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CIN: L24241MH1988PLC097781

Date: June 10, 2022

To,
BSE Limited
P. J. Towers, Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001

Ref.: BSE Scrip Code No. "500164"

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East), Mumbai-400 051

Ref.: "GODREJIND"

Debt Segment NSE:

NCD- GIL23 - ISIN: INE233A08022

NCD- GIL24 - ISIN: INE233A08030

NCD- GIL25 - ISIN: INE233A08048

NCD-GIL28 - ISIN: INE233A08055

Sub.: Submission of copies of Newspaper advertisement regarding Transfer of Equity Shares of the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF").

Dear Sir / Madam,

Pursuant to Regulations 30 and 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed copies of the Newspaper Advertisement published on June 10, 2022, regarding Transfer of Equity Shares of the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Officer ("IEPF").

The Notice has been published in the following newspapers:

1. Business Standard - All Editions (in English language)
2. Navshakti - Mumbai Edition (in Marathi language)

The Newspaper Advertisements may also be accessed on the website of the Company, viz., www.godrejindustries.com.

Kindly take the above on your record.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

For Godrej Industries Limited

Tejal Jariwala
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
(FCS 9817)

Encl: A/a



Fuel for controversy

A growing penchant for communal statements by ruling party officials threatens to fray India's expanding energy and investment ties with Islamic nations

S DINAKAR
New Delhi, 9 June

Decades of energy harmony between India and Islamic nations is at stake after senior Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) functionaries passed controversial comments on Prophet Mohammed.

Kerala Governor Arif Mohammad Khan, a BJP appointee, was the latest functionary to weigh in. He dismissed Qatar's demand for an apology from India, stating that the public remarks were "in the heat of the moment" and "not really important".

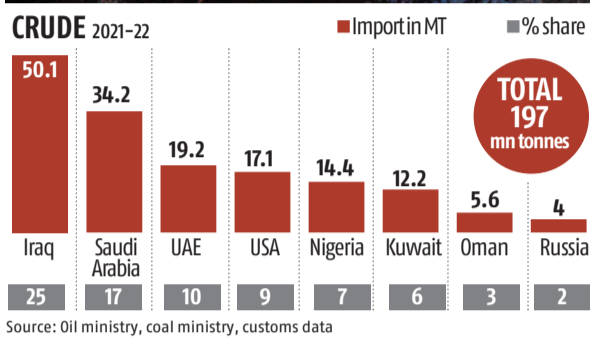
Perhaps what seems "unimportant" to BJP functionaries or a governor may be important for Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Iraq or Indonesia, which are the biggest suppliers of key commodities to India. It's also important for India. Islamic nations supply much of India's oil, gas and coal. An ongoing shortage of coal has left parts of the nation in darkness this summer, while rising prices of petrol, diesel and liquefied natural gas (LNG) makes people poorer (even electric vehicles are fired by thermal electricity).

What also weakens is the soft power that India wields as the world's third biggest-importing and oil-consuming nation to put pressure on a Saudi-Russia-led OPEC+ cartel to rein in oil prices. Also, Saudi Arabia and the UAE have helped India manage relations with Pakistan. India has been vocal in its criticism of OPEC's actions of not increasing supplies, and keeping oil prices high. But the Saudi-led cartel has hardly ever responded to strident criticism of its policies.

Until now, when it came to a question of religious sentiments. A growing penchant for controversial statements by ruling party officials, with an eye on the domestic Hindu vote bank, threatens to fray India's expanding energy and investment ties with Islamic nations. Alienating them will also delay the country of potential investments by West Asian sovereign funds that hold trillions of dollars, and seem keen to invest in Asian



CRUDE CALCULATIONS:
India's dependence on Islamic nations for fossil fuel



Source: Oil ministry, coal ministry, customs data

energy projects.

"There will be no major impact on trade ties," said V B Kasi, a veteran commodity trader who has worked in Singapore and the US with global energy traders. "India is a major consumer and market, so beyond minor irritants in the near term we should be back to normal in a while."

India depends on oil imports to meet 85 per cent of its needs, and foreign LPG and natural gas meet over half of the country's transport and cooking needs. The International Energy Agency (IEA) expects India's dependency to climb to 90 per cent by 2040, and Islamic nations will continue to supply a majority of India's petroleum.

"West Asian oil and gas exporters need India more than we need them," said Narendra Taneja, an independent oil expert. "India is central to their energy security strategies."

India bought 73 million tonnes of LNG in the last three fiscals for over \$29 billion,

according to oil ministry statistics. That accounted for nearly half of domestic consumption. Qatar supplied 30 million tonnes of the fuel during the period under a long-term contract. In the last fiscal, Qatar accounted for 43 per cent of India's LNG imports. If you add another four million tonnes that came from the UAE and Oman India has 61 per cent coming from three Islamic nations.

