

OGL/ND/2025

November 21, 2025

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Scrip Code: OSWALGREEN

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Department of Corporate Services
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Scrip Code: 539290

Sub: Submission of newspaper publications

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith newspaper publications for publication of notice to shareholders with respect to special window for re-lodgement of share transfer requests of physical shares, published in the following newspapers:

1. Business Standard (National daily newspaper) on November 21, 2025;
2. Ajit (Regional daily newspaper) on November 21, 2025.

This is for your information and records.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely

For Oswal Greentech Limited


Sonal Gupta
Company Secretary

The tough race for critical minerals

While the auction of mines has attracted high bids, just how many of these mines will actually be commercially viable remains to be seen



SAKET KUMAR

New Delhi, 20 November

From the US to China, countries around the world are racing to secure supplies of critical minerals that help power everything from electric cars and renewable energy to advanced electronics and modern defence applications.

India, which has substantial deposits, has already announced a National Critical Minerals Mission, having auctioned 34 mines — or blocks — so far across five tranches. But its path to self-reliance in this crucial sector is riddled with challenges.

For starters, some blocks have triggered surprisingly aggressive bidding in spite of the fact that these mines are only offered for shallow exploration. This has raised concerns around viability. There remains the need to boost processing facilities as well as production timelines.

China's recent sudden tightening of rare earth exports has come as a wake-up call for countries seeking to diversify sources of critical minerals. The episode underscored how vulnerable nations remain to geopolitical shocks, and why building self-sufficiency in critical minerals like lithium, graphite, nickel and rare earth elements has become a strategic priority. India's National Critical Minerals Mission, acceleration of auctions, deeper exploration efforts and rule changes stem directly from this global push: the recognition that without secure access to critical minerals, ambitions in electric mobility, electronics, defence and renewable energy will remain exposed.

India has identified hundreds of millions of tonnes of critical mineral resources, according to the Geological Survey of India. For instance, it estimates over 310 million tonnes of rare earth elements, nearly 73 million tonnes of graphite, and approximately 12.3 million tonnes of lithium. These auctions cover blocks in over a dozen states — including Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh — and span a variety of deposits such as tungsten, vanadium, glauconite, cobalt, chromium, lithium, nickel and potash.

As reported in this newspaper earlier, the government is no longer considering a cap on bid premiums — the additional percentage of future revenue paid to the government on top of the base price — for critical mineral blocks. It is also planning to undertake advanced exploration before putting them up for auction — a significant policy recalibration aimed at boosting investor confidence.

Separately, the Ministry of Mines has amended the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, introducing clear timelines and accountability mechanisms with an aim to ensure faster operationalisation of auctioned blocks.

Business Standard also reported earlier that the government plans to launch a single-window clearance portal by December to speed up mining approvals, including those for critical minerals, which would address concerns over procedural delays.

Lifecycle

The journey of a critical mineral from discovery to market spans several stages

— exploration, auctioning, mine development, and processing or refining. Exploration, conducted in four stages (G4 to G1), establishes the presence and quantity of mineral deposits. Once explored, blocks are auctioned as composite licences or mining leases, depending on the level of survey. Successful bidders then obtain environmental and operational clearances before starting production. The extracted ore finally undergoes processing and refining, a stage in which India currently lacks adequate capacity.

Data shows most of the critical mineral blocks put up for auction so far were offered with only preliminary or reconnaissance-level data, which indicate the presence of minerals but reveal little about commercial viability. A higher exploration level helps boost industry participation and, thus, avoid potential annuls.

Mineral deposits are explored in four steps or levels — reconnaissance (G4, the most basic), preliminary (G3), general (G2), and detailed (G1). Each step gives more information and confidence about the mineral's quantity and quality, corresponding to four resource categories — reconnaissance (low confidence), inferred (low but improvable), indicated (moderate), and measured (high confidence).

The government grants licences based on these exploration parameters. A composite licence can be auctioned after a G4 level is done to identify mineral potential, while a mining lease is granted only at a G2 level, establishing "Indicated Mineral Resource".

