



BEEKAY STEEL INDUSTRIES LTD.

An ISO 9001 : 2015 Organisation

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e : contact@beekaysteel.com, CIN : L27106WB1981PLC033490

Ref: BSIL/RKS/BM/BSE/2023-24/324

Date: 13.02.2024

To
BSE Limited
P.J. Towers, Floor No. 25, Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400001

Ref: Scrip Code: - 539018

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Financial Results – Newspaper Publication

In continuation to our letter dated 12th February, 2024, inter alia, with reference to the Standalone and Consolidated Un-Audited quarterly and nine-months financial results of the Company for the quarter and nine-months ended 31st December, 2023, please find enclosed the copy of the newspaper publication published on 13th February, 2024 in English daily – “Business Standard” of All India Edition and Regional Newspaper (Bengali) – “Arthik Lipi” of Kolkata Edition.

The same has also been made available on the Company’s website.

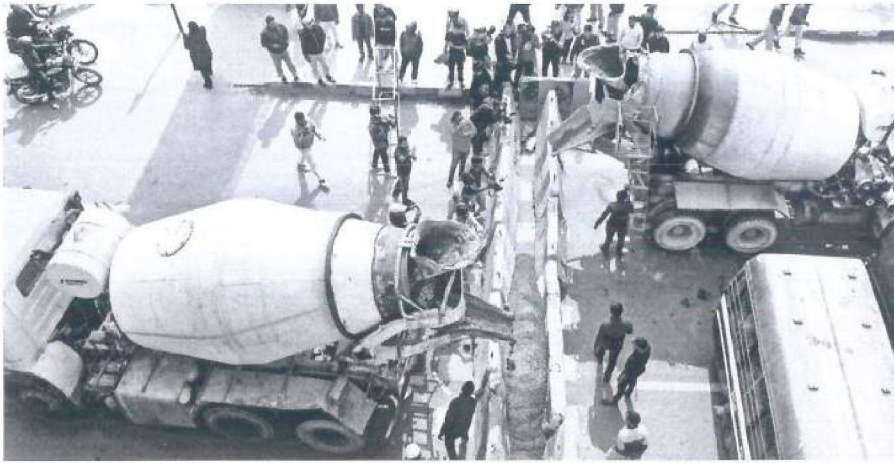
This is for your kind information and record.

Thanking You,

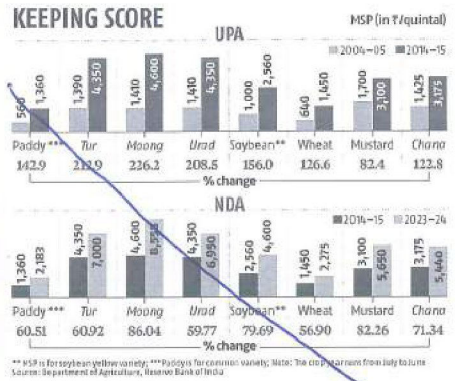
Yours faithfully,
For **Beekay Steel Industries Ltd.**

(Rabindra Kumar Sahoo)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Enclosure: as above



Barricades being put up at the Ghazipur border on Monday to stop farmers' 'Delhi Chalo' march



** MSP is for soybean yellow variety. *** Paddy for common variety. Note: The crop seasons from July to June. Source: Department of Agriculture, Reserve Bank of India

MINIMUM RELEVANCE PRICE

SAWJEEB MISHRA
New Delhi, 12 February

Once again, thousands of farmers are poised to march to New Delhi. Once again, barricades are being put up at Delhi's borders. And once again, at the core of the issue is the minimum support price, or MSP.

The farmers want to press their long-standing demand for legalising the MSP, agree upon when three farm laws were repealed in December 2021.

In July 2022, the government had set up a committee to make MSP more effective and transparent, to promote natural farming, and to change crop patterns keeping in mind the changing needs of the country. This committee, though yet to submit a final report, has said that the recent price movement in critical crops such as wheat indicate the need for keeping market prices at reasonable levels to lessen the need for the support price.

In the last few seasons, though, the high market prices of cereals such as wheat have ensured that farmers preferred private buyers rather than

As farmers are poised to march on New Delhi once again, the MSP has not been seen much in action for critical crops the last few seasons

selling to the government at the MSP, which was lower than the prevailing market rates. In the rabi marketing season of 2021-22 (April to March) 2022-23, wheat procurement showed an increasing trend and reached a record level of 43.3 million tonnes in 2021-22.

