



13th May, 2021

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
BSE Limited

Scrip Code –

National Stock Exchange of India Limited: SIEMENS EQ
BSE Limited: 500550

Information pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”)

Dear Sir / Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the Listing Regulations, please find enclosed the newspaper advertisements, published in Business Standard (in English) and Navshakti (in Marathi) on 13th May, 2021, regarding financial results of the Company for the Second Quarter / Half-year ended 31st March, 2021.

Kindly take the same on record.

Yours faithfully,
For **Siemens Limited**

Ketan Thaker
Company Secretary

Encl: as above

Siemens Limited
Management: Sunil Mathur
CIN: L28920MH1957PLC010839

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Ola Electric's moonshot challenge

It aims to become a game changer in electric two-wheelers and is building up expectations with some high-profile moves



PAVAN LALL
Mumbai, 12 May

In the last few months, Ola Electric, the vehicle manufacturing division run by Bhavish Aggarwal, founder of cab-hailing platform Ola, has been making announcements that have attracted the attention of every two-wheeler operator in the land.

In March, Ola Electric, which is backed by investors that include Hyundai and Kia, Tiger Global and Softbank, announced that it was setting up a 500-acre Ola Future Factory in Tamil Nadu. Then in April, Ola Electric said it would create a "hyper-charger electric network", which Aggarwal says he hopes to make the world's largest.

In recent weeks the compa-

ny roped in expat auto executive Wayne Burgess, who has created vehicles for Aston Martin, Rolls-Royce and Jaguar Land Rover, as head of vehicle design. Burgess has worked on models that include the Jaguar F-Pace, Jaguar F-Type and the Jaguar XE.

That was soon followed by the appointment of former GE India hand N Balanchandrar as chief human resources officer. Clearly, these are signs that more high-level hires are to follow.

Like the Tata Nano, Ola Electric is building huge expectations, more so because it is entering a market — scooters — which hardly has a reputation for high-tech in India. So the question is: Can Ola Electric deliver on these expectations? It

has one advantage in that it has no internal combustion engine (ICE) legacy to overcome unlike, say, Bajaj Auto, which is making a play with its electric Chetak, announced in 2020.

Naturally, Ola Electric has said its scooters will be feature-rich and high-quality with a price that positions it above scooters in the market today. "The object is to make the best scooter, period," said Varun Dubey, who runs marketing at Ola Electric, and he means the best regardless of whether it is electric or fossil-fuel driven.

Dubey is well aware that in a price-sensitive market like India every few thousand rupees make a difference. So will Ola Electric price its products according to demand or will they follow the likes of Bajaj Auto and Ather, which sell electric scooters for ₹1,40,000 and ₹146,000, respectively?

"We will price our products very aggressively so that as many people as possible can afford to buy them," Dubey emphasised.

Ola's product launch schedule, slated this summer, remains unchanged, he said, adding that the company will also make motorcycles and cars in the future. The factory will start manufacturing the Ola Scooter as soon as its first phase of 2 million annual capacity is ready. The company claims the Ola Future Factory will be the world's largest two-wheeler factory, when fully operational, with 10 million annual capacity next year.

Those are big numbers given that the current market for electric vehicles is small — just 155,400 units for both cars and two-wheelers — and is unlikely to accelerate appreciably over the next five years. Suraj Ghosh, principal analyst, South Asia Powertrain Forecasts, IHS Markit, said, "With the current

level of visibility on the policy landscape, government support, capital allotment by carmakers, key components' price trends and consumer perspective, our research estimates that the share of EVs could be between 2.4 to 3 per cent by 2025." Given that industry projections for two-wheelers are pegged at 25 million units by 2025, EVs' share would translate to 500,000 to 600,000 units.



Ola Electric has said its scooters will be feature-rich and high-quality with a price that positions it above scooters in the market today

Ola claims manufacturing capacity and projections are based on their ambitions to tap global markets as well. But there are well-trenched players — Hero, Bajaj and Royal Enfield — so what makes this early-stage company think it can take them on? Dubey's answer is that Ola Electric isn't an assembly manufacturer and is building as much of the scooters itself through a vertically integrated process. The company entered the two-wheeler space via the acquisition route, acquiring the Dutch company Etergo in May 2020 for an undisclosed amount. The company never started manufacturing but had designed its own scooters.

Two-wheeler expert Rishad Cooper, who has been testing and reviewing bikes and scooters

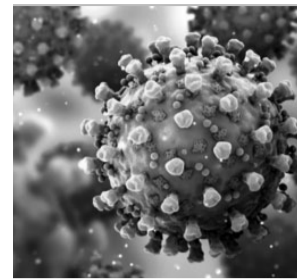
for over 20 years, said electric is undoubtedly the best option for two-wheelers. "Low running costs, still to be marketed by the EV makers, are there for all to see. It's some 30 paise per km versus ₹3 rupees per km and rising for ICE two-wheelers, which is a nail in the coffin for a cost-sensitive market like India," he said. "Also EVs are super-easy to use; no gears, no clutches and also no thermal management. Remember, all big bikes suffer from overheating in tropical countries." But Ola Electric's claim that it aims to democratise the MRP and stay profitable remains an open question.

The other metrics to be worked out is the element of convenience around EVs. "An EV will take a minimum of 25-30 minutes to recharge. Is that enough for people to be patient?" Ghosh asked.

Ola Electric doesn't share specific product details but Dubey, who has been test-driving the scooter that will be soon launched, said even though he has ridden it multiple times he can't get over how silent and how fast it is. "It feels surreal to drive but more than that one can imagine how, when it achieves scale, this will help in reducing both air and sound pollution."

The bottom line is that current two-wheeler makers in India have the R&D muscle and capability required to produce EVs but aren't completely committed yet because they want to milk the ICE two-wheeler engines as long as possible. Why? Cooper said one possible reason is that they are waiting for demand to acquire critical mass. If that's true, then Ola Electric undoubtedly has the potential first-mover advantage. Its challenge, then, would be to ensure that it doesn't squander this head-start by creating a market that enables others to overtake it.