Qatar, the world's biggest producer of LNG and the closest to India's import facilities, will also play a key role towards meeting India's target of using gas to meet 15 per cent of its energy needs by 2030 from 6 per cent now. State-run Petronet LNG is in talks with Qatar to renew contracts and sign new ones. It has also asked the emi-

West Asia is also India's biggest supplier of LPG, the fuel that is used in kitchens. India imported 48 million tonnes, or 58 per cent of the fuel used in the last three fiscals

rate to deliver over 50 cargoes that Petronet failed to take in the past.

West Asia is also India's biggest supplier of LPG, the fuel that is used in kitchens. India imported 48 million tonnes, or 58 per cent of the fuel used in the last three fiscals. The purchases cost \$26.5 billion, with a large portion of the fuel sourced from Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and Oman.

That's India's future fuel. Let's look at the existing one, crude oil. India's top three crude oil suppliers were from West Asia, accounting for 103.4 million tonnes or 52 per cent of the 196 million tonnes imported in the 2021-22 fiscal, according to customs data. Iraq supplied 26 per cent of India's oil followed by Saudi Arabia at 17 per cent and UAE at 10 per cent.

India has diversified its crude purchases, importing

over 8 per cent of its needs last fiscal from the US. But West Asian crude is critical to our refining operations, an official with a state-run refiner said. The Saudis and Iraqis along with Iran and the UAE have stood by us for decades, are reliable, and can ship the crude in four days, the official added, as compared to US oil taking 40-50 days to reach Indian ports.

It is also true that Russia emerged as India's second-biggest supplier last month, shipping as much as 27 million barrels, according to London-based Vortexa. But the romance with Russia is not permanent. Russian Urals may be similar to Arab Medium grade but it is distant and expensive to ship. Opportunistic buying of Russian cargoes is contingent on discounts and once they evaporate so will Russian oil. They can never substitute Saudi or Iraqi grades, another official with a state refiner said.

And then there is coal. India's plans to reduce imports of power plant coal over the last three years have backfired spectacularly. Low stocks coupled with a demand surge for electricity in a hot summer has caused blackouts and power cuts. Coal India has failed to meet output and supply targets, prompting a U-turn by the Modi government allowing generators to import up to 15 per cent of their needs.

Much of India's cheap, lower quality coal comes from Indonesia. This liberal Islamic nation, which supplied 56 per cent of India's coal imports in March, also registered its protest against the BJP functionaries' statements.

Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait and the Qatar Investment Authority together hold over \$2 trillion in their sovereign funds, which is meant to be deployed in foreign assets. Saudi Arabia and the UAE had committed 50 per cent investment in a \$55-billion Ratnagiri refinery-cum-chemical project, considered the purchase of 20 per cent in Reliance Industries oil and chemicals businesses for \$15 billion, and spent billions of dollars for a small stake in Reliance's telecom and retail assets.

It is true that India is too important for these countries, both as a consumer and a vast emerging market, to prolong strained ties over gratuitous remarks. But the country's leverage and reputation have definitely taken a hit.

India considers curbing fridge imports for local boost: Report

REUTERS
New Delhi, 9 June

India is considering restricting imports of refrigerators to promote local manufacturing, two industry sources told Reuters on Thursday, potentially freezing out shipments from Samsung Electronics and LG Electronics in the \$5 billion market.

The sources, who declined to be named as the talks were private, said the government was considering mandating

that importers seek a licence from the authorities, replacing the existing free-import regime.

That could be followed by a ban on imports of refrigerators with refrigerant already added, to create opportunities for value-added operations in India, said one of the sources, who has direct knowledge of the government's discussions.

The source said a decision could come within a month, adding: "The thrust is to support all those who are manu-

facturing in India rather than those bringing them into India."

The Indian trade ministry did not immediately comment. Spokespeople for Samsung and LG also did not respond immediately.

A licensing regime, the other source said, would raise the compliance burden and risk delaying imports.

The government estimates India's refrigerator market at more than \$5 billion, with foreign companies such as Samsung and LG competing with domestic majors including the Tata conglomerate's Voltas Ltd.

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The New India Assurance Co. Ltd

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CIN No: L66000MH1919G000526, IRDA Reg No: 190
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CORRIGENDUM

With reference to newspaper publication on June 09, 2022 of the Financial results of The New India Assurance Co Limited for the FY ended March 31, 2022 on page No. 16 in place of "FINANCIAL RESULTS (REVIEWED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31" MARCH 2022" should be read as "FINANCIAL RESULTS (AUDITED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31" MARCH 2022". All figures remain unchanged.