However, procurement recorded a steep decline in the rabi marketing season of 2022-23 and reached a record low of 18.8 million tonnes, but increased by about 40 per cent to 26.2 million tonnes in 2023-24.

In both 2022-23 and 2023-24 marketing seasons, the procurement was less than the target, as market prices were higher than the MSP, and farmers preferred private buyers. That the crop was on the lower side contributed to the lower procurement by state agencies.

MSP and coming rabi
In the forthcoming rabi marketing season, say trade sources, market prices of wheat might remain above the MSP or close to it, as demand is firm, which would mean state procurement could remain below the estimates.

The Central government has announced a big increase in the wheat MSP for the 2024-25 marketing season, which starts in April, of 206 per cent, the highest in the Modi government tenure. Make wheat growing states such as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have announced big bonuses over MSP, which will mean that the crop there will come at a premium to the prices in the other major growing states of Punjab and Haryana.

At present, wheat prices in the Delhi market are ₹2,500-2,500 per quintal.

In case of paddy, too, procurement was off to a slow start in 2023-24 (October-September), but has picked up pace. A bigger reason for the initial sluggishness could be concerns over the kharif, but some traders say the good prices for

farmers this year in the open market for soyabean might have outweighed. Among other crops, the marketing rabi crops, tradable, mustard prices, which dropped below the MSP for 2024-25, might remain low due to the large inflow of cheap edible oils from Indonesia and Malaysia, taking advantage of the favourable duty structure, and a bumper harvest.

In case of gram (chana), our expectation is that prices might remain above MSP, as sowing is down while the yield is not up to the mark," a leading commodity analyst, told *Business Standard*.

MSP and farmer income
More than the immediate concern over MSP, it is its administration that remains a topic of debate.

Ever since the National Democratic Alliance came to power in 2014, commodities purchased under MSP have seen a significant rise. The number of farmers benefiting from the purchases has seen a jump. Still, there have been instances of farmers being forced to dump their produce for want of higher prices and in the absence of proper

markets. Such problems are more acute in perishable commodities.

This has related farmers' demand for legalising the MSP.

The Ashok Dalwai Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income, constituted by the Central government, has said that farmers' income from both farm and non-farm sources must grow by 10.4 per cent between 2015-16 and 2022-23 in real terms (inflation-adjusted) and not nominally.

At current prices, the acceleration must be faster, at the rate of 15.9 per cent. However, data shows real income of an agriculture household from all sources grew by around 21 per cent in the six years between 2012-13 and 2018-19. This means an average annual growth of just about 3.5 per cent in real terms.

In nominal terms, the incomes grew by 60 per cent between 2012-13 and 2018-19, with an annual average of 10 per cent.

Legalising MSP
Several farmers' groups and experts are convinced that it is doable and should be done given that agriculture has seen a growth at a pace not very healthy. But given the vastness of India's agricultural markets, the sheer quantum of produce the country generates every year and the multiple layers of intermediaries between the farmer and the end-consumer present still challenges.

It is feasible, only that one needs the interest and will power to do so. There are multiple draft legislations available through which these can be implemented. But the current government believes more in direct transfers such as PM-KISAN and not so much in MSP," Sudhir Panwar, former

member of Uttar Pradesh Planning Commission, told *Business Standard*.

"The MSP structure is needed to give safety and security to farmers. Its implementation for all crops needs to be guaranteed."

CSKJha, a professor of economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, says legalising MSP is not a solution, but also that declaring MSP not backed by effective procurement is meaningless.

Theoretically, he says, direct procurement is the best way to ensure MSP to farmers, but less than two major constraints: storage capacity and governance.

Further, Sekhar says that based on his analysis of 2019-20 production of 14 major crops as notified in the first advanced estimate for which the Centre declared the MSP only 30 per cent of the crop can be directly procured by the government due to storage constraints.

His calculations, published in the EPW, show that to provide deficiency payment for the 14 identified crops, except wheat and rice, an annual subsidy expenditure of around ₹3,403 crore at 2021-22 levels would be needed. There are also implementation inconsistencies.

Therefore, Sekhar advocates an income-based support system for non-staple and commodities. PM-KISAN, he says, can be an instrument.

"Leaving everything to the market is challenging, because you tend to think of farmers as homogeneous entity, but in fact they are very heterogeneous. The small and medium farmers need protection and the large ones need markets," he says.

