) (not annualised)						
	1. Basic (₹)	3.49	10.42	3.11	23.23	0.98	9.32
	2. Diluted (₹)	3.49	10.42	3.11	23.23	0.98	9.32
13	Debtenture Redemption Reserve				530.97	1084.15	1084.15
14	Debt Service Coverage Ratio				1.23	0.23	0.36
15	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (Number of times)				9.98	1.60	2.86


Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021
(₹ Crore unless stated otherwise)




Sl. No.	Particulars	CONSOLIDATED					
		Quarter ended			Nine Months ended		Year ended
		31 st December, 2021	30 th September, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st December, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st March 2021
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	25246.99	26828.01	19835.71	72718.02	45828.72	69113.61
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax and Exceptional items)	2369.73	5794.86	3812.20	13376.62	2319.81	7147.22
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional items)	2005.81	5794.86	3814.68	13012.90	2544.68	7205.65
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	1528.54	4338.75	1468.20	9764.65	678.25	4148.13
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1394.84	4410.43	1431.25	9698.71	559.32	4309.03
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹10/- each)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	Reserves excluding revaluation reserve				48578.70	37939.03	41275.69
8	Earnings per equity share (of ₹10/- each) (not annualised)						
	1. Basic (₹)	3.70	10.50	3.55	23.64	1.64	10.04
	2. Diluted (₹)	3.70	10.50	3.55	23.64	1.64	10.04

Notes:
1) The above Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 9th February, 2022.
2) The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 read with Regulation 63 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended). The full format of these Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites of NSE and BSE at www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com respectively and under the Investor Relations section on the Company's website www.sail.co.in.


Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th February, 2022

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**स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड**
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Chairman



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ईडेलवीज रिटेल फाइनेंस लिमिटेड

पंजीकृत कार्यालय : टॉवर 3, विंग बी, कोहिनूर सिटी, किंगडम रोड, कुर्ना (पं.), मुम्बई-400070

मॉग सूचना

प्रतिभूति हित (प्रवर्तन) नियम, 2002 के नियम 3(1) के साथ पठित वित्तीय आस्तियों के प्रतिभूतिकरण एवं पुनर्निर्माण तथा प्रतिभूति हित प्रवर्तन अधिनियम, 2002 की धारा 13(2) के तहत

अधोहस्ताक्षरी वित्तीय आस्तियों के प्रतिभूतिकरण एवं पुनर्निर्माण तथा प्रतिभूति हित प्रवर्तन अधिनियम, 2002 (कथित अधिनियम) के तहत ईडेलवीज रिटेल फाइनेंस लिमिटेड (ईआरएफएल) का अधिकृत प्राधिकारी है। प्रतिभूति हित (प्रवर्तन) नियम, 2002 के नियम 3 के साथ पठित कथित अधिनियम की धारा 13(12) के तहत प्रदत्त शक्तियों के उपयोग में, अधिकृत प्राधिकारी ने निम्नालिखित कर्जदार(रों)/सह-कर्जदारों/बंधककर्ताओं/व्यापारियों ("कथित कर्जदार(रों)" से उन्हें निर्गत सम्बन्धित मॉग सूचनाओं) में उल्लिखित राशि का पुनर्निर्माण करने को कहते हुए अधिकृत प्राधिकारी ने कथित अधिनियम की धारा 13(2) के तहत मॉग सूचना जारी की थी जिन्हें नीचे भी दिया गया है, कर्जदार(रों) ("कथित कर्जदार(रों)" के खाले 12.11.2021 को एनपीए कर दिवे गये। उपर्युक्त के सम्बन्ध में, एतद्वारा कथित कर्जदार(रों) को कथित मॉग सूचनाओं) में उल्लिखित भावी ब्याज का कथित कर्जदार(रों) द्वारा क्रियान्वित अन्य दस्तावेजों/लेखनों, यदि कोई हो, के साथ पठित कृपया अनुबन्ध के तहत नीचे उल्लिखित तिथि(यों) से भुगतान तथा/अथवा वसूली को लिखित तब वहां नीचे उल्लिखित राशि का इस सूचना के प्रकाशन की तिथि से 60 दिनों के भीतर भुगतान करने के लिए कहा जाता है। कृपय के बकाया पुनर्भुगतान की प्रतिभूति के रूप में कथित कर्जदार(रों) द्वारा क्रमशः निम्नलिखित आस्तियां ईआरएफएल को प्रतिभूति की गयी हैं।