In the six tranches of auctions held so

far (the sixth is ongoing) the government has offered 77 fresh blocks. Data sourced from the ministry of mines shows that out of these, as many as 66 are for composite licences, suggesting that most blocks offered have low exploration levels. Of the 56 blocks put up for auction across five tranches, 34 have been successfully auctioned, while the rest were annulled owing to a lack of bidders.

Limited gains

"Industry feedback indicates that the level of exploration data provided, particularly for critical mineral blocks, is limited. The G3 or G4 level of exploration may not meet the expectations of major private firms, who typically seek G1 or G2 level reports to make investment decisions," said Vinod Kumar, partner and leader in Gold Mines, at PwC India. Satnam Singh, senior practice leader and director at Crisil Intelligence, also said that G3 or G4 levels of exploration are insufficient to establish the viability of a project.

Acknowledging the issue, a senior official said the ministry of mines is working to ensure advanced-level exploration (G2) before putting critical mineral blocks up for auction. "Higher-level exploration is a costly exercise, but it will be done to boost industry confidence in the availability of critical minerals," he said.

Despite weak exploration, India's auctions have triggered aggressive bidding. Companies have offered unusually high bid premiums for the different mines available for auction. Of the 34 blocks auctioned so far, 15 have attracted bid premiums above 50 per cent, with some going as high as 752 per cent, 400 per cent, and 320 per cent, according to government data. Eleven of these are graphite blocks.

Except for graphite, bids for other minerals have remained moderate so far. But as this is a sunrise sector, competition is expected to intensify and companies will look to tap the commercial potential of these resources," a senior government official, who declined to be identified, said.

HP Modali, managing director of Deccan Gold Mines Ltd, said his company's bid for the Bhalukona-Jamdhini block, a nickel and copper acreage in Chhattisgarh, was stretched. "The 20-21 per cent bid (20-21 per cent above the base price) was a bit of an overstretch. Ideally, a 10 per cent premium would have been more reasonable since exploration for gold, pyrites, and nickel, and critical minerals is a high-risk business," he told *Business Standard*.

He also said that mineral prices play a major role in determining viability. "Right now, prices are good, so companies may be able to afford higher bids. But if prices fall later, it becomes very

Under the hammer

Critical mineral auction (All 6 tranches)

	Tranche					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Total blocks put up for auction	20	18	7	21	15	23
First attempt blocks	20	18	0	11	7	21
Second attempt blocks	0	0	7	10	8	2
Mining leases (MLs)	4	1	0	1	2	4
Composite licences (CLs)	16	17	7	20	13	19
Preferred bidders announced	6	4	4	10	10	NA
Less than 3 technically qualified bidders	12	9	3	7	2	NA
No Bids	2	5	0	4	3	NA

Note: Auction for 6th tranche is ongoing and preferred bidders have not been announced yet

Source: Ministry of Mines, BS calculations

Critical mineral blocks auctioned with bid premium of more than 50% in 5 tranches so far

	Final bid (%)
Ponchi Graphite Block	752
Pahadi Kalan-Gora Kalan Phosphorite Block	400
Barwar Phosphorite Block	320
Ganachapura Graphite Block	271
Endolin-Isholin Graphite Block	238
Oranga-Revatipur Graphite and Vanadium Block	190
Salepali Graphite Block	179
Golgahat Graphite and Vanadium Block	155
Khattali Chhoti Graphite Block	151
Babja Graphite and Manganese Block	85

Source: Ministry of Mines, BS calculations
Note: 6th Tranche of auction is still ongoing

difficult to sustain operations," Modali said, adding that miners should be given production-stage relief.

Analysts agree that such high bids may keep serious players away. "Companies often submit bids with unusually high premiums. In an adverse scenario of market prices and high operations costs, it could become challenging to sustain the project," warned Crisil's Singh.

The ongoing sixth tranche of auctions is also expected to test whether investor enthusiasm for critical minerals remains strong amid questions over their long-term economic viability.