Virus mutations: Why they are so worrisome



JASON GALE
12 May

Viruses mutate all the time, including the coronavirus that's caused the Covid-19 pandemic. Although most changes are innocuous, several mutants have sparked alarm.

What are the most worrisome variants?

The World Health Organisation (WHO) uses the term "variants of concern" to signify strains that pose additional risks to public health, and "emerging variants of interest" for those that warrant close monitoring because of their potential risk. These have been assigned names or codes by the various research groups and public health agencies investigating them. As of May 11, the WHO has identified four variants of concern and six variants of interest.

► The variant that emerged in England in September 2020, B.1.1.7, contributed to a surge in cases that sent the UK back into lockdown in January. Other countries in Europe followed, before it became a dominant strain in the US.

► In southern Africa, hospitals

OF ADDITIONAL RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH

VARIANT OF CONCERN	ALTERNATIVE NAMES	COUNTRY OF DISCOVERY
B.1.1.7	501Y.V1 VOC 202012/01	England
501Y.V2	B.1.351	South Africa
P.1	501Y.V3 B.1.1.28.1	Brazil/Japan
B.1.617		India

faced pressure from a resurgence driven by another variant, 501Y.V2, that first appeared there in August 2020.

► The P.1 variant, first spotted in the Amazon city of Manaus in December, has contributed to a surge in cases that's strained Brazil's health system and led to oxygen shortages.

► The B.1.617 lineage raising alarm in India is the latest to be designated a variant of concern by the WHO, based on early evidence suggesting it has higher rates of transmission, and some propensity to evade antibodies, including bamlanivimab, a monoclonal antibody therapy developed by AbCellera Biologics and Eli Lilly & Co. The lineage, identified in October and detected in 44 countries, has spawned three versions — B.1.617.1, B.1.617.2 and B.1.617.3 — amid a dramatic spike in cases. Also, any impacts on effectiveness of vaccines or therapeutics, or reinfection risks, remain uncertain, the WHO said.

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nsmission of the B.1.1.7 variant had been reported in 139 countries, while the 501Y.V2 variant was found in 87 countries and the P.1 variant in 54, according to the WHO. Insufficient surveillance in most countries, including the US, has obscured recognition of variants circulating in many places.

What are the concerns with these variants?

The concerns relate to their transmissibility, or propensity to spread; the severity of illness they cause; neutralisation capacity, or the likelihood they will infect people who have recovered from a previous bout of Covid-19; potential impact on vaccination through their ability to evade the protection that immunisations are designed to generate.

Are some mutations more important?

Yes. Scientists pay most attention to mutations in the gene that encodes the SARS-CoV-2 spike protein, which plays a key role in viral entry into cells. Targeted by vaccines, this protein influences immunity and vaccine efficacy. The B.1.1.7, 501Y.V2, P.1 and B.1.617 variants all carry multiple mutations affecting the spike protein. That raises questions about whether people who have developed antibodies to the "regular" strain will be able to fight off the new variants.



Insufficient surveillance in most countries has obscured recognition of variants circulating in many places

How quickly have the strains spread?

Rapidly, aided initially by year-end holidays traditionally associated with family and social gatherings. As of April 27, imported cases or community tra-

Covid bares untapped home healthcare



One of the biggest impediments to growth for this sector is the fact that home healthcare in India is not covered by insurance

ANJULI BHARGAVA
New Delhi, 12 May

In Delhi's Greater Kailash, Alka Sahni began to panic as her sister Asha's condition worsened. Fearing the worst, she frantically drove her sister to the nearest hospital.

In Bengaluru, Neelkanth Vaidya, a professor, tried several hospitals in the city before heading to one on the outskirts, where he felt his Covid-positive wife would be treated. The 51-year-old had a cough, mild fever and a few other symptoms. But Vaidya did not want to take a chance.

As it happened, neither Asha nor the professor's wife needed hospitalisation. After being examined, both were sent away to be treated at home.

This is what Vishal Bali, founder of home healthcare service provider Nightingale and former CEO of Wockhardt, calls the "big mindset issue". For most Indians, hospitals are the destination of healthcare.

"This is partly why the situation is as bad as it is," Bali argues. While hospitals are flooded with patients who need treatment, they are also dealing with many who can be taken care of at home but arrive in panic. Hence, home healthcare, Bali says, could be one of India's best bets to help take the enormous pressure off hospitals.

Healthcare expert Ratan Jalan, an IIT Kharagpur and Harvard Business School alumnus who runs Medium Healthcare Consulting, is convinced that there is a "phenomenal opportunity" for home healthcare to augment India's hospital and healthcare delivery.

Home healthcare remains a niche segment in India even today, but in 2014, when Bali relocated from Singapore, it was virtually non-existent. He wanted to innovate and make an impact that went beyond hospitals.

That's when he hit upon the idea of home healthcare, a segment that had grown in many countries. A company called Medwell Ventures was set up to look at various models for augmenting healthcare services in India, with Nightingale as the home healthcare brand.

Bali, 53, had the requisite credentials. He had joined Wockhardt as a trainee, rose to the position of CEO and managing director, and had spent two decades setting up its hospitals. When Wockhardt was sold to Fortis in 2009, he became

group CEO of the Wockhardt and Fortis combine. He then set up Fortis Healthcare International in Singapore, which went on to acquire healthcare firms in 10 countries.

Nightingale provides services, starting from family physicians, short- and long-term nursing care, post-hospitalisation care and physiotherapy to stroke rehabilitation, respiratory care, bedside caregivers and attendants, intensive care at home, lab tests and speech therapy. It supports those with chronic diseases like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, arthritis, neurological strokes, all of which require a multi-disciplinary team of doctors, nurses, physiotherapists et al.

In terms of pricing, the comparison between hospitalisation and home healthcare depends on the medical condition in question. For instance, in the case of a patient who has suffered a neurological stroke, while the cost of a day's hospitalisation could be around ₹6,000-8,000 or more, the cost of one month's post-stroke rehabilitation by Nightingale would be ₹35,000-₹40,000.