क्र. सं.	कर्जदार(रों)/सह-कर्जदार(रों) के नाम	मॉग सूचना की तिथि तथा राशि	प्रतिभूति आस्ति का विवरण (अचल सम्पत्ति)
1.	<p>(कृपय खता सं. LDELSSE00000024660 एवं LDELSSE00000024780)</p> <p>1. अमित राणा (कर्जदार और आवेदक) 2. श्रोतल राणा (सह-कर्जदार और सह-आवेदक) 3. टीकेबी एजुकेशनल इनिशिएटिव्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड (सह-कर्जदार और सह-आवेदक) 4. सिद्धार्थ एजुकेशनल एंड वेलफेयर सोसाइटी (सह-कर्जदार और सह-आवेदक)</p>	<p>30.12.2021 तथा 27 दिसम्बर, 2021 तक बकाया</p> <p>रु. 15,39,19,850.26/- (कृपय पन्द्रह करोड़ उन्नालीस लाख उन्नीस हजार आठ सौ पचास मात्र)</p>	<p>ग्राम वजीराबाद तहसील और जिला गुडगांव की गजस्थ संपत्ति में स्थित भूमि के उक्त हिस्से पर निर्मित उक्त भवन / उक्त परिसर में पार्किंग स्थान संख्या पीबी 1530, पीबी 1531 और पीबी 1532 के साथ, 7 वीं मंजिल पर स्थित सभी अपार्टमेंट नंबर एम 1507 ए., हरियाणा, फेज-V, सुपर एरिया 590.814 वर्ग मीटर (6360 वर्ग फीट) या इसके साथ संलग्न योजना में इसके बारे में और सीमाएं निम्नानुसार हैं: - उत्तर की ओर:- सखिब लॉबी,एम1407बी, दक्षिण:- मुख्य लॉबी,एम1507बी, पूर्व:- खुला, पश्चिम :- खुला पार्किंग स्थान PB1530 उत्तर:- PB1529, दक्षिण:- PB1531 पूर्व:- PB1549, पश्चिम:- ड्राइववे पार्किंग स्थान PB1531 उत्तर:- PB1530, दक्षिण:- PB1532 पूर्व:- PB1548, पश्चिम:- ड्राइववे पार्किंग स्थान PB1532 उत्तर:- PB1531, दक्षिण:- PB1533 पूर्व:- दीवार, पश्चिम:- ड्राइववे (अधिक विशेष रूप से डीडी ऑफ कन्वेनंस दिनांक 04.05.2017 में वर्णित है, जो उप रजिस्ट्रार, वजीराबाद के साथ दस्तावेज संख्या 914/2017-18 के रूप में विधिवत पंजीकृत है।</p>

यदि उक्त कर्जदार पूर्व में उल्लिखित के अनुसार ईआरएफएल को भुगतान करने में विफल हो जाते हैं, तो ईआरएफएल अधिनियम की धारा 13(4) और लागू नियमों के तहत उपरोक्त प्रतिभूत संपत्तियों के विरुद्ध पूरी तरह से लेगल और परिष्कार के रूप में उक्त कर्जदारों के पूर्ण जोखिम पर आगे की कार्यवाही करेगा। उक्त कर्जदार अधिनियम के तहत पूर्व में उल्लिखित संपत्तियों को, बिना, पट्टे के माध्यम से या अन्यथा तब से ईआरएफएल को पूर्व लिखित सहमत के बिना स्थानान्तरित करने से प्रतिबंधित है। कोई भी व्यक्ति जो उक्त अधिनियम या नियमों के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करता है, वह अधिनियम के तहत प्रदत्त किए गए कारावास और/या दंड के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा।

तिथि : 10 फरवरी, 2022

स्थान : दिल्ली (एसीआर)

ह./-
(अधिकृत प्राधिकारी)

कुने ईडेलवीज लिमिटेड

PARAS DEFENCE AND SPACE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

(CIN:U29253MH2009PLC193352)

Registered and Corporate Office: D-112, TTC Industrial Area, MIDC, Nerul, Navi Mumbai 400 706, Maharashtra, India;

Tel: +91 22 6919 9999; Website: www.parasdefence.com

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

(Rs. in Lakhs, except per equity share data)

PARTICULARS	STANDALONE			CONSOLIDATED		
	QUARTER ENDED 31.12.2021	NINE MONTHS ENDED 31.12.2021	QUARTER ENDED 31.12.2020	QUARTER ENDED 31.12.2021	NINE MONTHS ENDED 31.12.2021	QUARTER ENDED 31.12.2020
	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED	UNAUDITED
1 Total Income from Operations	4,359	11,953	2,392	4,644	12,132	2,193
2 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before tax and Exceptional items)	933	2,198	(243)	1,002	2,224	(276)
3 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional items)	933	2,198	(243)	1,002	2,224	(276)
4 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional items)	703	1,649	(220)	771	1,673	(255)
5 Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	706	1,668	(216)	775	1,692	(236)
6 Equity Share Capital	3900	3900	2841	3900	3900	2841
7 Other Equity (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet)	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 Earnings Per Share (of Rs.10/- each)						
a) Basic (Not Annualised)*	1.80*	4.94*	(0.77)*	1.98*	5.01*	(0.90)*
b) Diluted (Not Annualised)*	1.80*	4.94*	(0.77)*	1.98*	5.01*	(0.90)*

Notes:

a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and Nine Months Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges on 9th February, 2022 under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly and Nine Months Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com & www.nseindia.com) and the Company's website (www.parasdefence.com).

b) The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 9th February, 2022. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out a Limited Review of the above results.

For Paras Defence and Space Technologies Limited

Sd/-
MUNJAL SHAH
Managing Director
DIN: 01080863

Place : Navi Mumbai, Maharashtra
Date : February 9, 2022

CONCEPT

Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2021 (₹ in Crores)					
Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended	Nine months ended	Quarter ended	Year ended
		31.12.21 (Unaudited)	31.12.21 (Unaudited)	31.12.20 (Unaudited)	31.03.21 (Audited)
1.	Total income from operations	2,274.36	6,827.83	2,513.25	9,927.42
2.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	424.09	1,183.31	437.04	1,561.66
3.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	424.09	1,183.31	437.04	1,561.66
4.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	302.97	871.00	329.32	1,201.59
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	427.51	1,000.40	301.42	499.84
6.	Equity Share Capital	89.71	89.71	89.07	89.07
7.	Earnings per Share (EPS) <i>*(EPS for the quarters and nine months are not annualised)</i>				
	-Basic (Amount in ₹)	6.80	19.55	7.39	27.72
	-Diluted (Amount in ₹)	6.77	19.47	7.39	27.72

Notes:

- The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee on February 09, 2022 and subsequently approved at the meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 09, 2022.
- The financial results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standard 34-Interim Financial Reporting, notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India and in compliance with Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement), 2015.

