



## SHIVA TEXYARN LIMITED

Regd. Office: 52, East Bashyakaralu Road, R.S.Puram, Coimbatore - 641 002, Tamilnadu INDIA

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Website : www.shivatex.co.in CIN : L65921TZ1980PLC000945 GSTRN : 33AABCA6617M1ZO

STYL/SEC/SE/40/2021-22

21<sup>st</sup> June 2021

To

BSE Limited Floor 25, PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Mumbai 400 001  Scrip Code :- 511108	National Stock Exchange of India Limited "Exchange Plaza", Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051  Scrip Code : SHIVATEX
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Dear Sir,

**SUB:- BOARD MEETING ADVERTISEMENT IN NEWSPAPERS – REG.**

Pursuant to Regulation 47(1)(a) and Part A of Schedule III of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, we are enclosing herewith the copy of Notice of Board Meeting advertised in the following Newspapers:

- BUSINESS STANDARD dated 19.06.2021 in English
- MAKKAL KURAL dated 19.06.2021 in Tamil

Kindly take on record the above information.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully

For SHIVA TEXYARN LIMITED

R SRINIVASAN

COMPANY SECRETARY

# MPC voted to give fillip to growth

ANUP ROY  
Mumbai, 18 June

The six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in its June meeting felt it was imperative to continue with loose monetary policy to support growth as the second wave of the pandemic turned out to be more severe than expected.

The wave, however, largely impacted consumer demand sentiment, while economic activities continued due to well-coordinated containment efforts and supply chains adjusting well to constraints.

“Overall, it is expected that the loss in momentum of activity could be temporary and restricted to the first quarter of 2021-22,” said Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Shaktikanta Das, the edited minutes of the MPC meetings showed.

A focus on revival and sustaining growth was the most “desirable policy option while of course remaining watchful of the inflation trajectory”, the RBI governor said.

The second wave of Covid-19 has “altered the near-term outlook, and policy support from all sides — fiscal, monetary and sectoral — is required to nurture recovery and expedite return to normalcy,” Das said, adding the continuation of



“OVERALL, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE LOSS IN MOMENTUM OF ACTIVITY COULD BE TEMPORARY AND RESTRICTED TO THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2021-22”

SHAKTIKANTA DAS  
Governor, RBI

monetary measures to support the process was needed to make economic recovery durable.

The MPC unanimously decided to keep the policy repo rate unchanged and carry on with the accommodative stance as long as necessary.

RBI Deputy Governor Michael Patra said supply conditions remained relatively resilient in the second wave, “but aggregate demand barring net exports has been dented and needs counter-pandemic policy support”.

Even the turnaround in net exports remained fragile and heavily dependent on vaccination.

While the MPC has created the necessary conditions for supporting growth, “the onus is on the Reserve Bank to operationalise the MPC’s guidance on an ongoing basis by ensuring congenial financial conditions across the system as well as for specific sectors, instruments and institutions,” Patra said.

Mridul K Sagar, executive director in charge of the Monetary Policy Department, said if the economy did

expand by 9.5 per cent this year, the output level in 2021-22 would be just 1.6 per cent higher than in 2019-20, the pre-pandemic year. Besides, the impact on the informal sector could be higher than anticipated. Therefore, the policy support cannot be pulled out.

“However, while monetary and fiscal policies can lend counter-cyclical support, sustained revival will ultimately depend on health policies and how the limited fiscal space is used to augment potential output by tagging spending to capex and structural reforms,” Sagar said.

Retail inflation, Sagar observed, was not yet demand-driven “and to accept output sacrifice at this stage may not be the best policy choice”.

External members also said the demand hit would be limited, but they worried about rising inflationary expectations getting entrenched.

“While data on the impact of the second wave of the pandemic is limited, qualitative data emerging from the surveys of households and enterprises suggest a significant dent in the consumer and business sentiments,” said Shashanka Bhide.

While the human cost was incalculable, the economic cost, however, was likely to be limited, according to Ashima Goyal.

She expects vaccination in large

cities and for corporations to reach a critical mass by July-August, leading to rapid normalization.