Nightingale has raised \$25-26 million so far. It has also acquired a company in South Africa that ran home healthcare facilities for retired residential communities. Nightingale was a pioneer of sorts, now competitors like Healthcare At Home and Portea Medical Services have emerged.

One of the biggest impediments to growth for this sector is the fact that home healthcare in India is not covered by insurance. "Hospitalisation is almost a requirement for insurance reimbursements. This has been one of the biggest deterrents to growth," says Bali.

First, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India has to recognise home healthcare as a means to provide health services, and insurance firms have to launch products for outside-hospital care. Some private insurance companies such as ICICI Lombard have come up with innovative products — for instance, it has created a product for cancer coverage — but most public firms don't have any plan for medical coverage outside the hospital.

The pandemic has highlighted the stark need for home care. Bali says that if the segment had achieved the width, breadth and depth by now, it could have taken a lot of the load off India's hospital network. Nightingale is managing around 22,000 Covid-positive families in Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Chennai and Mumbai.

"This could be replicated all over the country," says Bali, who has plans to expand Nightingale to 10 cities. But the acute shortage of trained manpower has been a hindrance.

Finding doctors has been especially tough. "The company was conceptualised on the premise that we would provide the entire ecosystem needed to give the care a patient needs at home," he explains. The tradition of the family doctor, who was able but not a specialist, has waned, as most graduate doctors today tend to specialise in a particular area. "In general, India has failed to create enough talent, but the shortage is magnified in clinicians, nurses and doctors focused on general and internal medicine," says Bali.

(Some names were changed to protect identities)

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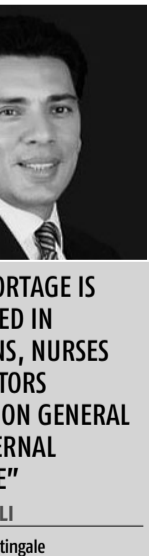
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"THE SHORTAGE IS MAGNIFIED IN CLINICIANS, NURSES AND DOCTORS FOCUSED ON GENERAL AND INTERNAL MEDICINE"

VISHAL BALI
Founder, Nightingale

SIEMENS

Extract of Consolidated unaudited financial results for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2021

No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			
		31 March		31 March	
		2021	2020	2021	2020
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total income from operations	34,837	26,402	63,100	99,465
2	Net Profit for the period before tax from continuing operations	4,427	2,268	8,030	10,369
3	Net Profit for the period after tax from continuing operations	3,219	1,683	5,896	7,695
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax from discontinued operations	487	102	859	(13)
5	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax from discontinued operations	125	74	403	(9)
6	Net Profit for the Period	3,344	1,757	6,299	7,686
7	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising of Profit for the period and Other comprehensive income (after tax)]	3,526	1,320	6,531	7,520
8	Equity Share Capital	712	712	712	712
9	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves)	NA	NA	98,133	94,208
10	Earnings Per Share (EPS) of ₹ 2 each (in Rupees) *				
	- Basic and diluted EPS for continuing operations	9.04	4.73	16.56	21.62
	- Basic and diluted EPS for discontinued operations	0.35	0.21	1.13	(0.03)
	- Basic and diluted EPS from Total operations	9.39	4.94	17.69	21.59
	* not annualised except year end EPS				

Notes:

- On 1 March 2021, Siemens Limited ("The Holding Company") acquired 99.22% equity share capital of C&S Electric Limited from its promoters for a consideration of ₹ 21,588 million, on cash free / debt free basis on terms and conditions that are mutually agreed between the parties to the transaction. The fair value of assets and liabilities acquired have been determined provisionally in accordance with IND AS 103 'Business Combinations'. The excess of consideration paid over the provisional fair value of net assets acquired has resulted in Goodwill amounting to ₹ 12,586 million. The Group believes that the information provides a reasonable basis for estimating the fair values of assets and liabilities acquired, but the potential for measurement period adjustments exists based on a continuing review of matters related to the acquisition. The purchase price allocation is expected to be completed within one year. The above financial results for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2021 include the results for C&S Electric Limited for the period starting from 1 March 2021 and hence are not comparable with previous periods.
- During previous year, The Group's operations and financial results were adversely impacted by the lockdown imposed to contain the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19) since last week of March 2020. The operations gradually resumed with requisite precautions during the quarter ended 30 June 2020 with limited availability of workforce and disrupted supply chain. Consequently, the results for quarter and six months ended 31 March 2020 and year ended 30 September 2020 were affected. The expenses incurred during shutdown and partial shutdown in respect of factories and project sites relating to continuing operations for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2020 and year ended 30 September 2020 were ₹ 181 million and ₹ 2,847 million respectively.
- On 1 January 2021, The Holding Company has divested its Mechanical Drives (MD) business as a going concern on a slump sale basis to Flender Drives Private Limited for a final consideration of ₹ 3,759 million (after adjusting the consideration of ₹ 4,400 million for changes in net current assets and capital expenditure as per the terms and conditions agreed between the parties). The gain on the sale transaction is ₹ 487 million for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2021. The tax expense on this transaction is ₹ 362 million (including write-off of deferred tax asset of ₹ 302 million) for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2021.
- The specified items of the standalone financial results of the Company for the quarter and six months ended 31 March 2021 are given below:

Particulars	Quarter ended			
	31 March		31 March	
	2021	2020	2021	2020
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Total income from operations	33,543	26,224	62,554	98,694
Net Profit for the period before tax from continuing operations	4,326	2,221	7,856	10,206
Net Profit for the period after tax from continuing operations	3,158	1,647	5,780	7,574
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax from discontinued operations	487	102	859	(13)
Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax from discontinued operations	125	74	403	(9)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period	3,467	1,285	6,417	7,398

5 The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly / Six months financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly / Six months Standalone and Consolidated financial results are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.siemens.co.in).