3. Key Standalone Financial Information: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Quarter ended	Nine months ended	Quarter ended	Year ended
	31.12.21 (Unaudited)	31.12.21 (Unaudited)	31.12.20 (Unaudited)	31.03.21 (Audited)
Total Income	2,033.17	5,992.25	2,216.76	8,752.79
Profit before Tax	263.69	653.77	328.14	1,392.17
Net Profit after Tax	190.02	486.99	250.50	1,058.46


- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly / Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly / Annual Financial Results are available on the Company's website (<http://www.indiabullshomeloans.com>) and on the website of BSE (<http://www.bseindia.com>) and NSE (<http://www.nseindia.com>).
- Figures for the prior year / period have been regrouped and / or reclassified wherever considered necessary.

Registered Office: M-62&63, First Floor, Connaught Place, New Delhi- 110 001.
(CIN: L65922DL2005PLC136029)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Gagan Banga
Vice-Chairman, Managing Director & CEO


Place : Mumbai
Date : February 09, 2022




सेल SAIL

सेल






**भरोसेमंद. जवाबदेह.
जिम्मेदार.**



NEX
The Future Is Steel (China)



Rafis

31 दिसंबर, 2021 को समाप्त तिमाही/नौमाही के अनंकेक्षित एकल वित्तीय परिणाम का सार

(₹ करोड़ में जब तक कुछ और न बताया जाये)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	एकल					
		समाप्त तिमाही			समाप्त नौमाही		समाप्त वर्ष
		31 दिसंबर, 2021	30 सितम्बर, 2021	31 दिसंबर, 2020	31 दिसंबर, 2021	31 दिसंबर, 2020	
	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	
1	प्रचालनी से कुल आय	25245.92	26826.92	19832.93	72715.22	45824.02	69110.02
2	अवधि के लिए शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि) (कर और अपवादात्मक मदों के पूर्व)	2294.90	5752.89	3642.43	13192.68	2045.70	6820.60
3	अवधि के लिए कर पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि) (अपवादात्मक मदों के पश्चात)	1930.98	5752.89	3642.43	12828.76	2270.57	6879.03
4	अवधि के लिए कर पश्चात शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि)	1443.10	4303.62	1283.17	9596.74	406.22	3850.02
5	अवधि के लिए कुल व्यापक आय/(हानि) (इसमें अवधि के लिए लाभ/(हानि) (कर पश्चात) एवं अन्य व्यापक आय (कर पश्चात) शामिल है)	1313.40	4354.84	1293.20	9493.97	419.04	4130.55
6	सुकता इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी (अंकित मूल्य ₹ 10/- प्रत्येक)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	आरक्षित पूर्ण मूल्यांकन आरक्षित छोड़कर				46462.62	36065.89	39364.35
8	प्रतिभूति ग्रीमियम खाता				235.10	235.10	235.10
9	शुद्ध मूल्य				50593.15	40196.42	43494.88
10	सुकता ऋण पूंजी/बकाया ऋण				2147.21	46609.67	37676.58
11	सुकता इक्विटी अनुपात				0.42	1.16	0.87
12	अर्जन प्रति शेयर (₹ 10/- प्रत्येक) (सार्वजनिक नदी)						
13	1. मूलभूत (₹) 2. आइल्यूटेड (₹)	3.49	10.42	3.11	23.23	0.98	9.32
14	डिविडेंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन रिजर्व				530.97	1084.15	1084.15
15	कर्मि सेवा कर्तव्य अनुपात				1.23	0.23	0.36
16	व्याज सेवा कर्तव्य अनुपात (संख्या)				9.98	1.60	2.86

31 दिसंबर, 2021 को समाप्त तिमाही/नौमाही के अनंकेक्षित समेकित वित्तीय परिणाम का सार

(₹ करोड़ में जब तक कुछ और न बताया जाये)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	समेकित					
		समाप्त तिमाही			समाप्त नौमाही		समाप्त वर्ष
		31 दिसंबर, 2021	30 सितम्बर, 2021	31 दिसंबर, 2020	31 दिसंबर, 2021	31 दिसंबर, 2020	
	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	अनंकेक्षित	
1	प्रचालनी से कुल आय	25246.99	26828.01	19835.71	72718.02	45828.72	69113.61
2	अवधि के लिए शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि) (कर और अपवादात्मक मदों के पूर्व)	2369.73	5794.86	3812.20	13376.82	2319.81	7147.22
3	अवधि के लिए कर पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि) (अपवादात्मक मदों के पश्चात)	2005.81	5794.86	3814.68	13012.90	2544.68	7205.65
4	अवधि के लिए कर पश्चात शुद्ध लाभ/(हानि)	1528.54	4338.75	1468.20	9764.65	678.25	4148.13
5	अवधि के लिए कुल व्यापक आय/(हानि) (इसमें अवधि के लिए लाभ/(हानि) (कर पश्चात) एवं अन्य व्यापक आय (कर पश्चात) शामिल है)	1394.84	4410.43	1431.25	9698.71	559.32	4309.03
6	सुकता इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी (अंकित मूल्य ₹ 10/- प्रत्येक)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	आरक्षित पूर्ण मूल्यांकन आरक्षित छोड़कर				48578.70	37939.03	41275.69
8	अर्जन प्रति शेयर (₹ 10/- प्रत्येक) (सार्वजनिक नदी)						
9	1. मूलभूत (₹) 2. आइल्यूटेड (₹)	3.70	10.50	3.55	23.64	1.64	10.04
10	डिविडेंड डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन रिजर्व						

