

भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड

(भारत सरकार का उद्यम, रक्षा मंत्रालय)

पंजीकृत कार्यालय :

आउटर रिंग रोड, नागवारा, बेंगलूर - 560 045, भारत

Bharat Electronics Limited

(Govt. of India Enterprise, Ministry of Defence)

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प्रतिष्ठा में/ To,

नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

एक्सचेंज प्लाज़ा, प्लॉट नं. सी/1, जी ब्लॉक
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block,
बांद्रा-कुर्ला कॉम्प्लेक्स, बांद्रा(पूर्व)

Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)

मुंबई/Mumbai – 400 051

सं.No. 17565/6/SE/NSEC/SEC

दिनांक/ Date: 22.05.2023

महोदय / महोदया,

Dear Sir/Madam,

विषय- समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन – दिनांक 31.03.2023 को समाप्त तिमाही और वर्ष के स्टैंडअलोन और समेकित लेखा परीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों का सार।

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement - Extracts of Standalone & Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year Ended 31.03.2023.

सेबी (एलओडीआर) विनियम, 2015 के विनियम 47 के अनुसार, 'दिनांक 31.03.2023 को समाप्त तिमाही और वर्ष के स्टैंडअलोन और समेकित लेखा परीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों का सार' के संबंध में बिज़नस लाइन (अंग्रेजी, सभी संस्करण), जनसत्ता (हिंदी, सभी संस्करण) और प्रजावाणी (कन्नड़, बेंगलुरु संस्करण) में प्रकाशित समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन की प्रति संलग्न पाएं।

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith clipping of newspaper advertisement published in Business Line (English, all editions), Jansatta (Hindi, all editions) and Prajavani (Kannada, Bengaluru edition), regarding 'Extracts of Standalone & Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended 31.03.2023'.

सूचना व अभिलेख हेतु।

This is for your information and record.

सधन्यवाद / Thanking you,

भवदीय/Yours faithfully,

कृते भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड

For Bharat Electronics Limited

एस श्रीनिवास/S Sreenivas

कंपनी सचिव/Company Secretary

संलग्न- यथा उपरोक्त। / Encls: As stated above.

Parvatha Vardhini C
bl. research bureau

By now, mutual fund investors must be aware that market regulator SEBI, in a consultation paper released on May 18, has proposed to rejig the expense ratios charged by mutual funds (excluding passive ones).

The move is aimed at bringing transparency and reducing the cost of investment. Costs for running and managing a mutual fund scheme are collectively referred to as TER or Total Expense Ratio and expressed as a percentage of the fund's daily net assets. The daily NAV (Net Asset Value) of a mutual fund is disclosed after deducting the expenses. A lower TER could bring higher returns.

SEBI's proposal is open for comments till June 1 and may or may not be implemented in the manner- prescribed in the paper. However, this 40-pager has important findings for investors on the ways in which fund houses have been operating with respect to the charging of expense ratios.

FINDING #1
Equity and hybrid funds worse off

Data as on March 31, 2023, shows that 60.06 per cent of the total assets under management (AUM) was held by individual investors. Individuals have put in more than 57.18 per cent of their investment in equity schemes and 17.49 per cent in hybrid schemes. On the other hand, corporates have majority of their investment, i.e. 51.75 per cent, in debt schemes and 28.94 per cent in ETFs. However, even as various fund houses have significantly large AUMs (Assets Under Management) in equity and hybrid schemes, the TER charged is mostly close to the currently prescribed regulatory limits.

In case of debt schemes, though, with investors being mostly corporates/institutional investors having bargaining power, the TER is much lower than the prescribed limit. Therefore, the benefit of economies of scale (AUMs of the industry grew sixfold from ₹6 lakh crore on March 31, 2012, to ₹39 lakh crore on March 31, 2023) accruing in the debt schemes appears to be passed on to the investors but not so in the equity and hybrid schemes.

FINDING #2
Regular plans bear brunt of excessive additional expenses

Over and above the prescribed TER (called base TER), MFs are allowed to charge four additional expenses: brokerage and transaction costs, expenses for new investments from B-30 cities, for schemes which have exit load (on redemption within specified timelines) and for GST obligation on investment and advisory fee (investment and advisory fee are part of running/managing costs).