Place : Mumbai
Date : 11 May 2021

Siemens Limited
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Tel.: +91 22 6251 7000; Fax: +91 22 2436 2404
Email / Contact : Corporate-Secretariat@siemens.com / www.siemens.co.in/contact
Website: www.siemens.co.in

For Siemens Limited

Sunil Mathur
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

दिवा संजय गांधी नगरमध्ये ५ लाखांची घरफोडी

नवी मुंबई - आजारी असलेल्या वडिलांना उपचारासाठी मुळ गावी घेऊन गेलेले दिवा येथील संजय गांधी नगरमधील लोकर कुटुंबाचे घर दोघा चोरट्यांनी फोडून त्यांच्या घरातील तब्बल सव्वा ५ लाख १८ हजार रुपये किंमतीचे सोन्याचे दागिने चोरून नेल्याची घटना उघडकिस आली आहे. रबाळे पोलीसानी या प्रकणातील दोघा चोरट्यांवर घरफोडीचा गुन्हा दाखल करून त्यांचा शोध सुरु केला आहे.

दिवा येथील संजय गांधी नगरमध्ये कुटुंबास रहाणारा गणेश लोकरे याचे वडिल धनंजय लोकरे यांची तब्येत जास्त खराब झाल्याने सोलापुर येथे उपचारासाठी नेले. ही संधी साधून चोरट्यांनी त्यांच्या घरावर दरोडा टाकला.



सोने लिलाव सूचना

दि सीएसबी बँक लिमिटेड (याआधी दि कॅथोलिक सिरीअन बँक लि.) नेरुळ शाखेने खालील नमुद कर्जदारांना सोन्याच्या दागिन्यांच्या ताणसापेक्ष सोनेकर्ज मंजूर केले. त्याला/त्यांना सदर रकम सह व्याज आणि त्यावरील प्रभारचा परतवा करण्याची मागणी जारी केली. सदर खात्यातील धकाबाबत रकमेचा परतवा करण्यास कसूर केल्याने, आम्हाला सदर जाहीर लिलावामध्ये सोन्याच्या दागिन्यांची विक्री द्वारे पूर्ण रकम वसुली करणे भाग पडले आहे आणि जर लिलावात आवश्यक रकम प्राप्त न झाल्यास बँक खाजगी करार/कंत्राटाद्वारे विक्रीची कार्यवाही करेल. बँकेने कोणत्याही कारणाशिवाय लिलावाची तारीख आणि वेळ बदलाय्याचे हक्क राखून ठेवले आहेत.

अ. क्र.	नाव	सध्याची शिड्डक	सोन्‍याचे निव्वळ वजन (जीएएमएस)
१	धिरज बद्रिनाथ	३६८५००	८८.५
२	धिरज बद्रिनाथ	४३८२५४	११०.३
३	धिरज बद्रिनाथ	३८०९१८	९६.८
४	धिरज बद्रिनाथ	९५५१७	३२.९

सदर लिलाव सीएसबी बँक (याआधी दि कॅथोलिक सिरीअन बँक लि.), नेरुळ शाखा: साईस्थान बिल्डिंग, प्लॉट क्र. ४, ५, ६, सिडको कार्यालय समोर, सेक्टर २९, नेरुळ पूर्व, नवी मुंबई येथे २०.०५.२०२१ रोजी घेण्यात येईल. इच्छुक पक्षकार शाखा व्यवस्थापकाशी वरील पत्रावर संपर्क करू शकतात. सहभागी होणाऱ्यांनी लिलावामध्ये लिलावाच्या तारखेरोजीस पत्र काढी, पासपोर्ट फोटो, वैध ओळखीचा पुरावा आणि पत्र्याचा पुराव्याच्या प्रतीसह हजर रहावे.

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(पूर्वी एस्पायर होम फायनान्स कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड अशी जात)

सीओआय: यु६५९२३एमएच२०१३पीएलसी२४८७४१

नों. कार्यालय: मोतीलाल ओसवाल टॉवर, रहिमतुल्लाह सयानी रोड, फरळ एस. टी. डेपो समोर, प्रभादेवी, मुंबई - ४०००२५.
महाराष्ट्र, भारत. दूरध्वनी क्र. +९१ २२ ४७१८ ९९९९ / ६२७२ ९८९८, फॅक्स क्र. +९१ २२ ५०३६ २३६५
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याद्वारे सूचना देण्यात येते की:

ए) **वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभा:**

मोतीलाल ओसवाल होम फायनान्स लिमिटेड ("कंपनी") च्या सभासदांची आठवी वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभा ("एजीएम") ही एकाच ठिकाणी सभासदांच्या प्रत्यक्ष उपस्थिती शिवाय कंपनी अधिनियम, २०१३ ("अधिनियम") आणि त्या अंतर्गत स्थापित नियमांच्या प्रयोजन तत्पटीस सहाय्यात निगम व्यवहार मंत्रालयाद्वारे जारी दिनांक ८ एप्रिल, २०२०, १३ एप्रिल, २०२०, ५ मे, २०२० आणि १३ जानेवारी, २०२१ रोजीच्या सर्ववृत्तसूच्या ("एमसीए सर्ववृत्तसू") च्या अनुपालनात व्हिडिओ कॉन्फरन्सिंग ("व्हीसी/ई")/इतर ऑडिओ व्हिड्युअल मिस ("ओएलएम") सुविधेमार्फत शुक्रवार, ४ जून, २०२१ रोजी भायरे. दु. ४.०० वा. तेरायचे निवोजित आहे.

एजीएमच्या सूचनेसह वित्तीय वर्ष २०२०-२१ करिता वार्षिक अहवाल हा कट ऑफ तारीख म्हणजेच शुक्रवार, ७ मे, २०२१ रोजीस डिपॉझिटरीजकडे असलेले लाभकारी मालक/सभासद रजिस्ट्रारमध्ये नोंद असलेले सभासद आणि ज्यांचे ईमेल पत्रे कंपनी/डिपॉझिटरीजकडे नोंदविलेले आहेत त्या सभासदांना १२ मे, २०२१ रोजी इलेक्ट्रॉनिक माध्यमांमार्फत (ईमेल द्वारे) घाटविण्यात आला आहे. सूचना आणि वार्षिक अहवाल कंपनीची वेबसाईट www.motilalosal.com आणि लिंक इनटाईम इंडिया प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड ('एलआयआयपीएल') ची <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in> वर सुद्धा उपलब्ध आहे.