The second wave peak in rural areas was in the slack season, and sowing is likely to be normal with a good monsoon. Migrant labour has also become available for work.

However, in times of such uncertainty, “expectations and forecasts are less reliable,” and the MPC should wait for the data on outcomes.

“Over-reaction has to be avoided to minimise risks if expectations prove incorrect. Adjustment, therefore, has to be gradual but not too gradual as monetary policy acts with long lags,” Goyal said.

The US exit from stimulus can provoke some outflows from emerging markets, but “India has the reserves to suit its interest rate policy to its domestic cycle instead of being forced to follow the US cycle”, Goyal said.

Jayanth Varma said inflation was not driven by domestic demand, but by supply-side factors including the global surge in commodity prices.

“This could change as recovery gathers steam, and the MPC must be sensitive to the risk that inflation expectations could become entrenched if inflation remains elevated for too long,” Varma said.

# MFIs in Assam, borrowers set to get relief as govt steps in

ANUP ROY  
Mumbai, 18 June

In a major relief to microfinance institutions (MFIs) and their borrowers, the Assam government on Friday inked an agreement with MFIs to regularise stressed borrowers and repay the entire loans of highly stressed borrowers.

Also, as an incentive to good borrowers who did not default, the government will repay for each account ₹25,000, or the loan amount, whichever is lower, to the MFIs. The total cost for the government will be a maximum of ₹8,250 crore. The agreement was inked with Micro Finance Institutions Network (MFIN).

According to CRIF Micro Credit, Assam was one of the most stressed states in terms of microfinance loans. A report by the credit bureau said loans overdue over six months in the state rose to 13.6 per cent in March 2021 from 6.5 per cent in December 2020. Borrowers in the state, on average, had also borrowed from the highest number of lenders.

Easing the stress was one of the poll promises of the ruling BJP government. There are 2.6-2.7 million microfinance borrowers in Assam, of which about 500,000 are up to date on payments. The scheme introduced on Friday aimed at incentivising this set of customers for their credit discipline by repaying up to ₹25,000 for each borrower.

For the remaining 2.1-2.2 million customers, the scheme is divided into two parts.

The government will pay the overdue part of the delinquent customers and make

them standard. If the customer manages to run her account satisfactorily for the next three to six months, then the benefit of ₹25,000 will also reach her in a staggered manner, explained Manoj Nambiar, president of MFIN.

There will be a complete waiver for customers who are in dire stress, or on the verge of bankruptcy. According to RBI rules, the maximum MFI loan outstanding for a customer can be ₹1.25 lakh. If the customer is found highly stressed, which the lending organisation will verify,

then her accounts will be recommended to the government for a complete waiver.

The government will then pay up the entire amount after being satisfied with the veracity of the claim.

According to Nambiar, the scheme is well thought out and shouldn’t give rise to the question of moral hazard where the customers would expect further loan waivers going forward.

“With this scheme, the good customer gets an incentive, the delinquent customer is being regularised, and those in dire need get comfort. This should not be taken as a waiver. Rather, this is a step towards responsible borrowing, responsible repayment, and responsible lending,” Nambiar said.

Delinquent customers will have to make efforts to keep their credit history clean. “The credit report of a customer availing support by the government will get affected. It is our responsibility to ensure we educate customers and make them understand that they should take such a scheme as a one-off,” said Nambiar.



# India, US launch task force in clean energy push

TWESH MISHRA  
New Delhi, 18 June

The United States Department of Energy (DOE), along with India’s Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF), has launched a US-India Hydrogen Task Force. This is under the US-India Strategic Clean Energy Partnership (SCEP).

India and the US had decided to revamp their strategic partnership to focus on clean energy sectors, such as biofuels and hydrogen, after the Biden administration took charge. In March, the two countries said they would intensify

efforts to take advantage of advanced US technologies and India’s rapidly growing energy market.

An official statement said this new task force represents industry and government stakeholders to assess the status of technology, study innovative policy options, and make recommendations. Formation of this task force was first announced in April by David M Turk, deputy secretary of energy of the US.