Long road

Besides the block viability issue, processing capacity for critical minerals, too, needs an urgent boost. India currently has little capacity to refine the minerals it seeks to secure, leaving it heavily dependent on imports in the interim.

"India's critical mineral processing facility is still in its nascent stage, with limited capacity and capabilities," said Singh. Kumar of PwC added that the country remains "nearly 100 per cent import-dependent for refined lithium, cobalt, and nickel", exposing a value chain bottleneck.

Singh also flagged a technological gap: "The discovery of deep-seated deposits requires cutting-edge techno-

logies, precise drilling, and extensive surveys, which are resource-intensive. Indian exploration companies with such specialised capabilities are limited," he said.

Even after auctions, turning a block into a mineral-producing mine takes years. It takes 5-7 years for a mining lease block to come into production and 7-10 years for a composite licence block.

To address these delays, the ministry has recently amended the Mineral (Auction) Rules, 2015, introducing intermediary timelines for post-auction activities to ensure faster operationalisation of mineral blocks.

The amendment sets clear milestones between the issuance of the Letter of Intent and the execution of mining leases, with penalties for delays and incentives for early production. The move aims to improve monitoring across the stages of mine development and prevent bidders from holding on to blocks without starting operations.

Despite the gaps, industry experts and policymakers agree on one thing: India's critical minerals push cannot rely on auctions alone. Taken together, the voices suggest a sector at an inflection point, one that must balance ambition with realism as India builds the foundations of a strategic mineral future.

OPINION

Practice without AI

It helps build careful security, privacy, and performance habits

MAMIDALA JAGADESH KUMAR

India's software sector leads global delivery. That edge depends on teams that move fast and still think clearly. Here is how Indian teams can use AI assistants and still build independent, resilient engineers. A randomised controlled study by GitHub and collaborators found a clear speed gain. Developers using Copilot finished a real web task about 55 per cent faster than those without it. The trial timed how long it took to set up a basic web server. Participants did it faster with the artificial intelligence (AI) assistant. Other trials and company tests also saw quicker code merges and better focus. Taken together, the results point to a pattern. When tools handle routine setup, work speeds up, and people feel more motivated.

However, speed alone does not provide a complete picture. A controlled security experiment showed a safety gap. Trained programmers using an AI helper wrote less safe code across many tasks, even as their confidence rose. This pattern is known as automation bias. Fast help can hide new risks. Checks and protections must match how serious the tasks are.

Researchers have also noticed bigger shifts in how programmers learn. An analysis in PNAS Nexus tracked the early months after large language models became public. Compared to forums where the models were limited or less effective, Stack Overflow Q&A decreased by approximately 25 per cent. The researchers say many people started asking questions in private chats instead. When less help stays in public view, beginners find fewer open guides. Future AI systems also receive poorer training data. Over time, that can hurt the craft of programming.

Recent user experiments saw verbatim copying. Many developers took the model's suggestions even when they had made mistakes or did not match the task. The same research noted clear gains in routine work. It also saw more struggles

with open-ended problems with few examples. Research recommends simple habits for keeping thinking active. Check sources, run tests, and pause to reason before accepting a suggestion.

Security experts point to another risk. Research from universities and companies shows weak default settings, leaks of passwords and tokens, and new attack tricks like prompt injection. This risk does not cancel the benefits of using such tools. We need careful oversight, many layers of defence, and habits that stop blind acceptance of any suggestion.

For India, the issue matters now. Firms in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, and Pune already deploy AI assistants at scale on client codebases. The gains are real. The risks carry delivery, liability, and reputation costs if security drifts or team learning stalls. The task is to retain the gains while guarding against drift in security and judgment.

Coding needs clear mental maps of how a program works. You build those maps with steady practice. Even if an AI assistant gives a code that runs, you still need to catch edge cases, limits on memory or time, and slow paths. Investigations report heavy use of AI can make developers search less, read fewer original sources, and try fewer approaches. A beneficial fix is switching between using AI help and working independently. This practice keeps curiosity and problem-solving strong while you still gain speed.