- बी) **व्हीसी/ओएलएम मार्फत एजीएम मध्ये भाग घेण्याची प्रक्रिया**
- एलआयआयपीएल च्या इन्स्टामीट प्लॅटफॉर्म मार्फत व्हीसी/ओएलएम द्वारे एजीएमला उपस्थित राहण्याची सुविधा सभासदांना पुर्वती जाईल. रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग फ्रेडेंडलीअल्स वापरून <https://instameet.linkintime.co.in> येथे सी सभासदांना पाहता येईल. व्हीसी/ओएलएम साठीची लिंक एजीएमच्या निदर्शित वेळेपूर्वी १५ मिनिट आधी उपलब्ध असेल. व्हीसी/ओएलएम सुविधे मार्फत सहभागी होणाऱ्या सभासदांची उपस्थिती अधिनियमाच्या कलम १०३ अंतर्गत गणसंख्या मोजण्याकरिता विचारात घेतली जाईल.
- सी) **रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग व एजीएम मध्ये/येथे ई-व्होटिंग साठी प्रक्रिया:**
- अधिनियमाच्या कलम १०८ च्या तरतुदी सहाय्यात त्या अंतर्गत बनवलेले नियम आणि अधिनियमाच्या अन्य प्रयोजन तत्पटीस, सर्वसाधारण सभासदांच्या सेक्रेटरीअल स्टॅंडर्ड ("एसएस-२") आणि एमसीए सर्ववृत्तसू च्या अनुपालनांत कंपनी तिच्या सभासदांना एजीएम मध्ये कारावाण्या सर्व कामकाजाच्या संबंधात एजीएमच्या तारखेपूर्वी "रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग सुविधा" (सभेच्या ठिकाणापेक्षा अन्य खाद्या जागेतून ई-व्होटिंग) आणि एजीएम मध्ये "ई-व्होटिंग सुविधा" देऊ करत आहे. हा कारणास्तव रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग आणि ई-व्होटिंगची सोय करण्याकरिता कंपनीने एलआयआयपीएल शी आवश्यक व्यवस्था केली आहे. सक्षिप्त तपशील खालीलप्रमाणे:
- फक्त शुक्रवार, २८ मे, २०२१ हा कट-ऑफ डेट रोजीस सभासदांच्या/डिपॉझिटरीजनी ठेवलेल्या लाभाभागी मालकांच्या नोंदवलेल्या ज्येचे नाव असलेले तेंच सभासद रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग आणि ई-व्होटिंग साठी विचारात घेतले जातील. जी व्यक्ती कट-ऑफ डेट रोजीस सभासद नसले तरी ही एजीएमची सूचना केवळ माहितीसाठी दिल्याचे समजावे.
 - व्हीसी/ओएलएम मार्फत एजीएमला हजर असलेले सभासद, ई-व्होटिंग सुविधेमार्फत एजीएमच्या सूचनेत विनिर्दिष्टीत कामकाजावर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पध्दतीने एजीएममध्ये त्यांचे मत देऊ शकतील. तथापि, फक्त तेंच सभासद जे व्हीसी/ओएलएम मार्फत एजीएम मध्ये हजर असतील आणि रिमोट ई-व्होटिंगमार्फत उरावांवर त्यांचे मत दिलेले नाही आणि अन्यप्रकारे तसे करण्यास त्यांना प्रतिबंधित केलेले नसले तेंच एजीएम मध्ये ई-व्होटिंग मार्फत मत देण्यास पात्र असतील. रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग द्वारे ज्यांनी मत देण्याचा त्यांचा अधिकार बापलाला असले तर एजीएमला हजर राहू शकतात परंतु ते एजीएम मध्ये मत देऊ शकणार नाहीत.
 - रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग सुविधा मंगळवार १ जून २०२१ रोजी भायरे ९.३० वा. सुरु होईल आणि गुस्वार ३ जून, २०२१ रोजी भा. प्र. वे. सं. ५.०० वा. संपेल. रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग वरील कालावधीनंतर एलआयआयपीएल कडून निष्क्रिय केलं जाईल.
 - प्रत्यक्ष पध्दतीने शेअर्स धारण करणारे किंवा ज्यांनी त्यांचे ई-मेल अड्रेस कंपनी/डिपॉझिटरीजकडे नोंदवलेले नाहीत ते सभासद किंवा कंपनीकडून इलेक्ट्रॉनिक पध्दतीने सूचना पाठवल्यानंतर कंपनीचे शेअर्स संपादित करून कंपनीची एक सभासद बनलेली व शुक्रवार, २८ मे, २०२१ हा कट-ऑफ डेट रोजीस शेअर्स धारण करणारी व्यक्ती enotices@linkintime.co.in येथे एक विनंती पाठवून युजर आयडी आणि पासवर्ड मिळवू शकते. तथापि, जर एखादा सभासद रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग आणि एजीएम मध्ये ई-व्होटिंग साठी एलआयआयपीएल आधीच नोंदणीकृत असेल तर तो मत देण्यासाठी सध्याचा युजर आयडी आणि पासवर्ड वापरू शकतो.
 - रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग व ई-व्होटिंगशी संबंधित तपशिलांवर प्रक्रिया एजीएमच्या सूचनेत दिलेली आहे.
 - रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग आणि ई-व्होटिंग शी संबंधित कोणत्याही तक्रारी असल्यास सभासद श्री. निहार कुडसरकर, असोसिएट - टेक्नालॉजी ग्रुप, एलआयआयपीएल, १ ला मजला, २४७ पार्क, लाल बाहदूर शास्त्री मार्ग, विक्रोली (पश्चिम), मुंबई - ४०००६३. हेलपडेक्स ०२२-४९९८६०००, ईमेल: enotices@linkintime.co.in यांना संपर्क करू शकतात.