टिप्पणी

1. इन वित्तीय परिणामों का समीक्षा ऑडिटर समिति द्वारा की गयी है और 9 फरवरी, 2022 को आयोजित संबंधित बैठकों में निदेशक मंडल द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गए हैं।

2. यह विवरण, सेबी (सूचीकरण और अनंकेक्षित आवश्यकताएं) विनियमन, 2015 के विनियमन 63 के साथ पठित विनियमन 33 और विनियम

**POST OFFER PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC SHAREHOLDERS OF
SOLID CONTAINERS LIMITED**

Registered Office: 2006, Fossberry Road, Near ICI Limited, Reay Road (East), Mumbai-400033, Maharashtra, India;
Corporate Identity Number: L28100MH1964PLC013064;
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer: M. S. Gayatri;
Tel No.: +91 22 2492 0212; **Fax:** +91 22 2492 0554;
Email: compliance.scl@ashokgoeltrust.com; **Website:** www.solidcontainers.net.

This Post Offer Public Announcement dated February 09, 2022 ("**Post Offer PA**") is being issued by Emkay Global Financial Services Limited ("**Manager**" or "**Manager to the Delisting Offer**") for and on behalf of one of the members of promoter and promoter group of Solid Containers Limited, viz., Vyoman India Private Limited (formerly known as Vyoman Tradelink India Private Limited) ("**Acquirer**") to the public shareholders as defined under Regulation 21(1) of SEBI Delisting Regulations (as defined below) ("**Public Shareholders**") of Solid Containers Limited (the "**Target Company**") in respect of the proposed acquisition and consequent voluntary delisting of the fully paid up equity shares of the target Company with a face value of ₹10 (Rupees Ten only) each ("**Equity Shares**") from the BSE Limited ("**BSE**"), the only stock exchange where the Target Company is currently listed ("**Stock Exchange**"), pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 ("**SEBI Delisting Regulations**") and in accordance with the terms and conditions set out in the detailed public announcement dated January 24, 2022 and published on January 25, 2022 ("**Detailed Public Announcement**") and the letter of offer dated January 24, 2022 ("**Letter of Offer**").

This Post Offer PA is in continuation of and should be read in conjunction with the Detailed Public Announcement and the Letter of Offer. Capitalized terms used in this Post Offer PA and not defined herein shall have the same meaning as ascribed to it in the Detailed Public Announcement and the Letter of Offer.

The Acquirer issued the Detailed Public Announcement and the Letter of Offer to acquire up to 11,71,490 (Eleven Lakhs Seventy One Thousand four Hundred and Ninety) Equity Shares representing 26.74% of the total issued Equity Share capital ("**Offer Shares**") of the Target Company from the Public Shareholders pursuant to Part B of Chapter III read with chapter IV of the SEBI Delisting Regulations ("**Public Shareholders**") and on the terms and conditions set out in the Detailed Public Announcement and Letter of Offer. The Public Shareholders holding Equity Shares of the Target Company were invited to tender their Equity Shares ("**Bids**") pursuant to the reverse book-building process as prescribed in the SEBI Delisting Regulations through the Stock Exchange Mechanism ("**Reverse Book Building**") during the bid period starting from Wednesday, February 02, 2022 to Tuesday, February 08, 2022 in accordance with the SEBI Delisting Regulations ("**Bid Period**").

DISCOVERED PRICE AND EXIT PRICE

In terms of Regulation 20(1) read with Schedule II of the SEBI Delisting Regulations, the Discovered Price is ₹40 per Equity Share. The Acquirer has decided to offer ₹45 per Equity Share as the final exit price ("**Exit Price**") for accepting Equity Shares successfully tendered in the Delisting Offer at or below the Exit Price.

SUCCESS OF THE DELISTING OFFER

In accordance with Regulation 21(a) of the SEBI Delisting Regulation and as stated in paragraph 12.3 of the Detailed Public Announcement and the Letter of Offer, this Delisting Offer would be deemed to be successful only if a minimum number of Offer Shares were tendered and acquired in the Delisting Offer at or below the Exit Price so as to cause the cumulative number of Equity Shares held by the Acquirer along with other members of the Promoter group, post acquisition through the Acquisition Window Facility constituting 90% of the Equity Shares capital of the Target Company in terms of Regulation 21(a) of the SEBI Delisting Regulations.

The Acquirer shall acquire 9,11,423 (Nine Lakhs Eleven Thousand Four Hundred Twenty Three) Equity Shares validly tendered at or below the Exit Price in the Reverse Book Building process and post completion of the acquisition, the shareholding of the Acquirer along with other members of the promoter group shall be 94.06% of the fully paid up Equity Share capital of the Target Company, which would exceed the minimum number of Equity Shares required for the Delisting Offer to be successful in terms of Regulation 21(a) of the SEBI Delisting Regulations.

There is 1 (one) inactive Public Shareholder holding 200 (Two Hundred) Equity Shares of the Target Company, as certified by M/s M P Sanghavi & Associates LLP, a Peer Reviewed Firm of Practicing Company Secretaries, in terms of Regulation 21 of the SEBI Delisting Regulations.

The Letter of Offer was dispatched to all the Public Shareholders as on the specified date i.e. January 25, 2022 in accordance with Regulation 16 of the SEBI Delisting Regulations.

The Delisting offer is thus deemed to be successful.