“The US and India can help solve the climate crisis by finding ways to scale up access, affordability, and deployment of critical hydrogen technologies. The US-India Hydrogen Task Force bridges government

research with industry perspectives,” said Ken Vincent, co-chair and director (Office of Asian Affairs), Office of International Affairs, at the Department of Energy (DOE).

Vincent said the goal is to reach the collective goal of decarbonising high-polluting industrial sectors and achieving a greener, cleaner planet.

“USISPF members are represented across the hydrogen supply chain, and we are very excited about the launch of this new public-private partnership. The US-India Hydrogen Task Force will help scale up technologies to produce hydrogen from renewable energy and fossil fuel sources and bring down the cost of deployment for



enhanced energy security and sustainability,” said Nolty Theriot, senior vice-president (Government Affairs), USISPF.

The Hydrogen Task Force will be revamped into a Steering Committee at the government level, an industry council, and working groups or sub-committees in identified priority areas. The focus will be on strengthening cooperation

on hydrogen between industry and institutions from both countries.

Another hydrogen-centred association gaining momentum is the India H2 Alliance.

Earlier this week, JSW Steel, CSIR-National Chemical Lab (CSIR-NCL), and the Scottish Development International (SDI) joined this alliance. Think tanks TERI, CEEW, and WRI

India will be collaborating as partners of the IH2A industry coalition. All will be working with the Centre to build the hydrogen economy and supply chain in the country.

The new member and partner organisations will work with IH2A Steering group Co-Leads Chart Industries and Reliance Industries. “The India H2 Alliance will focus on industrial clusters, specifically steel, refineries, fertilizer, cement, ports and logistics; as well as heavy-duty transport use cases and the establishment of standards for storage and transport hydrogen in pressurised and liquefied form,” a statement from this association which was formed in April had said.

# Policy flip flops, discoms hinder progress in solar rooftop projects

SHREYA JAI  
New Delhi, 18 June

When the Central government revised the target for renewable energy installations in 2014, of the 100 Gw earmarked for solar power, 40 Gw was supposed to come from rooftop solar by 2022 and the balance from utility scale or ground-mounted solar projects.

Unlike developed nations such as Germany which pushed solar rooftop to improve public perceptions towards green energy, the government has been aggressively batting for utility scale.

So, while utility scale solar has seen immense progress with leading players lining up for projects, tariff spiralling down, and Central agencies pushing mega projects, rooftop solar has continued to remain a neglected sibling.

According to the data available on the website of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), of the 40 Gw of installed solar capacity in the country, barely 4.4 Gw is rooftop solar, as of March 2021. During 2020-21, against 3.5 Gw of utility scale solar, 1.9 Gw of rooftop solar was added.

According to the industry data, close to 75 per cent of rooftop installations comes from the commercial and industrial (C&I) segment. Other segments are residential and public places.

The sector saw a spurt in business when the targets were announced but the excitement has abated, mostly due to the lack of a push by the Centre.

“Industrial (solar rooftop) installations saw 50-60 per cent growth around 2014-15 till 2018. In the last two years, it has remained at 1-1.5 Gw annually, because of multiple factors including the pandemic. An initial push came from government schemes -- SECI (Solar Energy Corporation of India) bids, the mandate to have on-site solar in government buildings, public offices, etc. but this understandably has plateaued in certain states,” said Karan Chadha, head (business development), Fourth Partner Energy, a Hyderabad-based solar solutions company.

Chadha pointed out while many companies had begun adopting solar energy, one of the major challenges continued to be policy flip-flops, especially surrounding power distribution companies (discoms). Industry executives point out rooftop solar was becoming attractive for several consumer segments when discoms and state governments started tightening regulations for the sector.

“The growth of the rooftop solar segment is very sensitive to the regulatory



## POWERING UP

	Until 2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 (FY20-21)
Annual capacity addition (In MW)	1,179	1,082	1,645	1,534	1,352	1924
% of C&I consumers	63	68	75	81	65	NA
% of residential consumers	24	11	10	12	27	NA
Balance (govt buildings, public places)	13	21	15	7	9	

C&I = commercial & industrial consumers Source: Bridge to India, Ministry of New & Renewable Energy

framework. The primary reason for slow growth has been the lack or withdrawal of state-level policy support for the rooftop solar segment, especially for the C&I segment, which forms most of the target consumer component for the rooftop segment,” Shriprakash Rai, senior director and head, C&I business, Amp Energy India.