ज्या सभासदांनी त्यांचे ईमेल अड्रेस नोंदवले नसतील व डिमॅट स्वरूपात सभाभाग धारण करत असतील त्यांनी कृपया त्यांचे ई-मेल अड्रेस संबंधित डिपॉझिटरी पार्टिसिपंट ("डीपी") कडे नोंदवावेत आणि प्रत्यक्ष पध्दतीने सभाभाग धारण करणाऱ्या सभासदांनी corpsec@motilalosal.com येथे विनंती पाठवून कंपनीकडे त्यांचे ई-मेल अड्रेस नोंदवून घ्यावेत. सभासदांनी कृपा करून नाव, फोनिओ क्रमांक, प्रमाणपत्र क्रमांक, पत्ता, मोबाईल क्रमांक आणि ईमेल आयडी इ. सारखे तपशील पुरवावेत.

सभासदांनी कृपया एजीएमच्या सूचनेतील सर्व टीपा आणि खासकरून एजीएम मध्ये सहभागी होण्याचे निर्देश, रिमोट ई-व्होटिंग व एजीएम मध्ये ई-व्होटिंग मार्फत मत देण्याची पध्दत आणि व्हीसी/ओएलएम मार्फत एजीएम मध्ये हजर राहण्याची पध्दत काळजीपूर्वक वाचावी.

मोतीलाल ओसवाल होम फायनान्स लिमिटेड साठी

सही/-

रितिन मयानी

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३१ मार्च, २०२१ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि वर्षाकरिता अलिप्त लेखापरिक्षित वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचा उतारा (₹. लाखाने)

अनु. क्र.	तपशील	संपलेली तिमाही		अलिप्त	
		३१.०३.२०२१ (लेखापरिक्षित)	३१.०३.२०२० (लेखापरिक्षित)	संपलेले वर्ष (लेखापरिक्षित)	संपलेले वर्ष (लेखापरिक्षित)
१.	प्रवर्तनातून एकूण उत्पन्न	१७०९.३७	११८५.५१	६.५९	२१३६.२६
२.	कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (कर, अपवादाम्यक आणि/किंवा अन्नवसाधारण बाबींपूर्वी)	१२९.९३	७४.०२	(५७.७२)	२७७.८८
३.	कालावधीसाठी करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादाम्यक आणि/किंवा अन्नवसाधारण बाबींनंतर)	१२९.९३	७४.०२	(५७.७२)	२७७.८८
४.	कालावधीसाठी करोत्तर निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादाम्यक आणि/ किंवा अन्नवसाधारण बाबींनंतर)	६९.२६	७४.०२	(५८.५४)	१८७.२०
५.	कालावधीसाठी एकूण सर्वसामायेक उत्पन्न (कालावधीसाठी नफा/(तोटा) (करोत्तर) आणि इतर सर्वसामायेक उत्पन्न (करोत्तर) फक्त)	६९.२६	७४.०२	(५८.५४)	१८७.२०
६.	समभाग भांडवल	२१९४.३२	२१९४.३२	७३२.५०	२१९४.३२
७.	मागील वर्षाच्या लेखापरीक्षित तालेखंडात दाखविल्याप्रमाणे राखीव (पुनर्मूल्यांकित राखीव काळदूर)	४७९.८१	-	-	४७९.८१
८.	प्रति भाग प्राम्ती (प्रत्येकी ₹. १/- चे दर्दानी मूल्य) (अखंडित आणि खंडित कामकाजासाठी)	०.०४	०.३४	(०.०८)	०.१०
	मूलभूत: (अवार्धिक*)	०.०३	०.३४	(०.०८)	०.०९
	सौम्यिकृत: (अवार्धिक*)				(१.३८)

टिपा:

ए. ३१ मार्च, २०२१ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि वर्षाकरिताचे लेखापरिक्षित वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचे विवरण ११ मे, २०२१ रोजी झालेल्या त्यांच्या संकेत लेखापरिक्षण समितीद्वारे पुनर्विलोकित करण्यात आले आणि संकेतक मंडळाद्वारे मंजूर करण्यात आले.

बी. वित्तीय निष्कर्ष हे कंपनी अधिनियम, २०१३ च्या कलम १२३ सहाय्यात त्या अंतर्गत जारी संबंधित निरमांच्या अंतर्गत विहित इंडियन अकाउंटिंग स्टॅण्डर्ड (इंड-एएस) अनुसार तयार करण्यात आले आहेत.

सी. मागील कालावधीसाठी आकडेवारी आवश्यक तेथे पुनर्गटित करण्यात आली आहे.

डी. तेथे लेखापरीक्षकांनी जारी केलेल्या लेखापरीक्षित अहवालांमध्ये काहीही अर्हताकारी नाही.

ई. ₹. १,५१,४१ च्या पीपीई व्हॉल्यूट ०१.०४.२०२० ते ३१.०३.२०२१ दरम्यान इतर अनुक्रम नफा ₹. १.८७ लाख आणि प्राम्ती पत्रावरील भांडवली क्रमे २.१६० इतकी आहेत.

एफ. कंपनीने संपादन प्रभाव विचारात घेतला आहे की, मिडकोची रकम, प्लॉट आणि इन्फिन्टिम्यु, मुंबयकडून, वसुलीची, येथी आणि विद्यमान मालावर कोविड-१९ शी संबंधित सहाय्यतीचा परिणाम असेल. सदर सहाय्यतीमुळे जागतिक आर्थिक स्थितीमध्ये संपादन मरिच्यातील अस्तित्वेची संबंधित विद्यमान मालावर कंपनीने सदर वित्तीय निष्कर्षांच्या मंडुलीच्या तारखेस अपेक्षित मरिच्यातील कामगिरी अंतर्गत आणि सहाय्यती वर बांधले आहेत. कंपनीने अपेक्षित विद्यमान अंदाजावर आधारित सदर मतेचे रकम वास्तु करत. कंपनीच्या वित्तीय निष्कर्षांवरील कोविड-१९ चा परिणाम हा सदर वित्तीय निष्कर्षांच्या मंडुलीच्या तारखेस अंदाजापेक्षा वेगळे असू शकतात.