For and on behalf of The New India Assurance Co. Ltd.
Sd/-
Sunder Kumar Agarwal A S Rajeev
Director Director
DIN: 09447076 DIN: 07478424

Date: 10th June, 2022
Place: Mumbai, India

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF CHITRADURGA SPINTEX LIMITED

(CIN: L85110KA1990PLC011467)
("CSL" / TARGET COMPANY/"TC")
Registered Office: Post Box No. 9, Bangalore Road, Chitradurga District, Chialakere, Karnataka-577522;
Phone No.: +91-08195-222258 / 222428;
Email id: chitraspin@gmail.com; Website: www.chitradurga.co.in; www.chitraspinltd.com

This Advertisement is being issued by Navigant Corporate Advisors Limited, on behalf of Mr. Jitesh Mahendra Patodia (Acquirer-1) and Mr. Anshay Jitesh Patodia (Acquirer-2) in respect of Open Offer ("Offer") for the acquisition up to 9,25,868 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each representing 26.00% of the emerging equity and voting share capital of the Target Company. The Offer Opening Public Announcement pursuant to Detailed Public Statement ("DPS") and the Public Announcement ("PA") made by the Acquirers has appeared in Business Standard - English Daily (all editions); Business Standard - Hindi Daily (all editions); Mumbai Lakshadweep - Marathi Daily (Mumbai edition) and Hosadigantha - Kannad Daily (Shimoga edition) on 02nd June, 2022.

- Acquirers have completed the dispatch of the Physical Letter of Offer on 27th May, 2022 to such shareholders whose email addresses were not registered with Target Company pursuant to regulation 18(2) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011, as amended ("SEBI (SAST) Regulations")
- The Target Company 1,26,230 shares are in physical form as on identified date. Various Letter of Offers are returning undelivered. Hence it is to be reiterated that copy of the LOF is also available on the website of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), www.sebi.gov.in and also on the website of Manager to the Offer, www.navigantcorp.com
- Shareholders who have not received the Letter of Offer can tender the shares in accordance with procedure described in clause 8.15 on 24 of Letter of Offer, which is reproduced as below:

Procedure for Tendering the Shares in case of Non-Receipt of the Letter of Offer:

Persons who have acquired equity shares but whose names do not appear in the register of members of the Target Company on the identified date, or those who have not received the letter of offer, may also participate in this Offer. A shareholder may participate in the Offer by approaching their broker and tender Equity Shares in the Open Offer as per the procedure mentioned in this Letter of Offer or in the Form of Acceptance-cum-Acknowledgement. The Letter of Offer along with Form of Acceptance-cum-Acknowledgement will be dispatched to all the eligible shareholders of the Target Company as on the identified date. In case of non-receipt of the Letter of Offer, such eligible shareholders of the Target Company may download the same from the SEBI website (www.sebi.gov.in) or BSE website (www.bseindia.com) or Merchant Banker website (www.navigantcorp.com) or obtain a copy of the same from the Registrar to the Offer on providing suitable documentary evidence of holding of the Equity shares of the Target Company. Alternatively in case of non-receipt of the Letter of Offer, shareholders holding shares may participate in the Offer by providing their application in plain paper in writing signed by all shareholder, stating name, address, number of shares held, client ID number, DP name, DP ID number, number of shares tendered and other relevant documents such as physical share certificates and Form SH-4 in case of shares being held in physical form. Such Shareholders have to ensure that their order is entered in the electronic platform to be made available by the BSE before the closure of the Offer. Capitalized terms used in this announcement, but not defined, shall have the same meaning assigned to them in the PA, DPS and LOF.

ISSUED BY MANAGER TO THE OFFER FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE ACQUIRERS MR. JITESH MAHENDRA PATODIA AND MR. ANSHAY JITESH PATODIA

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SEBI Registration No: INM000012243 Contact person: Mr. Sarthak Vijjani

Place: Mumbai
Date: June 09, 2022

Food security, vax equity to top WTO meet's agenda

The 12th Ministerial Conference starts on Sunday to discuss matters under the ambit of multilateral trade rules

SHREYA NANDI
New Delhi, 9 June

When trade ministers from 164 member countries gather in Geneva for the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) of the World Trade Organization (WTO) beginning Sunday, finding solutions to the contentious issues of food security and ensuring vaccine equity will be on top of their agenda. While the Russia-Ukraine war has created a global food crisis that needs urgent attention, lack of adequate vaccine supplies to many parts of the developing world to fight the coronavirus pandemic remains an unresolved issue.

The ministerial conference is the highest decision-making body of the WTO and can take decisions on all matters under the ambit of multilateral trade rules based on consensus. While the MC generally meets once every two years, this time trade ministers will meet after a gap of over four years as the event was postponed twice due to the outbreak of Covid-19. The meeting was originally scheduled to take place in June 2020 in Kazakhstan, which was chosen to chair the meeting.