Right now, both small and large are poised to march on New Delhi.

BEEKAY BEEKAY STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended	Corresponding 3 Months ended in the previous year	Year to date as on	Corresponding year to date as on	Year Ended
		31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	23,016.06	24,896.61	74,712.81	84,257.29	112,841.55
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items#)	3,473.03	2,299.69	11,680.04	11,473.38	14,281.44
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items#)	3,473.03	2,299.69	11,680.04	11,473.38	14,281.44
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items#)	2,637.63	1,702.69	9,306.04	8,472.38	10,435.73
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	2,654.63	1,719.42	9,364.97	8,515.58	10,492.38
6	Equity Share Capital	1,909.09	1,909.09	1,909.09	1,909.09	1,909.09
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)					79,107.47
8	Earning Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)** Basic (in Rs.) Diluted (in Rs.)	13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01
		13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01

** Not Annualised
The Company does not have Exceptional and Extra-ordinary items.

KEY NUMBERS OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended	Corresponding 3 Months ended in the previous year	Year to date as on	Corresponding year to date as on	Year Ended
		31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Revenue From Operation	23,016.06	24,896.61	74,712.81	84,257.29	112,841.55
2	Profit Before Tax from Continuing Operation	3,584.00	2,299.69	11,926.18	11,504.33	14,745.15
3	Profit After Tax from Continuing Operation	2,728.50	1,702.73	9,554.16	8,503.33	10,914.12

Notes:
1 The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and nine months ended on 31.12.2023 Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly and nine months ended unaudited Financial Results are available on the website of BSE (www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.beeKaysteel.com).
2 The Company has prepared the Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements on quarterly & nine months basis and the Consolidated financial figures include wholly owned subsidiary- BeeKay Uttal Steel Pvt. Ltd. & associate company- AKC Steel Industries Ltd.
3 The Statutory Auditors have provided un-modified limited review report on Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for quarter & nine months ended on 31.12.2023.
4 # - Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items adjusted in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind-AS Rules. OR # - The Company does not have Exceptional and Extraordinary items.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For BeeKay Steel Industries Limited
Sd/-
(Suresh Chand Banerji)
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00103134

Place: Kolkata
Date: 12th February, 2024

CIN : L27108WB1981PLC033490
Regd. Office: "Landscape Towers", 4th Floor, 21A, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata-700020
Phone No. 033-4060 4444, 2283 0061, Fax : 033-2283 3322
E-mail : secretarial@beekaysteel.com ; Website : www.beeKaysteel.com

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In focus

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Market Insight

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"Business Standard" XLT-13/02/2024 (All India Edition)





Barricades being put up at the Ghazipur border on Monday to stop farmers' Delhi Chalo' march

MINIMUM RELEVANCE PRICE

SAILED NUMBERED
New Delhi, 13 February

Once again, thousands of farmers are poised to march in New Delhi. Once again, barricades are being put up at Delhi's borders. And once again, at the core of the issue is the minimum support price, or MSP.

The farmers want to press their longstanding demand for legalising the MSP, agree upon when three farm laws were repealed in December 2021.

In July 2022, the government had set up a committee to make MSP more effective and transparent, to promote natural farming, and to change crop patterns keeping in mind the changing needs of the country. This committee, though yet to submit a final report, has said that the recent procurement in critical crops such as wheat indicates the need for keeping MSP prices at reasonable levels to lessen the need for the support system.

In the few seasons, though, the high MSP prices of cereal crops such as wheat have ensured that farmers preferred private buyers rather than

As farmers are poised to march on New Delhi once again, the MSP has not been seen much in action for critical crops the last few seasons

selling to the government at the MSP, which was lower than the prevailing mandi rates. In the rabi marketing season of 2019-20 (April to March) to 2021-22, wheat procurement showed an increasing trend and reached an average level of 43.3 million tonnes in 2021-22.

However, procurement recorded a steep decline in the rabi marketing season 2022-23 and reached a record low of 18.8 million tonnes, but increased by about 40 per cent to 26.2 million tonnes in 2023-24.

In both 2022-23 and 2023-24 marketing seasons, the procurement was less than the target, as mandi prices were higher than the MSP and farmers preferred private buyers. That the crop was on the lower side contributed to the lower procurement by state agencies.

MSP and coming rabi
In the forthcoming rabi marketing season, say trade sources, market prices

of wheat might remain above the MSP or close to it, as demand is firm, which would mean that procurement could remain below the estimates.

