

DODLA DAIRY LIMITED

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Date: 23 July 2024

The General Manager Department of Corporate Services BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalai Street, Fort Mumbai-400 001	The Manager Listing Department National Stock Exchanges of India Limited "Exchange Plaza", 5th Floor, Plot No.C/1, G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai 400051.
Scrip Code : 543306	Scrip Code : DODLA

Dear Sir/Madam,

Subject: Newspaper publication under Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirement) Regulations, 2015

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find the enclosed copy of newspaper advertisement of the Unaudited Financial Results of the company for the quarter ended 30 June 2024 published on 23 July 2024 in Business Line (English) and Nava Telangana (Telugu).

The advertisement may also be accessed on the website of the company:
www.dodladairy.com

This is for your information and records.

Thanking you,
 Yours Faithfully,
For Dodla Dairy Limited

Surya Prakash M
 Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

★ An ISO 22000-2005 & 50001 EnMS Certified Company ★

'Internet, social media overuse fuelling mental health issues'

HIDDEN COST. Survey highlights the economic impact of mental health disorders from increased screen time

Abhishek Law
New Delhi

Overuse of internet, particularly social media, has led to an increase in mental health issues among children, the Economic Survey 2023-24 notes, quoting various research findings. The Survey also raised concerns about the increasing mental health issues Indians face and the negative economic impact of such cases.

Apart from social media and uncontrolled screen-time usage, other factors mentioned in the Survey include sedentary habits and unhealthy food.

"...a lethal mix that can undermine public health and productivity and diminish India's economic potential," the Survey mentioned, blaming the private sector's contribution "to this toxic mix of habits" being substantial.

In the case of children and adolescents, the increase in mental health issues are "often linked to the overuse of the internet", specifically social media. "Unrestrained and unsupervised use of the



AT RISK. Around 37.2% of children experience reduced levels of concentration due to smartphone use, the Survey noted

internet by children can culminate into a range of problems, from the more prevalent obsessive consumption of social media or doomscrolling to severe ones such as cyberbullying," the Survey said.

A 2021 study on the 'Effects of using mobile phones and other devices with Internet accessibility by children' by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, revealed that 23.8 per cent of children use smart-

phones while they are in bed and 37.2 per cent of children experience reduced levels of concentration due to smartphone use.

In the Indian context, the Economic Survey notes that 10.6 per cent adults suffered from mental disorders. The treatment gap for mental disorders ranged between 70 and 92 per cent for different disorders, according to the data from National Mental Health Survey (NMHS) 2015-16.

CAUSE FOR ALARM

- According to the National Mental Health Survey (NMHS) 2015-16, around 0.6 per cent adults suffered from mental disorders in India
- Mental morbidity was higher in urban metros (13.5 per cent) compared to rural areas (6.9 per cent) and urban non-metros (4.3 per cent)
- Those between 25 and 44 are the most affected

productivity losses due to absenteeism, decreased productivity, disability, increased healthcare costs, etc."

There is also evidence of poverty affecting mental health by way of stressful living conditions, financial instability, and lack of opportunities for upward mobility, contributing to heightened psychological distress.

Rising urbanisation and migration can disrupt social cohesion, the Survey finds. From the economics point of view, a 2016 study — across 36 countries — show the benefit-to-cost ratio of substantially scaled-up treatment of depression and anxiety in 2016-30. It was estimated as 2.3-3.0 to 1 considering economic benefits only, and 3.3-5.7 to 1 when the value of health returns is also included.

"There is a need to bring about a paradigm shift and utilise a bottoms-up, whole-of-community approach in addressing mental health," noted the Survey, adding that there is a need to break the stigma associated with such cases.

Railways' passenger traffic growth slows, but freight movement improves

Abhishek Law
New Delhi

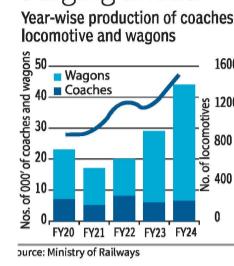
Indian Railways passenger traffic is not yet back to pre-Covid levels. An over 5 per cent year-on-year (y-o-y) growth in FY24 to 683 crore notwithstanding, Railway passenger traffic in the pre-Covid year was over 800 crore, data from the Economic Survey 2023-24 tabled in the Parliament on Monday shows.

Among the ambitious projects taken up by the Indian Railways, at least 41 per cent work on the Mumbai-Ahmedabad High Speed Rail Project (Bullet Train) that covers 508 km of length — is completed. An expenditure of ₹59,291 crore have been incurred on the project till March-end.

The Economic Survey notes that high-speed, long-distance Vande sleeper train-set coaches — with features like quick acceleration, diffused lighting, automatic doors and Global Positioning System-based passenger information system — are under development.