However, considering that there is



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Regulatory Watch

Four ways you are being short-changed by MFs

Here's a lowdown on SEBI's findings in the consultation paper on TERs

no upper cap on additional expenses, SEBI has found that the actual expense to investor is considerably higher than the prescribed base TER limits for regular plan. In contrast, the cost of investment (including all additional expenses) for direct plan is well below the regulatory limits (see table).

Finding #2a: Brokerage and transaction costs more than maximum TER

Brokerage and transaction costs are part of recurring expenses that can be charged to a scheme.

The additional expense limit is specified as up to 0.12 per cent of trade value in case of cash market transactions and 0.05 per cent of trade value in case of derivative transactions. However, any payment over and above the above limits is permitted to be charged to the schemes within the maximum limit of TER as prescribed.

In practice, the brokerage and transaction costs charged to the investors depend on the actual number and value of transactions undertaken by any scheme with no upper cap be-

ing applicable on total expenses towards such costs.

As a result, there is no accountability for total spending under this head for any scheme. From the data shared by AMC, it is observed that spending of some schemes towards brokerage and transaction cost is more than even the maximum TER limits prescribed. This has resulted in investors paying more than double the permissible TER limits prescribed for the scheme towards expenses, observes the report.

Finding #2b: Provision for higher expenses for B30 AUMs misused

MFs are permitted to charge expenses not exceeding of 0.30 per cent of daily net assets, if the new inflows from individual retail investors from beyond top 30 cities (B-30 cities) meet certain criteria. This additional expense is charged to unitholders of regular plans of a scheme, which is then utilised by AMC for payment of distribution commission for bringing the inflows.

SEBI has observed the following in this regard : One, B30 expenses are

not charged to all schemes uniformly. B30 charges are often not included in schemes where the AMC intends to keep low expense ratio.

Thus, this incentive is often used as a mechanism to promote one scheme over another by showing lower expenses.

Two, applications with investment amount higher than ₹2 lakh (threshold for classification as retail investment) are often split to make each application for investment of less than ₹2 lakh, so that B-30 expenses can be charged.

Three, investments of B30 investors are often churned by way of withdrawal and re-investment after a year (one year is the minimum holding period requirement), which results in charging of additional expenses to schemes for the same investment.

Four, the methodology of computing additional expenses for inflows from B-30 cities is not uniform across funds. Five, the expenses charged are usually based on projections of weekly or fortnightly inflows and not on actuals, which may be different from the projections.

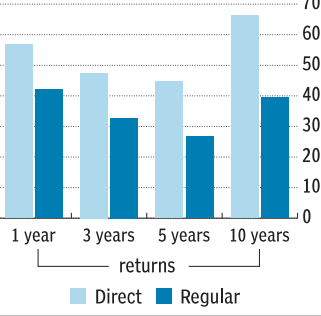
Regular plan investors burdened

AUM (₹ crore)	No. of schemes	Range of base TER %*	Wtd. Avg. TER including additional expenses %	
			Direct plan**	Regular plan***
500	110	2.25	1.82	2.78
501 - 750	42	2.25-2.17	1.45	2.54
751-2,000	85	2.17-1.91	1.24	2.35
2,001-5,000	61	1.91-1.72	1.06	2.18
5,001 -10,000	42	1.72-1.61	0.98	1.94
10,001-15,000	14	1.61-1.56	0.91	1.93
15,000-20,000	5	1.56-1.52	0.99	1.93
>20,000	14	<1.52	0.92	1.79

*As per regulatory requirement, excluding additional expenses, based on AUM of the scheme
**TER plus expenses towards brokerage and transaction cost, 5 bps for schemes having provision of exit load and GST on management fees.
***TER plus expenses towards B-30, brokerage and transaction cost, 5 bps for schemes having provision of exit load and GST on management fees.

More underperformers in regular plans

% of schemes meeting the benchmark or outperforming



Finding #2c: Under credit of exit load charged

Rules say that exit load charged to investors exiting from a scheme should be credited back to the scheme. The intent is that early redemptions by investors from the scheme has impact on the non-exiting investors and thus they should be compensated by crediting exit load to the scheme. For this purpose, AMC are allowed to charge additional 5 bps (basis points) for schemes where SID (Scheme Information Documents) have a provision of charging of exit load. Indirectly, this implied that AMC can charge additional 5 bps to the scheme even if there is no claw back/exit load credited to the scheme, provided SID had the provision. The available data of additional expenses charged to schemes and the actual exit loads recovered from the investors was analysed and it is seen that in FY 2021-22, while the total amount of additional expenses charged to the schemes was ₹735 crore, the exit load recovered from exiting investors and credited to the schemes was around ₹611 crore.