The Central government has announced a big increase in the wheat MSP for the 2024-25 marketing season, which starts in April, of 206 per cent, the highest in the Modi government's tenure. Major wheat-growing states such as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have announced big bonuses over MSP, which will mean that the crop there will come at a premium to the prices in the other major growing states of Punjab and Haryana.

At present, wheat prices in the Delhi markets are ₹2,500-2,600 a quintal. In case of paddy, the procurement was off to a slow start in 2023-24 (October-September), but has picked up. A big reason for the initial sluggishness could be concerns over the kharif crop, but some traders say the good prices for

markets. Such problems are more acute in perishable commodities.

"The high MSP has led to farmers' demand for legalising the MSP."

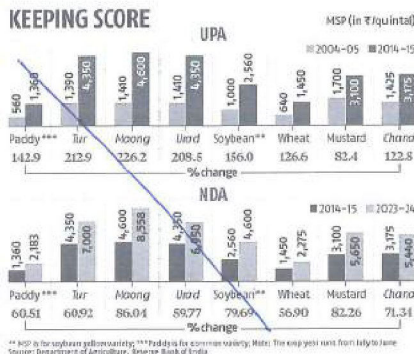
The Ashok Dalvi Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income, constituted by the Central government, has said that farmers' income has grown both in real and nominal terms by 10.4 per cent between 2015-16 and 2022-23 in real terms (inflation-adjusted) and not nominally.

At current prices, the procurement must be faster, at the rate of 18 per cent. However, data showed an income of an agriculture household from all sources grew by around 21 per cent in the six years between 2012-13 and 2019-20. This means an average annual growth of just about 3.5 per cent in real terms.

In nominal terms, the income grew by 60 per cent between 2012-13 and 2019-20, which is an annual average of 10 per cent.

Legalising MSP
Several farmers' groups and experts are convinced that it is doable and should be done given that agriculture incomes are growing at a pace not very healthy, but, given the vastness of India's agriculture markets, the sheer quantum of produce the country generates every year and the multiple layers of intermediaries between the farmers and the end-consumer present stiff challenges.

"It is feasible, only that one needs the intent and will power to do so. There are multiple draft legislations available through which these can be implemented. But, the current government believes more in direct transfers such as PM-KISAN and not so much in MSP," Sudhir Parwar, former



* MSP for various crops. ** MSP for various crops. *** MSP for various crops. Note: The crop year ends from July to June. Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of India

member Uttar Pradesh Planning Commission, told Business Standard. "The MSP structure is needed to give safety and security to farmers. Its implementation for all crops needs to be guaranteed."

C.S. Sekhar, professor of economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, says legalising MSP has a solution, but also that declaring MSP not backed by effective procurement is meaningless.

Theoretically, he says, direct procurement is the best way to increase MSP to farmers, but it suffers from two major constraints: storage capacity and governance.

Further, Sekhar says that based on his analysis of 2019-20 production of 14 major crops as a share of the total, the best estimate for which the Centre declared the MSP, only 30 per cent of the crop can be directly procured by the government due to storage constraints. The rest must be absorbed by the market.

His calculations, published in the EPFO, show that to provide deficiency price payment for the 14 identified crops, except wheat and rice, an annual subsidy expenditure of around ₹2.41,493 crore at 2012-23 levels would be needed. There are also implications in interdependencies.

The reform, Sekhar advocates an income-based support system for non-staple food commodities. PM-KISAN, he says, can be an instrument.

"Giving everything to the market is challenging, because we don't think of farmers as a homogeneous entity, but in fact they are very heterogeneous. The small and medium farmers need protection and the large ones need markets," he says.

Right now, both small and large are poised to march on New Delhi.