Amp Energy is a Toronto-headquartered global energy transition platform backed by institutional capital partners, including most recently the Carlyle Group, which invested \$374 million in 2020.

One major setback the sector faces is in net metering regulations. Net metering entails that excess power produced by a rooftop system is flowed back into the grid. The discoms pay the consumers for supplying this surplus power against the electricity bill they charge.

In its first draft of the Electricity Rights of Consumers Rules, 2020, the Union Ministry of Power mandated net metering for loads up to 10 kW and gross metering for loads greater than 10 kW.

The decision faced protest from the industry and Nitin Gadkari, minister of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSME), who said the gross metering notification would crush the MSME segment and make renewable energy generation unviable for small players.

The power ministry revised the cap to 500 kw. The industry calls this arbi-

trary. At the same time, states do not always adhere to these regulations.

Kuldeep Jain, managing director, Cleanmax Solar, said the maximum net metering facility across the country was for 1 Mw per site.

“Even the biggest industrial facility has to be 1 Mw, irrespective of the client’s load. Many states it is 0.5 Mw. States such as Karnataka do not even have net metering,” Jain said.

Sector executives point out that no discoms want to lose out their highest-paying consumers to solar rooftop. Most states do not allow rooftop systems above 1 Mw for the C&I segment even when their load is much higher. C&I customers are the most highly charged electricity consumers for a discom, which also levies cross-subsidy charges on them to recover giving free or low-cost electricity to other segments.

“The customer should be allowed to choose between net metering and gross metering. Moreover, the Central government has to play a more active role in not just in setting targets but measuring states against the same and drive some level of uniformity in policy,” said Chadha.

These policy fluctuations are also the reason why leading brands have stayed away from rooftop segment. Among large-scale players, only Tata Power has shown a significant interest in the rooftop solar business.

**Hindustan Unilever Limited**  
Registered Office: Unilever House, B. D. Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai 400 099. CIN: L15140MH1933PLC002030. Web: www.hul.co.in, Email: levercare.shareholder@unilever.com, Tel: +91 22 5043 3000 / 5043 3070

**NOTICE**  
This is an addendum, to the Notice of 88th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held through Video Conference (VC) / Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) on Tuesday, 22nd June, 2021 at 3.00 p.m. The venue of the Meeting shall be deemed to be the Registered Office of the Company i.e. Unilever House, B. D. Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400 099. By this addendum, Notice is hereby given that the electronic dispatch of the Integrated Annual Report was completed on 27th May, 2021. The copy of Integrated Annual Report is also available on the Company’s website www.hul.co.in and on website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com from 27th May, 2021.

For **Hindustan Unilever Limited**  
**Dev Bajpai**  
Executive Director,  
Legal and Corporate Affairs  
& Company Secretary  
Date : 19th June, 2021  
Place : Mumbai DIN : 00050516 / FCS No: F3354

**AIR INDIA**  
A STAR ALLIANCE MEMBER

**NOTICE INVITING TENDER**

Tender Enq. No. DEL/MM/25/688 Dated: 15.06.2021

Nature of Services Air India Invites Tender for appointment of a service provider for export of COMAT shipments from India to overseas vendors on door-to-door basis and its re-import to India on door to Port basis.

Last date For submission 1400 Hrs. of 09.07.2021

For further details regarding tender documents, Fee etc. visit our website: <http://www.airindia.in>

Sd./-  
Executive Director – MM

**SHIVA TEXYARN LIMITED**  
Regd. Office : 52, East Bhashyakarulu Road, R S Puram, Coimbatore - 641 002. Ph No. 0422-2544955 E-mail: shares@shivatex.co.in Website: www.shivatex.in CIN: L65921T21980PLC000945

**NOTICE**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on **Friday, 25th day of June, 2021** to consider and approve, inter alia, the Audited Financial Results of the company for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2021. The above information is also available on the website of the Company ([www.shivatex.in](http://www.shivatex.in)) **NSE** ([www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com)) and **BSE** ([www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com)).