The meeting will take place against the backdrop of changing geopolitical dynamics, growing anti-China sentiment and Western nations' attempt to isolate Russia from global trade because of the invasion of Ukraine. Besides, the ministerial will be convened amid the continuing threat of the pandemic and high food, fertiliser and crude oil prices triggered by the Russia-Ukraine conflict.

"This is not an ordinary ministerial conference," WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala had said last month. Alluding to simultaneous global crises in the economy, the DG wants WTO to be a part of the solution to the "polycrisis" the



world is facing.

From India's perspective, some of the important issues that will be addressed include outcomes of the WTO's response to the pandemic. Among these are the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), fisheries subsidies negotiations, agriculture issues including public stockholding for food security, WTO reforms and e-commerce.

Fisheries subsidies

This has been discussed at the WTO for two decades. The global trade body is looking at building consensus on an agreement that aims to eliminate subsidies for illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and promote sustainable fishing.

Experts said that the issue should be given top priority, as fish stocks are at risk of collapsing due to overexploitation.

"A large number of developing countries, including India, have demanded an amendment to the text to include more effective special and differential treatment, including a longer phase in period. If these demands are accommodated, an agreement on fisheries subsidies is likely to be concluded as the outcome of the MC12, as it has been going on since the Doha Round," said Jayant Dasgupta, former WTO ambas-

sador of India.

Indian officials have said that India will agree to the proposed agreement on fisheries subsidies provided the deal is equitable and does not put member countries in a disadvantageous position in perpetuity.

They said that the current draft is unfairly constraining the less developed nations that don't have the capacity and resources to support their industry and farmers. India has highlighted that developing countries not engaged in distant water fishing should be exempted from over-fishing subsidy prohibitions for at least 25 years, as the sector is still nascent, and is hoping for an outcome that will be a win-win for every member nation.

Food security, agri reforms

At the conference, on top of the agenda for India is WTO's nod to export of foodgrains from public stocks for international aid and for humanitarian purposes, especially on a government-to-government basis.

Existing WTO rules do not allow member countries to export subsidised foodgrains to the world market, as it may distort food prices. India believes

an exception needs to be made amid the food crisis emanating from the Russia-Ukraine war.

India is also not in favour of giving exemptions from food restrictions for food purchased for humanitarian purposes by the UN's World Food Programme (WFP). A group of 80 nations headed by Singapore does not want export restrictions on foodstuff purchased for non-commercial purposes by the WFP. India may not agree to the proposal as it will restrict its policy space to deal with domestic food security concerns.

India, along with other G-33 nations, will also pitch for finding a permanent solution to the issue of public stockholding for food security.

Under existing trade norms, a WTO member's food subsidy bill should not breach the limit of 10 per cent of the value of production based on the reference price of 1986-88.

Apprehending that full implementation of the food security programme may result in a breach of the WTO cap, India has been seeking amendments in the formula to calculate the food subsidy cap.

As an interim measure, the WTO members at the 2013 ministerial meeting had agreed to put in place a mechanism popularly known as the Peace Clause and committed to negotiating an agreement for a permanent solution at the 11th ministerial meeting at Buenos Aires.

India's position is that finding a permanent solution to the public food stockpile issue is linked to the survival of 800 million hungry people worldwide.

Response to pandemic

Members of the global trade body will also discuss another priority item — WTO's response to the pandemic, which includes the TRIPS waiver proposal. As part of a response to the pandemic, countries are

negotiating in areas such as export restrictions, trade facilitation, regulatory coherence, cooperation and tariffs, role of services, transparency and monitoring, collaboration with other organisations, and framework to respond more effectively to future pandemics.

India's view is that the response to the pandemic should address the challenges posed by the current pandemic, including intellectual property as well as challenges in augmenting supply production.

Certain developed blocs and countries such as the EU, US, UK and Canada are seeking to include elements pertaining to limiting the scope for export restrictions, seeking permanent disciplines with respect to trade facilitation measures, increased market access and limiting the scope for TRIPS waiver.

E-commerce

Under a WTO moratorium, countries do not impose customs duties on cross-border e-commerce transactions. Developing countries including India have been battling for policy space to impose customs duties on electronic transmissions, holding that the moratorium has adversely impacted their revenue collections.

However, officials suggest that India may not make a big issue out of the proposed extension of the moratorium on customs duty on electronic transmissions at the MC12.

India and South Africa had made several joint submissions at the WTO, highlighting the adverse impact of the zero customs duties on electronic transmissions or digitisable products on developing nations. A review of the moratorium can help these countries generate more revenues through customs duties, they have argued.

Developing countries, including India, fear that with the advent of artificial intelligence and 3-D printing technology, products that are now delivered offline could be easily transferred electronically. This will make customs duties on products irrelevant.

India's change in stance may come as a relief to many at the multilateral trade body where the former is often seen as an obstructionist.

