



## LLOYDS STEELS INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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

MP/LSIL/ BSEL-NSEL/2021/80

21.10.2021

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

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

Pursuant to Regulation 30 read with Schedule III Part A Para A of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose copies of Newspaper Advertisement Published in Business Standard (English) and Mumbai Lakshdeep (Marathi) on Thursday, 21st October 2021, regarding e-voting information for Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> November 2021, in compliance with section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended and MCA General Circular No. 20/2020 dated 05th May, 2020 and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

You are requested to kindly take a note of the same.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

**For Lloyds Steels Industries Limited**

MEENAKS  
HI ANKIT  
PANSARI  
Digitally signed  
by MEENAKSHI  
ANKIT PANSARI  
Date: 2021.10.21  
10:32:11 +05'30'

**Meenakshi A. Pansari**  
**Company Secretary**

# Telangana on a 'meet or beat' spree

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

SHINE JACOB  
Chennai, 20 October

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

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

According to the latest data shared with *Business Standard*, the state has attracted as many as 16,639 units inviting ₹2.23 trillion worth of investments creating close to 2 million jobs in a span of seven years since its formation. Out of this, over ₹2 trillion came from 933 large business units and ₹22,480 crore came from 15,706 micro, small and medium enterprises.

A major advantage that the state has over others is the coordination between the father-son duo — Chief Minister K Chandrashekar Rao whose TRS came to power in 2014, and his son, K T Rama Rao, better known as KTR. The state has formed a special team to aggressively reach out to investors and better the investment sops being offered by other states.

Take the case of KiteX Group, the world’s second-largest children’s

## IN THE ZONE

### PROJECTS CLEARED UNDER TS-IPASS

Category	Number of Units	Investment (in Cr.)	Employment
MSME	15,706	22,480.09	283,004
Large	933	200,670.54	1301,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,639</b>	<b>223,150.63</b>	<b>1584,856</b>

### TOP 5 INVESTMENTS SECTORS

Sector	Number of Units	Investment (in Cr.)	Employment
Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals	1,112	18,893.41	93,976
Food Processing	2,754	7,154.33	64,516
Plastic and Rubber	1,086	5,742.53	28,692
Engineering	3,238	5,199.59	5,8317
R&D	244	4,322.68	28,802

Source: Govt of Telangana

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

It said: “Warm Greetings from Telangana! I hope you, your loved ones and the KiteX family are well and safe. I wanted to personally reach out to you to present Telangana as the next destination in KiteX’s growth journey. I am confident that the combination of policy offerings, infrastructure and ease of doing business that Telangana offers will enable KiteX to seamlessly set up and operationalise a new base outside Kerala. My Principal Secretary Jayesh Ranjan can take you through a detailed presen-

tation of our strengths and offerings. Please advise how we can take this forward with you and your team.”

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

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

addressed, he said.

This approach to problem-solving — truly single-window — may have played its part in pushing the state from 13th spot in the all-India ease of doing business rankings in 2015, to first, second and third spot respectively in 2016, 2017 and 2019.

According to a top official, a core team from all departments constantly works with investors to ensure all clearances within 15 days through its platform, the Telangana State Industrial Project Approval and Self-Certification System (TS-IPASS). The state is also ready to pull out all the stops — including tax incentives, free water and electricity and even setting up zero-discharge facility and water re-use units and road infrastructure

— to attract investment.

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

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



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

## Fossil fuel plans evade Paris limits

BS REPORTER  
20 October

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

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

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

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

# Water governance reform

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



MIHIR SHAH



The decision to form the Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019 was an important milestone in reforming water governance in India. It brought together under one umbrella the departments dealing with drinking water and irrigation. Ever since Independence, the governance of water has suffered from at least three kinds of “hydro-schizophrenia”: that between irrigation and drinking water, surface and groundwater, as also water and wastewater. The new National Water Policy (NWP) suggests urgent action to overcome each of these divisions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Both at the Centre and in the states, government departments dealing with water resources today include professionals predominantly from just civil engineering, hydrology and hydrogeology. Despite the avowed commitment to rejuvenating our rivers, we have never had a single river ecologist or ecological economist in any department handling water anywhere in India. Despite the fact that agriculture takes up most of our water, we do not have even one agronomist within the water bureaucracy. While it is clear that water management always needs community mobilisation, water departments have never included social mobilisers. The NWP argues that the NWC and its counterparts in the states need experience and expertise in all these disciplines, without which solutions to India’s complex water problems will remain elusive. Since systems such as water

are greater than the sum of their constituent parts, solving water problems requires understanding whole systems, deploying multi-disciplinary teams and a trans-disciplinary approach, as is the case in the best water resource departments across the globe.