For SHIVA TEXYARN LIMITED  
**R SRINIVASAN**  
COMPANY SECRETARY  
ACS 21254  
Coimbatore  
18.06.2021

**NETLINK SOLUTIONS (INDIA) LIMITED**  
Regd. Off: 507, Laxmi Plaza, Laxmi Industrial Estate, Newlink Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai-400 053, Maharashtra, Email: netlink@easy2source.com; Web: www.netlink.co.in TEL: 022-26335583; CIN: L45200MH1984PLC034789

**AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE LAST QUARTER AND FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2021** (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ending 31.03.2021	Year to date figures for current period ended 31.03.2021	Corresponding 3 months ended in previous year 31.03.2020
1	Total income from operations (net)	2.25	6.11	1.86
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)#	4.08	229.78	-197.91
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)#	4.08	229.78	-197.91
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)#	-11.35	230.57	-193.93
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	-11.35	230.57	-193.93
6	Equity Share Capital	252.92	252.92	252.92
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of previous year)	701.84	701.84	471.26
8	Earnings Per Share (of Rs 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)			
1	Basic:	-0.45	9.12	-7.67
2	Diluted:	-0.45	9.12	-7.67

Note:  
a) 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 website of the Stock Exchange (s) and the listed entity. Company url: www.netlink.co.in/financials.php.  
b) # - Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items adjusted in the Statements of profit and loss in accordance with Ind-AS Rules/AS Rules, whichever is applicable.

Netlink Solutions (India) Limited  
Sd/-  
Rupa Modi  
Executive Director & CFO  
DIN: 00378363  
Place: Mumbai  
Date : 17.06.2021

**Dhunseri Dhunseri Ventures Limited**  
Regd. Office: "Dhunseri House", 4A, Woodburn Park, Kolkata-700020 Ph: 033-22801950-54, Fax: 033-22878995 E-mail: info@aspetindia.com, Website: www.aspetindia.com CIN: L15492WB1916PLC002697

**NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS FOR TRANSFER OF SHARES TO THE INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)**

This Notice is published pursuant to the provisions of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 and any amendments thereto ("IEPF Rules"). Pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with Rule 6 of the IEPF Rules, all shares in respect of which dividends have remained unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years as provided under Section 124(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, are required to be transferred by the Company to the IEPF Demat Account.

A list of such shareholders along with their folio number or DP ID - Client ID, who have not claimed their dividends for the last seven consecutive years i.e. Financial Year 2013-14 to 2019-20 and whose shares are liable for transfer to the IEPF demat account, is displayed on the website of the Company at [http://aspetindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/List-of-Shareholders\\_Reminder-Letters-sent\\_Unclaimed-Dividend-2013-14-to-2019-20.pdf](http://aspetindia.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/List-of-Shareholders_Reminder-Letters-sent_Unclaimed-Dividend-2013-14-to-2019-20.pdf). In this regard, the Company has sent individual communication to the concerned shareholders at their last known address available with the Company.

In case the Company does not receive any communication from the concerned shareholder by September 10, 2021, the Company shall, with a view to complying with the requirements set out in the Rules, transfer the shares to the DEMAT Account of the IEPF Authority within the due date without any further notice as per procedure stipulated in the Rules.

Please note that no claim shall lie against the Company in respect of unclaimed dividend amounts and shares transferred to IEPF pursuant to the IEPF Rules. The concerned shareholders may note that, upon transfer, they can thereafter claim their said shares along with the dividend(s) from IEPF by making an application online, for which details are available at [www.iepf.gov.in](http://www.iepf.gov.in).

For any information/clarification on this matter concerned shareholders can contact the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent M/s. Maheshwari Datamatics Private Limited, 23, R. N. Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor, Kolkata-700 001. Email id: [mpldc@yahoo.com](mailto:mpldc@yahoo.com)

By Order of the Board  
For Dhunseri Ventures Limited  
**Simerpreet Gulati**  
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer  
Place : Kolkata  
Date : June 18, 2021