FINDING #3
Distributors may be switching your schemes for more commission

Data gathered by SEBI regarding NFOs during April 1, 2021-September 30, 2022, reveals two things: One,

switch transactions in regular plans amounted to 93 per cent of total switch transactions; Two, amount garnered by new active schemes was ₹82,733 crore, of which ₹22,437 crore, i.e. 27.12 per cent, was through switch transactions from regular plans of other schemes of the same AMC. In one of the schemes, up to 55 per cent of the fund garnered in NFO was through switch transactions from other schemes of fund house.

Under the present rules, a new scheme with small AUM base can charge higher TER as compared to an existing scheme with higher AUM. Thus, AMC can be motivated to give high distribution commission for NFOs wherein they can charge high TER and nudge the switch transactions from existing schemes with large-size AUM to the new schemes with smaller AUM size.

Secondly, SEBI says that though upfront of commissions is prohibited, the trail commissions paid by AMC is often higher in the first/initial year(s) of inflows/investments and reduces in subsequent years, somewhat upfront of the payment. This practice also encourages churning and/or mis-selling of products by distributors after the first year of investments. The fact that in FY 2021-22, around 71 per cent of the total MF units were redeemed within 2 years of investment and in 2022-23 again, 73 per cent of units were redeemed within 2 years puts this finding in perspective.

FINDING #4
More regular plans underperform benchmarks

An analysis of the data of performance of active schemes over a period of 1 year, 3 years, 5 years and 10 years as of February 2023 shows that underperformance of regular plans is higher as compared to direct plans over all time periods. Further, more than 22 per cent of the regular plans of schemes have underperformance of more than 1.25 per cent (equivalent to maximum tracking difference permissible for debt ETFs/Index Funds) vis-à-vis the benchmark for all periods mentioned above.

TAX QUERY

SUDHAKAR SETHURAMAN

I had been an NRI in a Gulf country for a long time and returned for good in 2016. I am in receipt of Fixed Deposit interest of around ₹5 lakh and ST Capital Gains from equity of around ₹1 lakh since then as RI income. IT return from AY 2019-20 is being filed in ITR2. Meanwhile, there was a dispute with my overseas employer on the final salary and terminal benefits and the case was pending with the overseas labour court. The Court has finally decreed in my favour, resulting in an award of ₹68 lakh. I received the amount during December '22 and January '23. I wish to know which ITR is relevant for my income, the category of Income and tax implications of the receipt as a Resident Indian. Please also clarify the exemptions, if any, that I can claim while filing return for AY23-24.

George Joseph

You received your employment-related salary and benefits pursuant to a court decree during the financial year FY 2022-23. Assuming that you qualify as ordinarily resident of India, this income is taxable during the said financial year, i.e. 2022-23. This should be included in your income tax return along with your other income and asset details. Since your incomes include capital gains also, the income tax return form applicable to you is ITR-2.

We note that this income is for your employment outside



India. The Income tax Act and the tax treaties that India has entered into with various countries provide for tax relief — consequent to which relief is provided to tax residents in India in the event of double taxation. As you have not mentioned the country in which you were employed, the tax reliefs that are available in general are:

If India and the other country have a tax treaty, then foreign tax credit would be available in respect of tax paid outside India (if any) on such income. FTC should be calculated based on the provisions of the tax treaty. If India does not have a tax treaty with the other country, unilateral tax relief can be claimed in India. Unilateral relief will be the lower of the average tax rate in India and the average tax rate in the other country.

Details of tax relief will also be needed to be disclosed in the appropriate schedules in the tax return form ITR 2. Proof/documentation such as tax payment outside India, tax residency certificates, overseas tax returns, etc., may be called for by the tax office for accepting the claim.

The writer is Partner, Deloitte India
● Send your queries to
taxtalk@thehindu.co.in

Defence Electronics and beyond



BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED

(A Govt. of India Enterprise under the Ministry of Defence)

(CIN: L32309KA1954GOI000787)

Registered & Corporate Office: Outer Ring Road, Nagavara, Bengaluru - 560 045.