Do software teams need time without AI? Findings from many analyses say "yes", if done with a clear plan. Here is a simple, research-based way for software teams to consider it.

Coding without help keeps core skills alive. It trains the brain to trace logic, read errors, and reason about cause and effect. These habits prevent long delays when tools fail or give a weak hint. Research reviews advise using AI-free practice where mistakes carry a high risk. That includes security work, handling many threads, fast code

paths, and coding that moves core systems. Findings from trials report that AI assistants raise speed while safety can slip. AI-free time should scale with the level of risk. Practice without AI tools helps build careful security, privacy, and performance habits. This practice sharpens risk detection. It helps engineers spot unsafe inputs, race conditions, and slow paths before code reaches users.

Use a simple habit. First, try the task without AI. Then check the work with the tools. This routine builds trust in your skills. Avoid blind copying. It gives confidence to face challenging bugs, live outages, and customer questions. Studies also suggest measuring your work with and without AI help. In AI-free time, note how many bugs you find, how long you take to reach the root cause, and what security issues appear. When you work with AI help, perform the same tasks and write down any changes you make after the AI suggests code. Then compare the results with the no-AI period. Learn from the differences, since AI helps some tasks more than others.

Security hygiene remains essential. When AI tools read the web, a tricky page can push them toward unsafe code or wrong steps. Run automatic code checks before saving changes. Scan the code to ensure no passwords or keys are exposed. For sensitive paths, keep the timing constant for every input. That way, attackers cannot learn secrets through timing. During review, think like an attacker. List clear break points. Verify the code against that list. All this evidence points to a simple plan. Use AI assistants to work faster, but plan some AI-free time while keeping your own judgment strong. Software is a hands-on craft. Stay sharp by testing yourself and choosing protective habits. India's software edge will then feel faster and safer.

The author was professor of electrical engineering, IIT Delhi, vice-chancellor, JNU and chairman, UGC (Views are personal)

ABHEY OSWAL GROUP
Oswal Greentech Limited
CIN: L2412PB1801PLC031095
Corporate Office : 7th Floor, Anirudh Bhawan, 22, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES
In terms of SEBI Circular SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/CIR/2025/97 dated July 02, 2025, please note that the Special Window for re-lodgement of transfer deeds for transfer of physical shares of **Oswal Greentech Limited ("the Company")** is open till **January 06, 2026**. This facility is available only if the transfer deeds were lodged prior to April 01, 2019, and were rejected, returned or left unattended due to deficiency in the documentation, process issues or other reasons.

In case you wish to avail the opportunity, please contact the Company's Registrar Share Transfer Agent i.e. Skyline Financial Services Private Limited at their office at D-153/A, 1st Floor, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase - I, New Delhi - 110020 or at email address at compliances@skyfinetia.com. The shares that are re-lodged for transfer, if approved, will issued only in demat form

For Oswal Greentech Limited
Sd/-
Sonal Gupta
Company Secretary
M. No.: A36974

Date: November 21, 2025
Place: New Delhi

EIH Associated Hotels Limited
A MEMBER OF THE OBEROI GROUP
Corporate Office: 7, Sharnamarg, Delhi-110054
Telephone: +91 11 23895055, Website: www.eihassociatedhotels.in
Email: isidho@oberoigroup.com CIN: L2490TN1983PLC09903
Registered Office: 1/24 G.S.T. Road, Meeranbakkam, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India - 600 027 / Telephone: +91-44-2234-4747

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
Special Window for Re-lodgement of Transfer Requests of Physical Shares
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/CIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July 2025, all shareholders/investors of the Company are hereby informed that a special window has been opened for a period of six months from 7th July 2025 to 6th January 2026 to facilitate transfer of shares in physical mode. This facility is available to those shareholders/investors who had lodged the Transfer Deeds before 1st April, 2019 but were rejected/ returned/ not attended due to deficiency in the documents/process or otherwise.