Railways is also planning to introduce Vande metro train-set coaches with features such as sealed wider gangways, centrally controlled automatic sliding doors, CCTVs for safety and surveillance, route map indicator, passenger in-

Surging ahead



formation and infotainment systems. The first set of such trains are expected in FY25

FREIGHT TRAFFIC UP

However, freight traffic — the key revenue earner for the Railways — has increased significantly. In FY24, freight traffic was 1,588 million tonnes (MT) of revenue-earning freight, up 5.3 per cent y-o-y.

"The freight loadings of the railways achieved CAGR of 7.1 per cent from FY20 to FY24, with the special emphasis on capacity addition, new rolling stock and improving operational efficiencies," the Survey noted. Going forward, the three upcoming dedicated corridors — a high-traffic density one, for energy, mineral and cement movement and Eail Sagar (port connectivity) — are set to help reduced logis-

tics cost, carbon footprint and boost freight volumes.

GatiShakti Multi-Modal Cargo Terminal (GCT) is being developed by private players on the railway and non-railway land, based on demand from industry and the potential of cargo traffic. 77 GCTs have been commissioned and in-principle approval have been issued for 186 locations on non-railway land as of 31st March 2024.

"The key focus areas for Railways include fast capacity augmentation, modernisation of rolling stock and maintenance, improving quality of services and energy efficiency. In line with this, investments are prioritised in areas like dedicated freight corridors, high-speed rail, modern passenger services like Vande Bharat... and last-mile rail linkages," the Survey noted.

Production for both locomotives and wagons in FY24 was around 1,400 units amongst the highest in recent years. In FY23, locomotives and wagon production was 850. Capital expenditure by Indian Railways has also gone up by over 77 per cent in the past 5 years (with ₹2,62 lakh crore being allocated in FY24, as against ₹1.48 lakh crore in FY20). There have been significant investments in the construction of new lines, gauge conversion, and doubling too.

'India should plug into Chinese supply chain to boost manufacturing'

Abhishek Law
New Delhi

Chinese overproduction — due to a demand-supply mismatch in that country — is driving its companies to explore additional overseas market and, in turn, "leading to prices collapsing globally and driving other national producers out of business", especially in product categories that it dominates, such as steel. Moreover, its dominance is exerting "economic coercion" and monopolistic control over resources such as critical minerals, India's Economic Survey 2023-24 has pointed out.

The Survey suggested that India should "plug itself into China's supply chain". It refers to the collapse of steel prices globally, putting the sector under pressure in developing economies like India.

"The poor performance of China's property sector since 2021 created significant overcapacity, leading to a collapse in global steel prices, which now puts sig-

nificant pressure on producers in India, Vietnam, Brazil, and other countries," the Survey stated.

China's manufacturing trade surplus has been ballooning since 2019 due to weak domestic demand and expanding industrial capacity. The mismatch between domestic supply and demand has widened in recent years, leading to Chinese companies exploring markets overseas. Estimates show China's steel product exports are surging again, by 27 per cent so far in 2024. It grew by 35 per cent in 2023.

NET IMPORTER
The Survey notes that India became a net importer of steel — where shipments coming in or imports exceeded exports — in FY24, after starting off the fiscal as a net exporter. Price difference between international and domestic market was seen as a major cause. This meant that shipments of steel imported were at prices lower than the price of such shipments in the domestic market.

However, the Survey said India's domestic steel consumption and demand remained strong. Consumption grew close to 14 per



CREATING CHAOS. Chinese dominance in steel manufacturing is seen driving down prices globally (REUTERS)

cent last fiscal. Finished steel production of India in FY24 — amongst the highest in recent years — grew at 13 per cent. "The steel sector achieved its highest levels of production and consumption during FY24," it said.

The Survey puts in a favourable word for the PLI scheme too. The scheme for speciality steel, approved in 2021, attracted investment of ₹15,519 crore till May 24. In all, 27 selected compa-

nies put in 57 applications. "This scheme will attract total investment commitment of ₹29,531 crore," it said.

RISK OF COERCION

China's dominance in a large number of product categories "creates a risk of economic coercion", where the government restrains access to crucial inputs for political leverage. This is most evident in the export of rare earth and critical

minerals which are of high priority in green transition efforts.

China's dominance led to monopolistic practices, restricting the emergence of newer manufacturing powers. This, in turn, impacted and constrained manufacturing activities/sectors in emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs).

The Rhodium Group, in its study, observes that the "Chinese government can

encourage companies to partner together, merge and consolidate, coordinate to gain market shares, raise prices, restrict access to products where they already have substantial market power, or favour domestic firms in their suppliers and client networks."