E-mail: secretary@bel.co.in, Website: www.bel-india.in. Ph: 080-25039300. Fax: 080-25039266

Extract of Standalone and Consolidated Audited Financial Results for the quarter and year ended 31.03.2023

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Standalone					Consolidated				
		Quarter ended			Year ended		Quarter ended			Year ended	
		31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
		(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)		(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	
1.	Total revenue from operations	6,45,658	4,13,101	6,32,490	17,64,620	15,31,376	6,47,912	4,15,312	6,33,981	17,73,444	15,36,818
2.	Net profit for the period before tax and exceptional items	1,78,149	80,043	1,52,656	3,98,488	3,15,780	1,78,156	80,624	1,53,113	3,92,291	3,16,624
3.	Net profit for the period before tax after exceptional items	1,78,149	80,043	1,52,656	3,98,488	3,15,780	1,78,156	80,624	1,53,113	3,92,291	3,16,624
4.	Net profit for the period after tax and exceptional items	1,36,536	59,877	1,14,181	3,00,667	2,34,893	1,38,201	61,350	1,15,509	2,98,624	2,40,022
5.	Total comprehensive income for the period [comprising profit for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	1,17,082	60,635	93,482	2,84,043	2,19,972	1,18,768	62,108	94,814	2,82,022	2,25,105
6.	Paid up equity share capital	73,098	73,098	24,366	73,098	24,366	73,098	73,098	24,366	73,098	24,366
7.	Other equity excluding revaluation reserves	-	-	-	12,85,101	11,74,060	-	-	-	13,13,065	12,04,227
8.	Earnings per share (of ₹1/- each not annualised) (for continuing and discontinued operations) Basic & diluted (in ₹)	1.86	0.82	1.56	4.11	3.21	1.90	0.83	1.58	4.09	3.28

Notes:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly / Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, as amended. The full format of the Quarterly / Annual Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange Websites (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on Company's website (www.bel-india.in).
- Earnings Per Share (EPS) has been adjusted for all the previous reported periods due to issue of 4873185886 Bonus shares of ₹1/- (Rupee One) each in the ratio of 2:1 i.e., two equity shares for each fully paid-up equity share held, during the month of September 2022.
- The above statement of financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee at the meeting held on 19th May, 2023 and approved by the Board of Directors at the meeting held on 20th May, 2023.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Sd/-

Bhanu Prakash Srivastava

Chairman & Managing Director (Additional Charge)

Place: Guwahati
Date: 20th May, 2023

"IMPORTANT"

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महारानी कल्याणी महाविद्यालय
लहौडियासराय, (दरभंगा)-846003
(एल.एन. मिथिला विश्वविद्यालय, दरभंगा की अंगीभूत इकाई)

निबल आमंत्रण सूचना

सभी निवासित आगंतुकताओं को सूचित किया जाता है कि महाविद्यालय के भौतिकी, रसायन, वनस्पति विज्ञान, जनु विज्ञान, मनोविज्ञान, भूगोल विभाग एवं गृह विज्ञान विभाग के लिए उपकरण, उपकरण, प्रयोगशाला टेबुल एवं अन्य आवश्यक सामग्रियों का क्रय किया जाना है। इसके साथ ही पुस्तकालय के ऑटोमेशन का कार्य भी होना है, महाविद्यालय के आई.ब्यू.ए.सी. कार्यालय हेतु आवश्यक उपकरण एवं उपस्कर के साथ-साथ ए.सी. आदि सामग्रियों का क्रय किया जाना है। इस हेतु सभी निवासित आगंतुकताओं से मुहर बन्द लिफाफे में निवासित डाक के माध्यम से विज्ञापन प्रकाशन की तिथि से 15 दिनों के अन्दर निम्नित आमंत्रित किया जाता है।
विस्तृत जानकारी हेतु महाविद्यालय कार्यालय से कार्यावधि में सम्पर्क किया जा सकता है, साथ ही महाविद्यालय के वेबसाइट www.mkcollegebdg.ac.in से भी आवश्यक जानकारी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। प्राप्त सभी निविदाओं को बिना कारण बताये न्यस्त करने का अधिकार अयोध्याशरी के पास सुरक्षित होगा।
नोट:- GST प्रमाण पत्र, PAN कार्ड एवं तीन वर्षों के आयकर रिटर्न को छात्रावृत्ति संलग्न करना अनिवार्य होगा।
प्रधानाचार्य