जी. ३१.०३.२०२१ रोजीस ₹. ३१.०३.२०२० रोजी रकम निरोधकाच्या पुनर्गटित वीएसीएट्टी इन्पुट क्रेडिट आहे जी आम्हाला तांत्रिक कारणांमुळे आयटीटी येथे राखू झाले नाही आणि कंपनीने सध्याची उच्च न्यायालयासमोर अर्पित दाखल करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेत आहेत.

एच. २२ ऑक्टो २०२० रोजी कंपनीने प्रती शेअर ₹. २२ चा प्रिमियम आणि प्रती शेअर ₹. १०/- च्या नाममात्र मूल्याने इंडियन को. ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्रेडिट सोसायटी लिमिटेडला ₹७,००००/- शेअर्स जारी केले.

आय. वित्तीय वर्षादरम्यान १,८८,६८,२०० इक्विटी वॉट मधून समभाग भांडवलामध्ये रचणवित करण्यात आले, दर्दानी मूल्य ₹. १०/- वरती शेअर अर्ब पैसांपासून ₹. ३,२७,७५,०००/- आणि इक्विटी वॉट मधून ₹. ९,६५,११,५००/- ची एकूण रकम भागांमंडवलात रचणवित करण्यात आली.

कंपनीने २२ ऑक्टोबर २०२० पासून अर्बनी महत्त्वाचे प्रॉपर्टी ट्रेडिंग ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड विकतली काढली. संपादी एक्झिट वित्तीय निष्कर्ष (लेखापरिक्षित) १ एप्रिल, २०२० पासून ३० सप्टेंबर, २०२० पर्यंत उपलब्ध होते आणि ३० सप्टेंबर, २०२० नंतर एक्झिट वित्तीय निष्कर्ष कंपनीसाठी लागू नव्हते. त्यामुळे संपूर्ण वित्तीय वर्ष २१ मार्च, २०२१ करिता कंपनीने फक्त अर्बनी वित्तीय निष्कर्ष विचारात आले आहेत.

के. ३१.०३.२०२१ आणि ३१.०३.२०२० रोजी संपलेल्या तीन महिन्यांच्या अंदाजात संपूर्ण वित्तीय वर्ष आणि संपूर्ण वित्तीय वर्षांच्या नव महिन्यांपर्यंत अलेखापरिक्षित प्रकाशित आकडेवारीच्या संदर्भातील लेखापरिक्षित आकडेवारी दरम्यानच्या फरकाकड आली आहे.

एल. ३१ मार्च, २०२१ रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षाच्या संदर्भात संपादक मंडळ भाग्या झालेल्या शेअरधार प्रती शेअर ₹. ०.०५ च्या ताताभासाद्वारी केलवित आहेत. सदर इक्विटी ताताभा हा वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभेने अन्न होवईदच्या मंडुलीच्या अर्पित आहे आणि सदर वित्तीय विवरणांमध्ये दाखविले गेलेले संपादित केलेली नाही.

एम. कंपनीने दिनांक १८.०३.२०२१ रोजी प्रती शेअर १० चे दर्दानी मूल्य प्रती शेअर ₹. १ मध्ये विभाजन केले, त्यामुळे पूर्वीच्या कालावधीकरिता इपीएस पुनर्मूल्य करण्यात आला आहे.

संचालक मंडळाच्या वतीने आणि साठी

वार्डधिप्रार्इ इनोव्हेशन्स अँड मोबिलिटी लिमिटेड साठी
(पूर्वीचे नाव मन्विजय डेव्हलपमेंट कंपनी लिमिटेड)

सही/-
वर्तन संजय गुणे

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(डीआयएन: ०७२६११५०)

SIEMENS

३१ मार्च २०२१ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीसाठीच्या

एकत्रित अलेखापरीक्षित आर्थिक निष्कर्षामधील उतारा

क्र.	तपशील	संपलेली तिमाही		संपलेले सहा महिने		संपलेले वर्ष	
		३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२० (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३० सप्टेंबर २०२० (लेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३० सप्टेंबर २०२० (लेखापरीक्षित)
		१	प्रचालनापासून एकूण उत्पन्न	३४,८३७	२६,४०२	६३,१००	९९,४६५
२	अखंडित असलेल्या प्रचालनापासून या कालावधीसाठी करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा	४,४२७	२,२६८	८,०३०	१०,३६९	१०,३६९	१०,३६९
३	अखंडित असलेल्या प्रचालनापासून या कालावधीसाठी करानंतरचा निव्वळ नफा	३,२९१	१,६८३	५,८६५	७,६९५	७,६९५	७,६९५
४	खंडित केलेल्या प्रचालनापासून या कालावधीसाठी करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा / (तोटा)	४८७	१०२	८५९	(१३)	(१३)	(१३)
५	खंडित केलेल्या प्रचालनापासून या कालावधीसाठी करानंतरचा निव्वळ नफा / (तोटा)	१२५	७४	४०३	(९)	(९)	(९)
६	या कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा	३,३४४	१,७५७	६,२९९	७,६८६	७,६८६	७,६८६
७	या कालावधीसाठी एकूण समग उत्पन्न [या कालावधीसाठी नफा आणि इतर समग उत्पन्न (करानंतर) सहित]	३,५२६	१,३२०	६,५३१	७,५२०	७,५२०	७,५२०
८	समभाग भांडवल	७९२	७९२	७९२	७९२	७९२	७९२
९	राखीव निधी (पुनर्मूल्यांकनासाठीचा राखीव निधी वगळून)	लागू नाही	लागू नाही	९८,९३३	९८,२०८	९८,२०८	९८,२०८
१०	प्रत्येक सभाभागावरील प्राम्ती प्रत्येकी २ रूपये (ईपीएस) (रूपयांमध्ये)*						
	- अखंडित असलेल्या प्रचालनासाठी आधारभूत आणि सौम्यीकृत ईपीएस	९.०४	४.७३	१६.५६	२१.६२	२१.६२	२१.६२
	- खंडित केलेल्या प्रचालनासाठी आधारभूत आणि सौम्यीकृत ईपीएस	०.३५	०.१२	१.९३	(०.०३)	(०.०३)	(०.०३)
	- एकूण प्रचालनासाठी आधारभूत आणि सौम्यीकृत ईपीएस	९.३९	४.९४	१७.६९	२१.५९	२१.५९	२१.५९
	* वर्षाच्या शेवटच्या ईपीएसव्यतिरिक्त वार्षिकीकृत केलेले नाही						