All the Public Shareholders of the Target Company who have validly tendered their Equity Shares at or below the Exit Price will be paid the consideration at the Exit Price of ₹45 per Equity Share. The last date for payment of consideration to all the Public Shareholders (in respect of whom no regulatory approvals are required) and whose Bids have been accepted will be Tuesday, February 15, 2022. Clearing Corporation will make direct funds pay-out to Public Shareholders whose Equity Shares have been accepted under the Delisting Offer. If bank account details of any Public Shareholders are not available or if the funds transfer instruction is rejected by the Reserve Bank of India/ relevant bank(s), due to any reasons, then the amount payable to the concerned Public Shareholder will be transferred to the Seller Members for onward transfer to such Public Shareholders.

No valid Bids of the Public Shareholders have been rejected by the Acquirer.

The Target Company will initiate the necessary steps to delist its Equity Shares from the Stock Exchange. The date of delisting of Equity Shares shall be announced in the same newspaper in which the Detailed Public Announcement and this Post Offer PA have appeared.

3. OUTSTANDING EQUITY SHARES AFTER DELISTING

In accordance with Regulation 26 of the SEBI Delisting Regulations, all Public Shareholders who continue to hold Equity Shares after the reverse book building process ("**Residual Shareholders**") will be able to offer their Equity Shares to the Acquirer at the Exit Price for a period of one year following the date of the delisting of the Equity Shares from the Stock Exchange ("**Exit Window**").

The Acquirer shall ensure that the rights of the Residual Shareholders are protected and shall be responsible for compliance with Regulation 27 of the SEBI Delisting Regulations and the Stock Exchange shall monitor the compliance of the same.

If any Public Shareholders have any query with regard to the Delisting Offer, they should consult the Manager to the Delisting Offer or the Registrar to the Delisting Offer. All other terms and conditions of the Delisting Offer as set forth in the Detailed Public Announcement and the Letter of Offer remain unchanged. This Post Offer PA is also expected to be available on the website of the Stock Exchange (www.bseindia.com)

The Acquirer accepts full responsibility for the information contained in this Post Offer PA and confirms that such information is true, fair and adequate in all material aspects.

Registrar to the Delisting Offer

BIGSHARE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
 CIN: U99999MH1994PTC076534
 SEBI Regn. No.: INR000001385
 Validity period: Permanent
 Address: 1st Floor, Bharat Tin Works Building,
 Opp. Vasant Oasis Makwana Road, Marol Naka,
 Andheri East, Mumbai - 400059, Maharashtra, India
 Website: www.bigshareonline.com
 Contact Person: Mr. Arvind Tandell
 Tel.: +91-022-62638200
 Fax: +91-022-62638280
 Email: openoffer@bigshareonline.com

Issued by the Manager to the Delisting Offer
EMKAY GLOBAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED
 CIN: L67120MH1995PLC084999
 SEBI Regn. No.: INM000011229
 Validity Period: Permanent
 Regd. Off: The Ruby, 7th Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg,
 Dadar-West, Mumbai - 400028, Maharashtra
 Contact Person: Deepak Yadav / Sagar Bhatia
 Tel. No.: +91 22 66121212
 Fax No.: +91 22 66121355
 Email id: scl.project@emkayglobal.com
 Website: www.emkayglobal.com

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Vyoman India Private Limited
(formerly known as Vyoman Tradelink India Private Limited)
(the Acquirer)**

Sd/-
Asish Kumar Goel
Managing Director

Sd/-
Ramesh Chander Gupta
Director

Sd/-
Ayushi Singhal
Company Secretary

Date: February 09, 2022
 Place: Mumbai

FY22 fiscal deficit estimate a responsible target, says FM

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, February 9

FINANCE MINISTER NIRMALA Sitharaman on Wednesday said the projected fiscal deficit of 6.9% for the current financial year is a 'responsible' target as the government has tried to ensure a balance between keeping up expenditure and being fiscally prudent.

Making an intervention during the discussion on the Union Budget 2022-23 in the Lok Sabha, the minister also said the ₹1 lakh crore loan for states will help in speeding up infrastructure development and capital expenditure.

In her Budget speech on February 1, Sitharaman had said the revised fiscal deficit in the current financial year is estimated at 6.9% of GDP as against 6.8% of GDP projected in the budget estimates.

"I don't want anyone to think this (fiscal deficit estimate) is unusual. The pandemic was unusual and therefore 6.9% is a responsible fiscal



deficit. That is the kind of fiscal deficit ... we have tried to do balancing between keeping up spending and being fiscally prudent," Sitharaman said.

She was responding to certain remarks made by NCP leader Supriya Sule during the discussion.

In the Budget speech, Sitharaman had also said the fiscal deficit in 2022-23 is estimated at 6.4% of GDP, which is consistent with the broad path of fiscal consolidation announced by her last year to reach a fiscal deficit level below 4.5% by 2025-26.

"While setting the fiscal deficit level in 2022-23, I am

conscious of the need to nurture growth, through public investment, to become stronger and sustainable," she had said.

Regarding giving ₹1 lakh crore loan to states, Sitharaman on Wednesday said the amount is being given to states because 'we want to speed up infrastructure (development) and capital expenditure'.

The amount is over and above what the states have been given under their borrowing limits and so it is not going to affect their borrowing limits. When the states are being given the money it is more with the intention for several projects which they would want to complete. They can use this amount in total, the minister said.

"I thought it was the way in which we are supportive of the states, therefore we have given it. So, one it does not affect the FRBM, two, it does not give you (states) any interest burden, and three, you can use it for any project you want to do," she said.