"Business Standard Dt. 13/02/2024 (All India Edition)"

BEEKAY STEEL INDUSTRIES LIMITED						
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3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)†	-3,473.03	2,299.69	11,680.04	11,473.39	14,261.44
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7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)					79,107.47
8	Earning Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)**	13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01
	Diluted (in Rs.)	13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01

KEY NUMBERS OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS (Rs. in Lakhs)						
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3	Profit After Tax from Continuing Operation	2,726.30	1,702.73	9,554.18	8,503.33	10,914.12

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4. † - Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items adjusted in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind-AS Rules. ‡ - The Company does not have Exceptional and Extraordinary Items.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Beekay Steel Industries Limited
Sd/-
(Suresh Chand Ransal)
Executive Chairman
DIN - 00103134

Place : Kolkata
Date : 12th February, 2024

CIN : L27106WB1981PLC033490
Regd. Office: "Landowne Towers", 4th Floor, 2/A, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata-700020
Phone No. 033-4060 4444, 2283 0061, Fax : 033-2283 3322
E-mail : secretarial@beekaysteel.com ; Website : www.beekaysteel.com

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In focus

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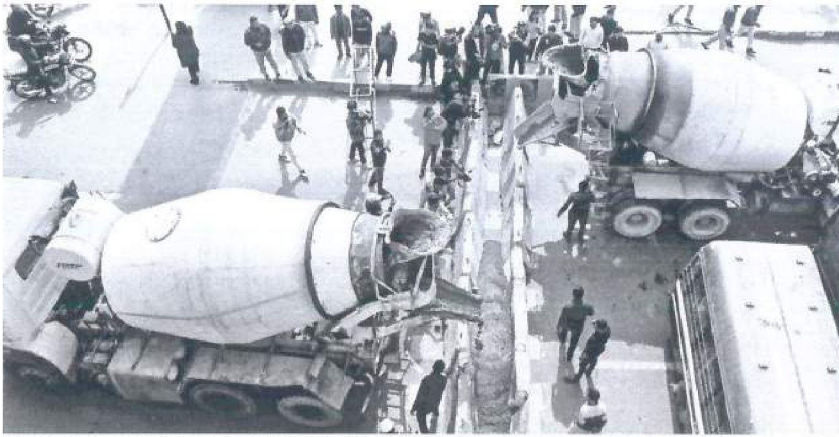
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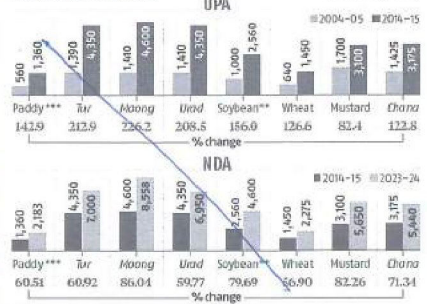
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Baricades being put up at the Ghazipur border on Monday to stop farmers' 'Delhi Chalo' march

KEEPING SCORE



** MSP for cotton yellow variety; *** MSP for cotton white variety. The crop year runs from July to June. Source: Department of Agriculture, Government of India

MINIMUM RELEVANCE PRICE

SALIL KUMAR
New Delhi, 12 February

As farmers are poised to march on New Delhi once again, the MSP has not been seen much in action for critical crops the last few seasons

Once again, thousands of farmers are poised to march to New Delhi. Once again, baricades are being put up at the Ghazipur border. At the core of the issue is the minimum support price, or MSP. The farmers want to press their longstanding demand for legalising the MSP, agree upon when three farm laws were repealed in December 2021. In July 2022, the government had set up a committee to study MSP to make it more effective and transparent, to promote rural farming, and to charge crop farmers keeping in mind the changing needs of the country. This committee, though yet to submit a final report, has said that the recent price movement in critical crops such as wheat indicates the need for keeping market prices at reasonable levels to lessen the need for the support of MSP. In the last few seasons though, the high market prices of cereal crops such as wheat have ensured that farmers prefer to sell to private buyers rather than

selling to the government at the MSP, which was lower than the prevailing market rates, in the rabi market in season of 2019-20 (April to March) in 2023-24. The Central government has announced a big increase in the wheat MSP for the 2024-25 marketing season, which starts in April, of 706 percent, the highest in the Modi government's tenure. Major wheat growing states such as Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have announced big bonuses on wheat MSP, which will mean that the crop there will come at a premium to the prices in the other major wheat producing states of Punjab and Haryana. At present, wheat prices in the Delhi markets are ₹2,500-2,550 a quintal. In case of paddy too, procurement was off to a slow start in 2023 (October-September), but has picked up. A bigger reason for the initial sluggishness could be concerns over the kharif crop, but some traders say the good price for