प्ररूप संख्या यूआरसी-2

अधिनियम के अध्याय XXI के भाग 1 के तहत पंजीकरण के संबंध में सूचना का विज्ञापन
{कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 374(ख) और कंपनी (रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए प्राधिकृत) नियम, 2014 के नियम 4 (1) के अनुसार में}
1. सूचना दी जाती है की कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 366 की उप धारा (2) के अनुसार में रजिस्ट्रार, केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी), भारतीय कॉर्पोरेट मामलों के संस्थान, (आईआईसीए), प्लॉट नंबर 6, 7, 8, सैक्टर-5, आईएचडी मनेसर, जिला गुडगांव (हरियाणा), पिन कोड- 122050 को एक आवेदन पत्र दिनों के बाद, लेकिन तीस दिनों की अवधि की समाप्ति के पहले प्रस्तुत है, की "मैसर्स एच आई मैटल इंडस्ट्रीज" एक साझेदारी फर्म को कंपनी अधिनियम 2013 के अध्याय XXI के भाग 1 के अन्तर्गत श्रेयों द्वारा रजिस्ट्रार कंपनी के रूप में पंजीकृत किया जाए।
2. कंपनी के मूल उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है:
इमपोर्ट, एजेंट, पाइप, वायर, लीड और अलौह बालूओं आदि के व्यापार और विनिर्माण को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और ऐसे किसी भी अन्य वेप व्यवसाय को पथकर समग्र-नाम पर धारणीय रूप से तब कर सकते हैं।
3. प्रस्तावित कंपनी के प्रारूप संगम और अनुच्छेद लागू की प्रतिनिधि का निरीक्षण खसरा नंबर 373, गांव रावली मसुरी, पैलाणा, हापुड़, दूरी-245301 स्थित कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।
4. सूचना दी जाती है की यदि किसी व्यक्ति को इस आवेदन पर आवर्ति है तो वह लिखित में अपनी आवर्ति इस सूचना के प्रकाशन के इच्छास दिन के भीतर रजिस्ट्रार, केंद्रीय पंजीकरण केंद्र (सीआरसी), भारतीय कॉर्पोरेट मामलों के संस्थान, (आईआईसीए), प्लॉट नं. 6, 7, 8, सैक्टर-5, आईएचडी मनेसर, जिला गुडगांव (हरियाणा), पिन कोड- 122050, पर भेज दें तथा इसको एक प्रति कंपनी के पंजीकृत कार्यालय में भी भेज दें।
"मैसर्स एच आई मैटल इंडस्ट्रीज" के लिए हस्ता/-
तिथि : 20.05.2023 1. हुनर अख्तर (साझेदार)
स्थान : हापुड़ 2. इन्वार् अख्तर (साझेदार)

रक्षा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स से कहीं अधिक

‘हर एक काम देश के नाम’

भारत इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स लिमिटेड
(रक्षा मंत्रालय के अधीन भारत सरकार का उद्यम)
(सी.आई.एन : L32309KA1954GOI000787)
पंजीकृत व कॉर्पोरेट कार्यालय: आउटर रिंग रोड, नागवारा, बेंगलूरु - 560 045.
ईमेल: secretary@bel.co.in, वेबसाइट: www.bel-india.in, दूरभाष: 080-25039300, फैक्स: 080-25039266

दिनांक 31.03.2023 को समाप्त तिमाही और वर्ष के स्टैंडअलोन एवं समेकित लेखा परीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों का सार (₹ लाख में)