Australia trade minister visiting India for FTA talks

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, February 9

AUSTRALIAN TRADE MINISTER Dan Tehan is visiting India to advance negotiations for a proposed free trade agreement (FTA) aimed at promoting economic ties between the countries, according to an official statement released by Canberra on Wednesday.

Tehan will hold a meeting with his Indian counterpart Piyush Goyal to further the ongoing negotiations on the India-Australia Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA), it said.

"Minister for trade, tourism and investment Dan Tehan will travel to India today to advance negotiations on a free trade agreement and promote Australia as a premium destination for students and tourists," the statement said.

The two sides have agreed to conclude a long-pending FTA, officially dubbed as CECA, by the end of 2022.

"Goyal and I have been in regular contact over the Christmas/New Year period because

we are both committed to concluding an interim free trade agreement," Tehan was quoted in the statement.

The statement said that the trade pact is a 'potential game-changer' in opening opportunities for both Australia and India and also an important piece of post-Covid economic recovery.

A free trade agreement with India would be a boon for Australian businesses, farmers and workers, creating new jobs and opportunities with one of the world's largest and fastest developing economies, Tehan said.

India is in discussions with Asean to start FTA review: MoS Patel

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, February 9

INDIA IS IN discussion with the 10-nation bloc Asean for initiating the review of the free-trade agreement in goods between the two regions to seek more market access for domestic products, Parliament was informed on Wednesday.

Minister of state for commerce and industry Anupriya Patel said the market access issues and trade barriers being faced in Asean (Association of Southeast Asian Nations)

countries and China are being regularly taken up with individual countries through bilateral engagements.

"The government of India is in discussion with Asean countries for initiating the review of Asean-India trade in goods agreement to seek more market access for Indian products," she said in a written reply to the Lok Sabha.

In a separate reply, she said that to increase exports including apparel exports, India is actively negotiating regional trade agreements (RTAs)/ FTAs with a number of countries

including the UAE, Australia, Canada, Israel and the UK.

"Ongoing FTA negotiations will also provide more favourable market access to products exported from India," she said.

The minister said that textile and apparel export growth has been facing adverse impact of the Covid-19 pandemic and higher import tariffs in key markets such as the European Union and the United Kingdom as compared to zero duty access in these countries to competing countries like Bangladesh and Cambodia.

GMR Infra narrows loss to ₹515 cr in Oct-Dec qtr

GMR INFRASTRUCTURE ON Wednesday reported narrowing of its consolidated net loss to ₹515.34 crore for the quarter ended in December 2021 against that of ₹1,120.51 crore in the year-ago period, according to a regulatory filing. The consolidated income from operations in the quarter under review rose to ₹1,437.84 crore from ₹963 crore in the same period a year ago. The company's total expenses climbed to ₹1,387.10 crore in the December quarter as against ₹1,370.37 crore in the year-ago period.

Spencer's Retail Q3 net loss narrows to ₹27 cr
RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group arm Spencer's Retail on Wednesday reported narrowing of its consolidated net loss to ₹26.77 crore for the third quarter ended December 2021. The company had posted a net loss of ₹29.63 crore in the October-December period a year ago, Spencer's Retail (SRL) said in a regulatory filing. Revenue from operations dipped 7.13% to ₹624.06 crore during the quarter under review as against ₹671.98 crore in the year-ago period.

Jindal Stainless (Hisar) profit up 91% to ₹515 cr
Jindal Stainless (Hisar) on Wednesday reported a 90.6% jump in consolidated profit at ₹515.08 crore for the quarter ended December 2021. The company had posted a consolidated profit of ₹270.20 crore in the year-ago period, Jindal Stainless (Hisar) said in a filing to BSE. The consolidated income of the company during the third quarter increased to ₹4,203.56 crore, from ₹3,172.41 crore earlier.

Nalco posts over 3-fold jump in Q3 profit
National Aluminium Company (Nalco) posted more than three-fold jump in its consolidated profit for the October-December quarter to ₹830.67 crore. The company had posted a profit of ₹239.71 crore for the year-ago period, Nalco said in a filing to BSE. Income during the quarter increased to ₹3,845.25 crore over ₹2,414.95 crore in the year-ago period, the filing said.