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

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

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

The writer is Distinguished Professor, Shiv Nadar University. He chaired the Committee to draft the new National Water Policy set up by the Ministry of Jal Shakti in 2019

**Andhra Pradesh State FiberNet Limited**  
Proposals are invited from interested agencies for RFPs  
1. Selection of Agency for supply of GPON Enterprise CPE boxes  
2. Selection of Agency for conducting Third Party Audit for AP Fiber Grid Phase I Network  
Details of the RFPs and corrigenda may be downloaded from the website: www.apfsl.in or on e-procurement platform tender.apcprocurement.gov.in  
NO. 5686 SD/ For Managing Director, APSFL

**TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED**  
Notice for loss of share certificates  
NOTICE is hereby given that the following share certificates issued by the Company are stated to have been lost and the registered holders / the legal heirs of the registered holders there of have applied to the Company for the issue of duplicate share certificate.  
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing in any way, with the above share certificates. Any person(s) who has/have any claim(s) in respect of the said share certificates should lodge such claim(s) with the company at its registered office at the address given above within 15 days of publication of this notice, after which no claim will be entertained and the company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.  
For TVS Motor Company Limited  
K S SRINIVASAN  
Company Secretary  
Place : Chennai  
Date : 20.10.2021

**Sundaram-Clayton Limited**  
Notice of loss of share certificates  
NOTICE is hereby given that the following share certificates issued by the company are stated to have been lost or misplaced or stolen and the registered holders / the legal heirs of the registered holders thereof have applied to the company for the issue of duplicate share certificate.  
The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing in any way, with the above share certificates. Any person(s) who has / have any claim(s) in respect of the said share certificates should lodge such claim(s) with the company at its registered office at the address given above within 15 days of publication of this notice, after which no claim will be entertained and the company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.  
For SUNDARAM-CLAYTON LIMITED  
R Raja Prakash  
Company Secretary  
Place : Chennai  
Date : 20.10.2021

**LLOYDS STEELS INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
Corporate Office : A-2, Madhu Estate, 2nd Floor, Panduranga Budhkar Marg, Lower Panel (W), Mumbai 400 013. Tel: 91-22-6291 8111 Email : info@lloyds.in, website: www.lloydsengg.in CIN : L28900MH1994PLC081235  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Company will be held on Friday, 12th November 2021 at 11.30 a.m. through Video Conferencing (VC) Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA General Circular Nos.14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020, 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, 20/2020 dated 5th May, 2020 and 02/2021 dated 13th January, 2021, to transact the business set out in the Notice of the EGM. The Company has sent the Notice of EGM on Wednesday, 20th October, 2021 through electronic mode to Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company’s Registrar and Share Transfer Agent / Depositories in accordance with the circular issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 5th May, 2020 read with circulars dated 8th April, 2020, 13th April, 2020 and 13th January, 2021 and SEBI circular dated 12th May, 2020 and 15th January, 2021. The Notice of the EGM is also available on the Company’s website www.lloydsengg.in and on website of the CDSL www.evotingindia.com  
In terms of and in compliance with provisions of section 108 of the Act read with Rule 20 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is providing the “remote e-voting” and “e-voting during the EGM”. Facility to members to cast their vote electronically on all the resolutions set forth in the Notice of the EGM through electronic voting system of Central Depository Services Limited (“CDSL”). The cut-off date for determining the eligibility to vote by electronic means through “remote e-voting” or “e-voting at the EGM is 5th November, 2021.  
The remote e-voting period commences on Monday 8th November, 2021 and ends on Thursday, 11th November, 2021 (5:00 pm, IST). The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL thereafter and remote e-voting shall not be allowed beyond the above mentioned date and time. Those members, who shall be present in the EGM through VC/OAVM facility and had not cast their votes on the resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through E-voting system during the EGM. The members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the EGM may also attend/participate in the EGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. Once the e-vote on the resolution is cast by the members, they shall not be allowed to change it subsequently. The person whose name is recorded in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting as well as e-voting at EGM. Any person who becomes a member of the Company after the notice has been sent electronically by the Company and holds shares as on the cut-off date i.e 5th November, 2021 may obtain the User ID and Password by sending an email request to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com. For the process and manner of E-voting, Members may go through the instructions mentioned in Note No. 19 of the Notice of EGM. In case of any queries/grievance connected with e-voting, please contact: Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, CDSL, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futrex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N. M. Joshi Marg, Lower Panel East, Mumbai-400013, or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com. or call 1800225533.  
This notice should be read in conjunction to our earlier notice of EGM published in this News Paper dated 20.10.2021.  
For Lloyds Steels Industries Limited  
Sd/-  
Meenakshi A. Pansari  
Company Secretary  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 20th October, 2021