markets. Such problems are more acute in perishable commodities. "This has triggered farmers' demand for legalising the MSP. The Ashok Dalal Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income, constituted by the Central government, has said that farmers' income from both farm and non-farm sources must grow by 10.4 per cent between 2015-16 and 2023-23 in real terms (inflation-adjusted) and not nominally. At current prices, the acceleration must be faster, at the rate of 15.9 per cent. However, data shows real income of an agricultural household from all sources grew by around 21 per cent in the six years between 2015-16 and 2018-19. This meant an average annual growth of just about 3.5 per cent in real terms. In nominal terms, the income grew by 60 per cent between 2013-14 and 2018-19, which is an annual average of 10 per cent. Legitimising MSP Several farmers' groups and experts are convinced that it is doable and should be done given that agriculture incomes are growing at a pace not very healthy, but given the vastness of India's agriculture markets, the sheer quantum of produce the country generates every year and the multiple layers of intermediaries between the farmer and the end-consumer present stiff challenges. "It is feasible, only that one needs the intent and will power to do so. There are multiple draft legislations available through which these can be implemented. But, the current government believes more in direct transfers such as PM-KISAN and not so much in MSP," Sudhir Panwar, former

member of Uttar Pradesh Planning Commission, told Business Standard. "The MSP structure is needed to give safety and security to farmers. Its implementation for all crops needs to be guaranteed." C.S. Selvaraj, professor of economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, says legalising MSP is not a solution, but also that declaring MSP not backed by effective procurement is meaningless. Theoretically, he says, direct procurement is the best way to ensure MSP to farmers, but it suffers from two major constraints: storage capacity and governance. Further, Selvaraj says that based on his analysis of 2019-20 production of 14 major crops as notified in the first advanced estimate for which the Centre declared the MSP, only 30 per cent of the crop can be directly procured by the government due to storage constraints. The rest must be absorbed by the market. His calculations, published in the EY, show that to provide deficiency price payment for the 14 identified crops, except wheat and rice, an annual subsidy expenditure of around ₹2,14,603 crore at 2013-12 prices would be needed. There are also implicit tax/inconsistencies. Therefore, Selvaraj advocates an income-based support system for non-staple food commodities. PM-KISAN, he says, can be an instant help. "Leaving everything to the market is challenging, because we tend to think of farmers as a homogeneous entity, but in fact they are very heterogeneous. The small and medium farmers need protection and the large ones need markets," he says. Right now, both small and large are poised to march on New Delhi.

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1	Total Income from Operations	23,016.06	24,896.81	74,712.81	84,257.29	112,841.55
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax: Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3,473.03	2,299.69	11,680.04	11,473.38	14,261.44
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3,473.03	2,299.69	11,680.04	11,473.38	14,261.44
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2,637.83	1,702.69	9,306.04	8,472.38	10,435.73
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	2,654.63	1,719.42	9,364.97	8,515.58	10,492.38
6	Equity Share Capital	1,909.09	1,809.09	1,909.09	1,909.09	1,909.09
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)					79,107.47
8	Earning Per Share (of ₹s. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)** Basic (in ₹s.) Diluted (in ₹s.)	13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01
		13.92	9.02	49.10	44.65	55.01

** Not Annualised
The Company does not have Exceptional and Extra-ordinary items.

KEY NUMBERS OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS (₹s. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended	Corresponding 3 Months ended in the previous year	Year to date as on	Corresponding year to date as on	Year Ended
		31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2023
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total Revenue From Operation	23,016.06	24,896.61	74,712.81	84,257.29	112,841.55
2	Profit Before Tax from Continuing Operation	3,564.00	2,299.69	11,828.18	11,504.33	14,745.15
3	Profit After Tax from Continuing Operation	2,728.50	1,702.73	9,554.18	8,503.33	10,914.12

Notes:
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and nine months ended on 31.12.2023 Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly and nine months ended Unaudited Financial Results are available on the website of BSE (www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.beekaysteel.com).
2. The Company has prepared the Standalone & Consolidated Financial Statements on quarterly & nine months basis and the Consolidated financial figures include wholly owned subsidiary:- Beekay Uttal Steel Pvt. Ltd. & associate company:- AKG Steel Industries Ltd.
3. The Statutory Auditors have provided un-modified limited review report on Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for quarter & nine months ended on 31.12.2023.
4. * - Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items adjusted in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind-AS Rules. OR # - The Company does not have Exceptional and Extraordinary items.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For Beekay Steel Industries Limited
Sd/-
(Suresh Chand Bansal)
Executive Chairman
DIN : 00103134