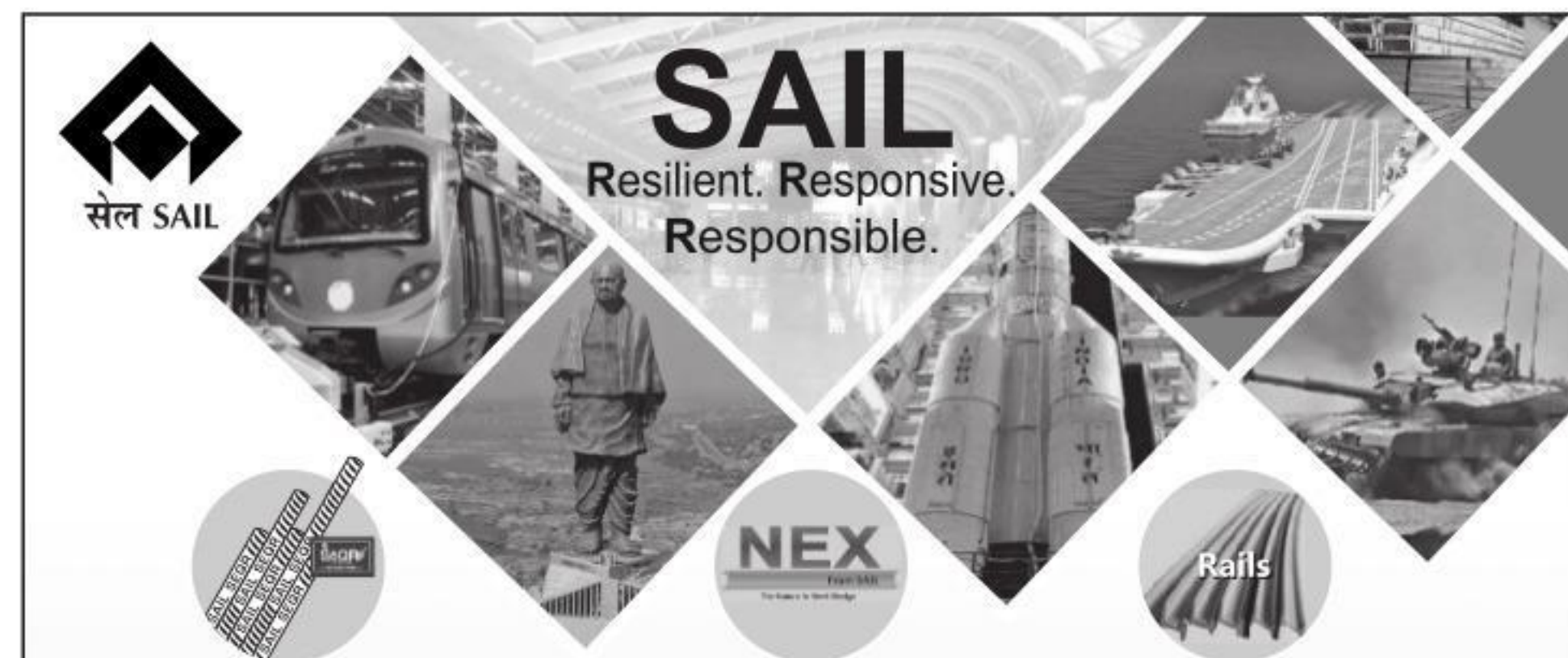
ACC's net profit declines 40.5% to ₹280.85 cr
Cement maker ACC on Wednesday reported a 40.5% increase in its consolidated net profit to ₹280.85 crore for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2021, due to adverse input inflation. The company, which follows the January-December financial year cycle, had posted a net profit of ₹472.44 crore during the corresponding quarter last year, said ACC in a BSE filing.

Nykaa's PAT dips 57% to ₹29 cr in Dec quarter
FSN E-commerce Ventures, which operates under the Nykaa brand, reported about a 57% decline in consolidated profit after tax (PAT) to ₹29 crore in the third quarter ended December 31, 2021. The company had registered a PAT of ₹68.9 crore.

-PTI

KBNBFC			
KRAZYBEE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED			
CIN: U65100KA2016PTC086990			
3 rd Floor, No. 128/9, Maruthi Sapphire, HAL Airport Road, Murgesh Palya, Bangalore - 560017			
Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended December 31, 2021			
[Regulation 52(8), read with Regulation 52(4), of the SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015]			
(Rs. In Lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended December 31, 2021 (Reviewed)	Previous year ended March 31, 2021 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations	7,269.55	22,339.15
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,026.20	3,629.20
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,026.20	3,629.20
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	777.51	2,802.14
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	774.89	2,791.65
6	Paid up Equity Share Capital	112.39	107.02
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	9,453.14	6,961.75
8	Securities Premium Account	50,364.66	46,681.03
9	Net worth	59,869.14	53,695.09
10	Paid up Debt Capital / Outstanding Debt	74,829.97	46,834.48
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-
12	Debt Equity Ratio	1.25	0.87
13	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) - Basic and Diluted	71.08	367.98
14	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
17	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Notes:			
(a) The above unaudited financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of Krazybee Services Private Limited ('the Company') at their respective meeting held on February 09, 2022.			
(b) The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarter ended unaudited financial statements filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of the LODR Regulations. The full format of the Financial Statement are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange(s) and the Company. BSE Limited website (www.bseindia.com) and Company's website (www.kbnbfc.in).			
(c) For the other line items referred in Regulation 52 (4) of the LODR Regulations, pertinent disclosures have been made to the Stock Exchange(s) (BSE Limited) and can be accessed on the (BSE: www.bseindia.com) and Company's website (www.kbnbfc.in).			
(d) Comparables for the quarter ended December 31, 2020 are not applicable to the Company vide paragraph 1 of the SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/DDHS/CIR/2021/000000637 ('Revised Formats for filing Financial information') dated October 5, 2021.			
(e) Financial ratios pertaining to Debt Service Coverage Ratio and Interest Service Coverage Ratio mentioned above are not applicable to the Company pursuant to the proviso under Regulation 52(4) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 dated September 02, 2015, as amended from time to time.			
For Krazybee Services Private Limited Sd/- Vivek Veda Director			
Place: Bangalore Date: February 09, 2022			