**AngelOne**  
Angel One Limited (formerly known as Angel Broking Limited)  
Regd. Office: G-1, Akruti Trade Centre, MIDC, Road No-7, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400 093  
Tel: (022) 68070100 | Fax: (022) 68070107  
Corporate Office: 6th Floor, Akruti Star, Central Road, MIDC, Andheri (E) Mumbai-400 093.  
Tel: (022) 40003600 | Fax: (022) 39357699  
Website: www.angelbroking.com | Email: investors@angelbroking.com  
Extract of the Statement of the unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and six months ended 30 September 2021 (Rs. in million)  
Sr. No. Particulars Quarter ended 30 September 2021 (Unaudited) Six months ended 30 September 2021 (Unaudited) Quarter ended 30 September 2020 (Unaudited)  
1 Revenue from operations 5,273.40 9,900.08 3,098.55  
2 Profit before tax 1,793.73 3,415.98 996.48  
3 Loss after tax from discontinued operations (0.62) (1.26) (1.19)  
4 Profit for the period 1,341.97 2,555.64 744.76  
5 Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,340.59 2,547.86 743.29  
6 Equity Share capital 826.10  
7 Other Equity 12,225.27  
8 Earnings per equity share (FV Rs. 10 each) (not annualised for interim period)  
Basic EPS from continuing operations 16.28 31.08 10.35  
Diluted EPS from continuing operations 15.99 30.53 10.35  
Basic EPS from discontinued operations (0.01) (0.02) (0.02)  
Diluted EPS from discontinued operations (0.01) (0.02) (0.02)  
Basic EPS from total operations 16.27 31.07 10.33  
Diluted EPS from total operations 15.98 30.51 10.33  
Extract of the Statement of the unaudited standalone financial results for the quarter and six months ended 30 September 2021 (Rs. in million)  
Sr. No. Particulars Quarter ended 30 September 2021 (Unaudited) Six months ended 30 September 2021 (Unaudited) Quarter ended 30 September 2020 (Unaudited)  
1 Total revenue from operations 5,226.54 9,813.76 3,065.74  
2 Profit before tax 1,770.00 3,348.64 1,039.04  
3 Profit for the period 1,324.73 2,503.25 792.07  
4 Total Comprehensive Income for the period 1,323.44 2,495.85 790.49  
5 Equity Share capital 826.10  
6 Other Equity 11,884.07  
7 Earnings per equity share (FV Rs. 10 each) (not annualised for interim period)  
Basic EPS 16.06 30.43 10.99  
Diluted EPS 15.77 29.88 10.99  
The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited consolidated and standalone financial results for the quarter and six months ended on 30 September 2021 filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the unaudited Financial Results for the quarter and six months ended on 30 September 2021 is available on the website of National Stock Exchange of India i.e. www.nseindia.com and BSE i.e. www.bseindia.com and on the website of the Company i.e. www.angelone.in  
For Angel One Limited  
(Formerly Known as Angel Broking Limited)  
Sd/-  
Nahed Patel  
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer  
Date : 20 October 2021  
Place : Mumbai