क्र. सं.	विवरण	स्टैंडअलोन					समेकित				
		इस तारीख को समाप्त तिमाही		इस तारीख को समाप्त वर्ष			इस तारीख को समाप्त तिमाही		इस तारीख को समाप्त वर्ष		
		31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2022	31.03.2023		31.03.2023	31.12.2022	31.03.2022	31.03.2023	
		(लेखा परीक्षित)	(लेखा अपरीक्षित)	(लेखा परीक्षित)	(लेखा परीक्षित)		(लेखा परीक्षित)	(लेखा अपरीक्षित)	(लेखा परीक्षित)	(लेखा परीक्षित)	
1.	प्रचालनों से कुल राजस्व	6,45,658	4,13,101	6,32,490	17,64,620	15,31,376	6,47,912	4,15,312	6,33,981	17,73,444	15,36,818
2.	कर तथा असाधारण मदों से पहले अवधि का निवल लाभ	1,78,149	80,043	1,52,656	3,98,488	3,15,780	1,78,156	80,624	1,53,113	3,92,291	3,16,624
3.	कर से पहले तथा असाधारण मदों के बाद अवधि का निवल लाभ	1,78,149	80,043	1,52,656	3,98,488	3,15,780	1,78,156	80,624	1,53,113	3,92,291	3,16,624
4.	कर और असाधारण मदों के बाद अवधि का निवल लाभ	1,36,536	59,877	1,14,181	3,00,667	2,34,893	1,38,201	61,350	1,15,509	2,98,624	2,40,022
5.	अवधि की कुल व्यापक आय [जिसमें अवधि का लाभ (कर के बाद) और अन्य व्यापक आय (कर के बाद) शामिल है]	1,17,082	60,635	93,482	2,84,043	2,19,972	1,18,768	62,108	94,814	2,82,022	2,25,105
6.	चुकता इक्विटी शेयर पूँजी	73,098	73,098	24,366	73,098	24,366	73,098	73,098	24,366	73,098	24,366
7.	अन्य इक्विटी, पुनर्मूल्यांकन प्रारक्षणों को छोड़कर	-	-	-	12,85,101	11,74,060	-	-	-	13,13,065	12,04,227
8.	प्रति शेयर अर्जन (₹ 1/- प्रत्येक, वार्षिकीकृत नहीं) (सतत् और बंद प्रचालनों के लिए) मूल व परिवर्तित (₹ में)	1.86	0.82	1.56	4.11	3.21	1.90	0.83	1.58	4.09	3.28

नोट:

- उपर्युक्त विवरण सेबी (सूचीकरण की बाध्यताएँ एवं प्रकटन की अपेक्षाएँ) विनियम, 2015 के विनियम 33 के तहत स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों में दाखिल तिमाही / वार्षिक वित्तीय परिणामों के विस्तृत प्रारूप का सार है। तिमाही / वार्षिक वित्तीय परिणामों का संपूर्ण प्रारूप स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों की वेबसाइटों (www.bseindia.com और www.nseindia.com) और कंपनी की वेबसाइट (www.bel-india.in) पर उपलब्ध है।
- प्रति शेयर अर्जन (ईपीएस) को सितंबर 2022 माह के दौरान रु.1/- (रु. एक) प्रत्येक के 4873185886 बोनस शेयर 2:1 के अनुपात में यानी प्रत्येक पूर्ण चुकता इक्विटी शेयर के लिए दो इक्विटी शेयर जारी करने के कारण पिछली सभी रिपोर्ट की गई अवधियों के लिए समायोजित किया गया है।
- उक्त वित्तीय परिणामों के विवरण की समीक्षा लेखा परीक्षा समिति द्वारा 19 मई, 2023 को हुई बैठक में की गई और 20 मई, 2023 को आयोजित बैठक में निदेशक मंडल द्वारा इसे अनुमोदित किया गया।

निदेशक मंडल के लिए तथा उसकी ओर से
हस्ताक्षर/-
भानु प्रकाश श्रीवास्तव
अध्यक्ष व प्रबंध निदेशक (अतिरिक्त प्रभार)

स्थान: गुवाहाटी
दिनांक: 20 मई, 2023

आज देशभर में आईटी बेस्ट गवर्नंस चल रहा है।
ग्लोबलाइजेशन के इस दौर में
भारत आईटी के क्षेत्र में दुनिया में अग्रणी है।
ये श्री राजीव गांधी की सोच का परिणाम है
जिससे आज देश-विदेश में भारत के
नौजवान अपना परचम लहरा रहे हैं।
अशोक गहलोत, मुख्यमंत्री, राजस्थान

पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री
श्री राजीव गांधी जी
को उनकी पुण्यतिथि 'आतंकवाद विरोधी दिवस' पर भावपूर्ण श्रद्धांजलि।

सूचना एवं जनसंपर्क विभाग, राजस्थान

राजस्थान संवाद

[illegible]