- टिपा:**
- १ १ मार्च २०२१ रोजी सीमेन्स लिमिटेड ("होलडिंग कंपनी") ने व्यवहारासाठी पक्षकारांच्या दरम्यान परस्पर मान्य केलेल्या अटी आणि शर्तीवर रोख मुक्त / कर्ज मुक्त तत्वावर ₹. २९,५८८ दशलक्षाच्या मोवदल्याकरिता तिच्या प्रत्येकीकडून सीअँडएस इलेक्ट्रिक लिमिटेडचे ९९.२२% समभाग भांडवल खरेदी केले. संपादित मालमत्ता आणि दाव्यांचे रास्त मुल्य हे इंड एस १०३ 'विडनेस कॉम्प्लिअन्स' अनुसार तासुपुटे टरविण्यात आलेले आहे.
- संपादित निव्वळ मालमत्तेच्या तासुपुच्या रास्त मुल्याच्या दिलेल्या जास्त मोवदल्याच्या परिणाम हा ₹. १२,५८६ दशलक्ष ख्यातीमुल्य रकमेमध्ये आहे. समुहाला विस्वास आहे की संपादित मालमत्ता आणि दाव्यांच्या अंतर्गत रास्त मुल्याकरिता सकारण तत्वावर माहिती पुरविलेली आहे, परंतु संपादनाशी संबंधित प्रकरणाच्या चालू पुनर्विलोकनावार आधारित विद्यमान समायोजन कालावधी मोजण्यासाठी संभाव्य आहे. वाटप खरेदी किंमत ही एका वर्षात पुर्ण होण्याच्या अंदाज आहे.
- ३१ मार्च २०२१ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि सहा महिन्या करिताच्या वरील आर्थिक निष्कर्षांमध्ये १ मार्च २०२१ पासून सुरु होणाऱ्या कालावधीकरिता सीअँडएस इलेक्ट्रिक लिमिटेडच्या निष्कर्षांचा समावेश आहे आणि म्हणून मागील कालावधीची तुलना केली जाऊ शकत नाही.
- २ मागील वर्षांच्या दरम्यान, कोरोना व्हायरस (कोविड-१९) च्या प्रादुर्भावाला आळा घालण्यासाठी मार्च २०२०च्या शेवटच्या आठवड्यापासून लागू करण्यात आलेल्या लॉकडाऊनमुळे समुहाच्या प्रचालनावार आणि आर्थिक निष्कर्षांवर विपरीत परिणाम झालेला आहे. आवश्यक ती खर्चदारी घेऊन ३० जून २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाहीमध्ये, कामगार संख्येची मर्यादित उपलब्धता आणि पुनर्वट्यासाद्यकीतील उद्योगांमधून प्रचालन हळूहळू सुरु झाले. परिणामस्वरूपी ३१ मार्च २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहा महिन्यासाठीच्या आणि ३० सप्टेंबर २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षासाठीच्या निष्कर्षांवर परिणाम झाला आहे.
- ३१ मार्च २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहा महिन्यासाठीच्या आणि ३० सप्टेंबर २०२० रोजी संपलेल्या वर्षासाठी शटडाऊनमध्ये आणि काही अंशी असलेल्या शटडाऊनमध्ये चालू असलेल्या प्रचालनासाठी, कारखाने आणि प्रोजेक्ट साईटच्या संबंधात केलेले खर्च अनुक्रमे ₹. १८९ दशलक्ष आणि ₹. ८,८७ दशलक्ष एवढे होते.
- ३ १ जानेवारी २०२१ रोजी होल्डिंग कंपनीने ₹. ३,७५९ दशलक्षच्या अंतिम मोवदल्याकरिता (पक्षकारांच्या दरम्यान मान्य केलेल्या अटी आणि भांडवली खर्चांमधील बदलाकरिता ₹. ४,४०० दशलक्षचा मोवदला समायोजित केल्यानंतर) फ्लॅंडर ड्राईव्हज प्रायव्हेट लिमिटेड साठी मंती विक्री तत्वावर चालू कंपनी म्हणून निष्का मॅनेज्मंट ड्राईव्हज (एमडी) व्यवसाय बंद केला आहे. विक्री व्यवहारावरील प्राम्ती ही ३१ मार्च २०२१ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि सहा महिन्याकरिता ₹. ४८८ दशलक्ष आहे. सरर व्यवहारावरील कर खर्च हा ३१ मार्च २०२१ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि सहा महिन्याकरिता ₹. ३६२ दशलक्ष (₹. ३०२ दशलक्षची स्थगित कर मत्ता निलंबनीत करण्यासह) इतका आहे.
- ४ कंपनीच्या ३१ मार्च २०२१ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीसाठीच्या स्वतंत्र आर्थिक निष्कर्षांमधील विशिष्ट वावी खाली दिलेल्या आहेत:

तपशील	संपलेली तिमाही		संपलेले सहा महिने		संपलेले वर्ष	
	३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२० (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३० सप्टेंबर २०२० (लेखापरीक्षित)	३१ मार्च २०२१ (अलेखापरीक्षित)	३० सप्टेंबर २०२० (लेखापरीक्षित)
	प्रचालनापासून एकूण उत्पन्न					