Place : Kolkata
Date : 12th February, 2024

CIN : L27106WB1981PLC033490
Regd. Office: "Lansdowne Towers", 4th Floor, 21/A, Sarat Bose Road, Kolkata-700020
Phone No. 033-4060 4444, 2263 0061, Fax : 033-2283 3322
E-mail : secretarial@beekaysteel.com | Website : www.beekaysteel.com

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ইমন মাইম সেন্টারের এর উদ্যোগে নাটকে মুকাভিনয়ের কর্মশালা

কলকাতা ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি: বিখ্যাত মঞ্চনাট্য ইমন মাইম সেন্টারের আয়োজনে এই বছর সপ্তাহের শুরুতে অসংখ্য সফরকারী অঙ্কিত এক সার্বজনীন আর্থিক সফলতায় বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে। ইমন মাইম সেন্টারের উদ্যোগে এই বছর সপ্তাহের শুরুতে অসংখ্য সফরকারী অঙ্কিত এক সার্বজনীন আর্থিক সফলতায় বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে। ইমন মাইম সেন্টারের উদ্যোগে এই বছর সপ্তাহের শুরুতে অসংখ্য সফরকারী অঙ্কিত এক সার্বজনীন আর্থিক সফলতায় বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে।

Inter State Oil Carrier Limited
Annual Report 2023-24

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Total Income from Operations	1,02,16,14,000	1,08,18,14,000	1,08,18,14,000	1,08,18,14,000	1,08,18,14,000
Total Expenditure	(85,13,14,000)	(85,13,14,000)	(85,13,14,000)	(85,13,14,000)	(85,13,14,000)
Profit before Tax	17,03,00,000	23,05,00,000	23,05,00,000	23,05,00,000	23,05,00,000
Income Tax Expense	(3,00,00,000)	(3,00,00,000)	(3,00,00,000)	(3,00,00,000)	(3,00,00,000)
Profit after Tax	14,03,00,000	20,05,00,000	20,05,00,000	20,05,00,000	20,05,00,000

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
BeeKay Steel Industries Limited

শারদাস্তী শাখা প্রকল্পের আর্থিক বিবরণী
শারদাস্তী শাখা প্রকল্পের আর্থিক বিবরণী

ক্র.সং.	বিবরণ	২০২৩-২৪	২০২২-২৩	২০২১-২২	২০২০-২১	২০১৯-২০
১	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
২	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
৩	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০

১. এই বিবরণী ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৪ তারিখে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।
২. এই বিবরণী ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৪ তারিখে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।

দিক্সট্রি আসাম (ইন্ডিয়া) লিমিটেড
২০২৩-২৪

বিবরণ	২০২৩-২৪	২০২২-২৩	২০২১-২২	২০২০-২১	২০১৯-২০
১. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
২. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
৩. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০

১. এই বিবরণী ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৪ তারিখে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।

নামকরণ টেন্ডার (ইন্ডিয়া) লিমিটেড
২০২৩-২৪

ক্র.সং.	বিবরণ	২০২৩-২৪	২০২২-২৩	২০২১-২২	২০২০-২১	২০১৯-২০
১	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
২	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
৩	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০

শ্রীমদ্রামসুপার আফ ইন্ডিয়া লিমিটেড
২০২৩-২৪

বিবরণ	২০২৩-২৪	২০২২-২৩	২০২১-২২	২০২০-২১	২০১৯-২০
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২. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০
৩. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০

১. এই বিবরণী ১৩ ফেব্রুয়ারি ২০২৪ তারিখে প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে।

বিভিন্ন ইন্ডিয়া ইন্ডিয়া ইন্ডিয়া
পূর্ণসময়ের কর্মী হিসেবে নিয়োগ
নাম যোগ্য কর্মী
শ্রীমদ্রামসুপার আফ ইন্ডিয়া
পূর্ণসময়ের কর্মী হিসেবে নিয়োগ
নাম যোগ্য কর্মী

বিক্রেয় স্টিল ইন্ডাস্ট্রিজ লিমিটেড
২০২৩-২৪

ক্র.সং.	বিবরণ	২০২৩-২৪	২০২২-২৩	২০২১-২২	২০২০-২১	২০১৯-২০
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৩	সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০	১০,০০,০০,০০০

একক আর্থিক ফলাফলের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সংখ্যা
১. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী
২. সর্বমোট আর্থিক বিবরণী

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4. NIT No. KMC/ITGZ/WBR-1171/23-24 (4th Call)
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"Aesthuk Lipi" ১৩.০২.২০২৪