Eligible shareholders/investors may furnish the requisite documents to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent i.e. MUFG Intime India Private Limited at Nobel Heights, 1st floor, Plot no. NH-2 LSC, C-1, Block, Near Savitri Market Janakpuri, New Delhi - 110055.

During this period, the securities that are re-lodged for transfer (including those requests that are pending with the listed company/ RTA, as on date) shall be issued only in demat mode, once all the documents are found in order by the RTA. The lodger must have a Demat account and provide its Client Master List ("CML") along with the Transfer documents and Share certificates. Shareholders/ Investors are requested to follow due process for transfer-cum-demat requests.

Transfer requests submitted after 6th January 2026 will not be accepted by the Company/RTA.

For any query, you can contact our RTA at delhi@in.mpmf.mugf.com and Company at isidho@oberoigroup.com

For EIH Associated Hotels Limited
Sd/-
Tejasvi Dixit
Company Secretary
FCS-7164

Place : Delhi
Date : 20.11.2025

HDFC BANK
We understand your world
HDFC Bank Limited
Registered Office: HDFC Bank House, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai 400 013
(CIN: L5290MH1994PLC080618)
(E-mail: shareholdergrievance@hdfc-bank.in) [Website: www.hdfcbank.com]
[Tel. No.: 022 6631 6000]

Special Window for Re-lodgement of Transfer Requests of Physical Shares of HDFC Bank Limited
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/CIR/2025/97 dated July 2, 2025, all shareholders are hereby informed that a Special Window is opened for a period of six months, from July 7, 2025 to January 6, 2026 to facilitate re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares.

This facility is available for Transfer deeds lodged prior to April 01, 2019 and which were rejected, returned, or not attended to due to deficiencies in documents/process or otherwise.

Investors who have missed the earlier deadline of March 31, 2021 are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity by furnishing the necessary documents to the Bank's Registrar and Transfer Agent i.e. Datamatics Business Solutions Limited at Plot Nos. A 16 & 17, Part B Cross Lane, MIDC, Andheri East, Mumbai 400093.

For HDFC Bank Limited
Sd/-
Ajay Agarwal
Company Secretary
Group Head – Secretariat & Group Oversight
Membership No. FCS 9023

Place: Mumbai
Date: November 20, 2025

EIH Limited
A MEMBER OF THE OBEROI GROUP
Corporate Office: 7, Sharnamarg, Delhi-110054
Telephone: +91 11 23895055, Website: www.eihltd.com
Email: isidho@oberoigroup.com CIN: L25101WB1989PLC017981
Regd. Office: N-806-A, 8th Floor, Diamond Heritage Building, 16, Strand Road, Fairley Place, Kolkata - 700001, West Bengal

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
Special Window for Re-lodgement of Transfer Requests of Physical Shares
Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/CIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July 2025, all shareholders/investors of the Company are hereby informed that a special window has been opened for a period of six months from 7th July 2025 to 6th January 2026 to facilitate transfer of shares in physical mode. This facility is available to those shareholders/investors who had lodged the Transfer Deeds before 1st April, 2019 but were rejected/ returned/ not attended due to deficiency in the documents/process or otherwise.

Eligible shareholders/investors may furnish the requisite documents to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent i.e. MUFG Intime India Private Limited at Nobel Heights, 1st floor, Plot no. NH-2 LSC, C-1, Block, Near Savitri Market Janakpuri, New Delhi - 110055.

During this period, the securities that are re-lodged for transfer (including those requests that are pending with the listed company/ RTA, as on date) shall be issued only in demat mode, once all the documents are found in order by the RTA. The lodger must have a Demat account and provide its Client Master List ("CML") along with the Transfer documents and Share certificates. Shareholders/ Investors are requested to follow due process for transfer-cum-demat requests.

Transfer requests submitted after 6th January 2026 will not be accepted by the Company/RTA.

For any query, you can contact our RTA at delhi@in.mpmf.mugf.com and Company at isidho@oberoigroup.com

For EIH Limited
Sd/-
Lalit Kumar Sharma
Company Secretary
FCS-8218

Place : Delhi
Date : 20.11.2025