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Extract of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021
(₹ Crore unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Particulars	STANDALONE					
		Quarter ended			Nine Months ended		
		31 st December, 2021	30 th September, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st December, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st March, 2021
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	25245.92	26826.92	19832.93	72715.22	45824.02	69110.02
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax and Exceptional items)	2294.90	5752.89	3642.43	13192.68	2045.70	6820.60
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional items)	1930.98	5752.89	3644.91	12828.76	2270.57	6879.03
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	1443.10	4303.62	1283.17	9596.74	406.22	3850.02
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1313.40	4354.84	1293.20	9493.97	419.04	4130.55
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹10/- each)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	Reserves excluding revaluation reserve				46462.62	36065.89	39364.35
8	Securities Premium Account				235.10	235.10	235.10
9	Net Worth				50593.15	40196.42	43494.88
10	Paid up Debt Capital/Outstanding Debt				21147.21	46609.67	37676.58
11	Debt Equity Ratio				0.42	1.16	0.87
12	Earnings per equity share (of ₹10/- each) (not annualised)						
	1. Basic (₹)	3.49	10.42	3.11	23.23	0.98	9.32
	2. Diluted (₹)	3.49	10.42	3.11	23.23	0.98	9.32
13	Debt Redemption Reserve				530.97	1084.15	1084.15
14	Debt Service Coverage Ratio				1.23	0.23	0.36
15	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (Number of times)				9.98	1.60	2.86

Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021
(₹ Crore unless stated otherwise)

Sl. No.	Particulars	CONSOLIDATED					
		Quarter ended			Nine Months ended		
		31 st December, 2021	30 th September, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st December, 2021	31 st December, 2020	31 st March, 2021
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	25246.99	26828.01	19835.71	72718.02	45828.72	69113.61
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax and Exceptional items)	2369.73	5794.86	3812.20	13376.82	2319.81	7147.22
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional items)	2005.81	5794.86	3814.68	13012.90	2544.68	7205.65
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax	1528.54	4338.75	1468.20	9764.65	678.25	4148.13
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1394.84	4410.43	1431.25	9698.71	559.32	4309.03
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹10/- each)	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53	4130.53
7	Reserves excluding revaluation reserve				48578.70	37939.03	41275.69
8	Earnings per equity share (of ₹10/- each) (not annualised)						
	1. Basic (₹)	3.70	10.50	3.55	23.64	1.64	10.04
	2. Diluted (₹)	3.70	10.50	3.55	23.64	1.64	10.04

Notes:
1) The above Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 9th February, 2022.
2) The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months ended 31st December, 2021 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 read with Regulation 63 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended). The full format of these Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites of NSE and BSE at www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com respectively and under the Investor Relations section on the Company's website www.sail.co.in.

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th February, 2022

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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड

STEEL AUTHORITY OF INDIA LIMITED

Registered office : Ispat Bhawan, Lodhi Road, New Delhi 110 003

CIN: L27109DL1973GO100654, Tel: +91 11-24367481, Fax: +91-11 24367015, E-mail: investor.relation@sail.in, Website: www.sail.co.in

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रेल विकास निगम लिमिटेड

Rail Vikas Nigam Limited

गुणवत्ता, गति एवं पारदर्शिता

(A Government of India Enterprise)

Extract of Standalone/Consolidated Financial Results for The Quarter & Nine Months Ended December 31, 2021

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone						Consolidated					
		Quarter Ended			Nine months ended			Quarter Ended			Nine months ended		
		31.12.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.03.2021	31.12.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.03.2021
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1.	Revenue from Operations	5,049.14	4,025.82	3,732.38	12,944.07	9,825.77	15,403.65	5,049.24	4,025.82	3,732.44	12,944.17	9,825.84	15,403.76
2.	Other Income	74.71	55.34	132.45	192.69	254.41	326.75	74.94	55.69	119.97	193.33	241.96	309.32
3.	Total Income	5,123.85	4,081.16	3,864.83	13,136.76	10,080.18	15,730.40	5,124.18	4,081.51	3,852.41	13,137.50	10,067.80	15,713.08
4.	Profit Before Tax (PBT)	381.42	271.91	342.21	932.77	742.39	1,155.67	392.73	329.22	342.46	1,022.32	755.51	1,137.55
5.	Profit After Tax (PAT)	281.78	222.06	280.77	715.20	596.67	940.55	293.01	279.24	281.02	804.52	609.78	922.41
6.	Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the period/year	281.77	221.58	280.69	714.92	596.52	941.17	293.00	278.76	280.94	804.24	609.63	923.03
7.	Equity Share Capital	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02	2,085.02
8.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves)						2,880.56						3,481.87
9.	Earning Per Share (EPS) *												
	Basic (Rs.)	1.35	1.07	1.35	3.43	2.86	4.51	1.41	1.34	1.35	3.86	2.92	4.42
	Diluted (Rs.)	1.35	1.07	1.35	3.43	2.86	4.51	1.41	1.34	1.35	3.86	2.92	4.42

* EPS not annualised for the period ended on 31.12.21, 30.09.21 & 31.12.20

1) The above Standalone/ Consolidated financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 09.02.2022.

2) As required under Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), the Statutory Auditors of the company have conducted the limited review of the above financial results for the quarter and nine month ended 31st December 2021.

3) The Standalone/Consolidated financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended and other recognized accounting practices and policies to the extent applicable.

4) The Company /Group operates in a single reportable operating Segment 'Development of Rail Infrastructure', hence there are no separate operating segments as per Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments.

5) Section 115BAA has been inserted in the Income Tax Act, 1961 vide Taxation laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 issued on 20th September 2019 which enables domestic companies to exercise a non-reversible option to pay corporate tax at reduced rates effective 1st April 2019 subject to certain conditions. The company has not exercised this option yet.

6) The company's operations were impacted by 2nd and 3rd wave of Covid-19 pandemic; despite this impact company has registered 35.28% increase in operating turnover over the corresponding quarter ended 31st December 2020. The Company is positive on the long-term business outlook as well as its financial position. However, Company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to business operations in future periods.

7) Wherever necessary figures for the previous periods/ year have been regrouped, reclassified/recasted to conform to the classification of the current period/year.