While China needs to import high-tech products from rich industrialised economies, it also imports very low-tech goods, where developing countries would have a comparative advantage.

While EMDEs are res-

orting to import restrictions against China, it must be noted that some Chinese goods are so cheap that no tariff can reduce their price competitiveness. Chinese products can move past these restrictions unnoticed since they are packaged in third countries.

CHINESE RETALIATION

Meanwhile, China has started retaliating against import restrictions, further complicating the manufacturing landscape for EMDEs.

In response to India's anti-

dumping probe against

Chinese entities, China has been quietly blocking India's access to solar equipment, the survey mentioned.

BOOSTING INDIAN MANUFACTURING

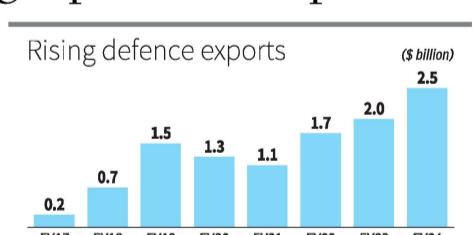
"To boost Indian manufacturing and plug India into the global supply chain, it is inevitable that India plugs itself into China's supply chain," the Survey states.

This can be done by "relying solely on imports or partially through Chinese investments" — choice that India has to make.

Incidentally, countries like Brazil and Turkey have explored options where, on the one hand, they have increased tariff on select Chinese offerings like e-vehicles while attempting to attract Chinese FDI in select sectors. "Given its large bilateral trade deficit with China, (it) makes India vulnerable to potential abrupt supply disruptions," the Survey noted, adding that replacing well-chosen imports with investments from China has the prospect of creating domestic know-how down the road.

'India among top 25 arms exporters'

Dalip Singh
New Delhi



Transitioning from being an arms importer, India has found a place in the list of top 25 arms exporters due to tremendous effort from the private sector and defence public sector undertakings (DPSUs), Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said in the Economic Survey 2023-24 on Monday.

The boost in defence exports was possible because India's production grew substantially from ₹74,054 crore in FY17 to ₹108,684 crore in FY23, the Survey noted.

"India held the distinction of being the world's second-largest arms importer. The narrative, however, has changed. India has transitioned from an arms importer and found a place in the list of the top 25 arms exporter nations," the Economic Survey read.

Additionally, the Survey said there had been a rise in the number of export authorisations issued to defence exporters.

"From 1,414 export au-

thorisations in FY23, the number has increased to 1,507 in FY24," it said.

CAPITAL OUTLAY UP
The government has broad-based the focus of capex to include defence services into

DODLA DAIRY LIMITED

CIN: L15209TG1995PLC020324

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EXTRACT OF STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

(₹ in Millions except per share data)

Sl. No	Particulars	STANDALONE		CONSOLIDATED					
		QUARTER ENDED	YEAR ENDED	QUARTER ENDED	YEAR ENDED				
		30.06.2024	31.03.2024	30.06.2023	31.03.2024	30.06.2024	31.03.2023		
1	Total Income from Operations	8,279.14	7,279.76	7,627.42	29,069.04	9,115.97	7,874.46	8,234.28	31,254.65
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (Before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	731.97	500.91	362.55	2,058.36	927.97	641.42	507.22	2,437.92
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (After Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	731.97	500.91	362.55	2,058.36	927.97	641.42	507.22	2,437.92
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (After Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	542.21	375.00	270.42	1,538.81	650.24	468.31	349.71	1,667.36
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (After tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (After tax)]	538.26	374.23	265.10	1,533.74	682.16	460.75	356.15	1,666.36
6	Equity Share Capital				594.93				594.93
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year				9,770.15				10,793.76
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (For continuing and discontinued operations)								
a) Basic (in ₹)	9.11	6.30	4.55	25.87	10.93	7.87	5.88	28.03	
b) Diluted (in ₹)	9.02	6.24	4.51	25.61	10.81	7.79	5.83	27.75	

Notes:

- The above results for the quarter ended 30 June 2024 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meetings held on 22 July 2024 and have been subject to a limited review by the Statutory Auditors of the Company. The Statutory Auditors have expressed an unmodified review opinion on these results.
- 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 Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly/Annual Financial Results is available on the stock exchange websites, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com and on the Company's website www.doddladairy.com
- The standalone/consolidated figures for the quarter ended 31 March 2024 are the balancing figure between the audited standalone/consolidated figures in respect of the full financial year and the published unaudited year to date stand-alone/consolidated figures up to the nine months ended 31 December 2023, which were subjected to limited review by the statutory auditors.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 22 July 2024

By order of the Board
For Doddla Sesha Reddy
Sd/- Doddla Sesha Reddy
Chairman
DIN: 00520448

