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REF:TEIL:SE:

Date: 07th November, 2025

BSE Limited P.J. Tower, Dalal Street, Fort, MUMBAI - 400 001 Thru: BSE Listing Centre	National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Exchange Plaza, Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), MUMBAI - 400 051 Thru: NEAPS
STOCK CODE: 532356	STOCK CODE: TRIVENI
Sub: Newspaper's advertisement pertaining to unaudited Financial Results for Q2 & H1 FY26 ended September 30, 2025	

Dear Sirs,

Pursuant to Regulations 30 and 47 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015 as amended, we enclose copies of the newspapers advertisement pertaining to the unaudited financial results of the Company for the Q2 & H1 FY26 ended on September 30, 2025 published in the Business Standard (English & Hindi) today i.e., November 07, 2025.

This is for your information and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Triveni Engineering & Industries Ltd.,

GEETA BHALLA
Digitally signed by
GEETA BHALLA
Date: 2025.11.07
12:56:03 +05'30'

GEETA BHALLA
Group Vice President &
Company Secretary
M.No.A9475

Encl: As above



The slow energy switch

Given their outsized contribution to air pollution and ambitious net-zero targets, state-run oil companies must accelerate cuts in greenhouse gas emissions. But the country’s hobbling renewable projects may delay plans

S DINAKAR
Amritsar/Hyderabad, 6 November

Energy transition is a buzzword in the boardrooms of major state-run oil companies, which are key contributors to India’s rapidly growing greenhouse gas emissions. But three of them — Indian Oil Corp (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL) — are yet to see their multi-trillion-rupee green investment ambitions translate into reality.

Their chief financial officers are yet to open up their purses for projects covering renewables, including green hydrogen and biogas—at least not at a scale or pace that private sector giants Reliance Industries or Adani Green have done — according to senior officials and company data.

That said, the fourth major state-run oil company, ONGC, has aggressively snapped up renewable assets earlier this year to meet 25 per cent of its 10 GW capacity target. This is something fellow-state oil companies may need to emulate.

State-run oil companies, among the biggest and fastest-growing emitters in the country, have to play an integral role in India’s journey towards net-zero by 2070, and a delay on their part risks the nation’s plans to neutralise emissions. India is the world’s third-biggest emitter after China and the US, according to the UK’s Energy Institute (EI).

Leading state oil companies emitted a combined 54 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) last year, or nearly 2 per cent of India’s 3 billion tonnes of CO2e from energy production, according to company reports and EI data. These figures relate to what are called Scope 1 and 2 types of emissions, which cover a company’s operations and use of external services like utility power or cooling.

But after including Scope 3 emissions, which are generated across the value chain such as from burning petrol, LPG or diesel purchased from refiners, the three companies — IOC, BPCL, and HPCL — together account for around 650 million tonnes CO2e, or over a fifth of the country’s total emissions.

Given their outsized contribution to air pollution and ambitious net-zero targets, state-run oil companies must accelerate cuts in greenhouse gas emissions — ONGC is aspiring to eliminate net operational emissions by 2038, IOC by 2046, and BPCL and HPCL by 2040. But this is only with respect to Scope 1 and 2 category emissions. There are no targets for Scope 3.

“Most Indian energy companies have net-zero targets far ahead of India,” said Manas Majumdar, leader, oil and gas at PriceWaterhouseCoopers. “They are capturing emissions from everywhere but the shift is not happening as much; all I can tell is the intent is there.”

Also, crude oil refineries come under the compliance regime of India’s Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), mandating cuts from next year. Emissions targets under CCTS have been announced till 2027, and a new set of targets and sectors will be finalised in FY27 for the FY28-FY30 period, forcing refiners to keep emissions under check.

Different states
Earlier this week, the government announced plans to review 43 gigawatts of renewable power projects that were successfully auctioned but lacked power

purchase agreements with state utilities. That represents a quarter of India’s currently installed renewables capacity.

Pointing to this anomaly, a top official from a large state oil company told *Business Standard* that the cancellation of awarded tenders pointed to the risks of planning renewable projects in India, not to mention the long waiting times to connect the projects to the grid.

“India’s renewable sector has attracted over \$100 billion in cumulative capital precisely because investors believed that winning an auction represented a secure foundation for project development,” said Pinaki Bhattacharyya, CEO, AMPIN Energy Transition. “That confidence assumed regulatory processes would distinguish between developer-caused delays and system-caused delays—and would penalise the former while fixing the latter. The 43 GW review undermines that distinction.”

On top of project uncertainties is the fear of returns in renewables not being commensurate with what they make in fossil fuels businesses, which are typically around 10-12 per cent, said the head of energy transition efforts at one state oil company. “They don’t clear the hurdle rate for the boards to approve,” he said.

State oil companies in India now seem to mimic the actions of European oil majors like BP Shell and Total, which, after an initial burst of enthusiasm in the early 2020s, are now exiting renewable projects, despite absorbing hundreds of millions of dollars of write-offs from such ventures on their balance sheet, in response to shareholder pressures.

In the case of ONGC or IOC, the government is the shareholder, but has increasingly kept a distance from management, while demanding adequate returns in the form of dividends, senior refining officials said.

The CEO of a state refiner said his job is to maximise capital efficiency of his existing investments in refineries and chemicals rather than put big money behind energy transition ventures. He said the return on capital is neither adequate nor clearly visible.

“Oil companies want to expand but the market can only offer so much inorganic opportunities,” said Prashant Vasisht, senior vice president at ratings agency Ibra. “Organic opportunities take time.”

With actual spending a fraction of proposed expenditure, there are concerns over how these companies will meet their emission targets in the coming decade under their net-zero plans.

“The 2030s’ renewables targets look ambitious at the current pace of working and the capex that has been deployed—five years is a very short time considering these kinds of numbers,” Vasisht said.

Thespend
Indian state-run explorers and refiners allocated capex of ₹1.29 trillion in FY25 and budgeted ₹1.32 trillion for spending on drilling for oil and gas, building refineries and setting up chemical plants, according to Budget documents. But there’s not a single line item in the Budget that mentions how much state-

oil companies are spending on energy transition.

The annual reports of state oil companies show that spending on energy transition projects seems a far cry from the ambitious ₹5-6 trillion announcements of capital expenditure. ONGC said in a presentation that ₹1,000 crore will be spent in FY25 for organic growth in renewables compared to ₹1 trillion earmarked by 2030; the rest of the companies do not mention current energy transition spends in the Budget. A Mumbai-based analyst said the numbers may be too small to be mentioned. IOC and BPCL did not comment on this issue.

However, ONGC Chairman Arun Kumar Singh has chalked out a more aggressive, risky path to net-zero, translating announcements into actions.

“Our total portfolio is built through organic and inorganic routes,” said Satyen Kumar, executive director and CEO of ONGC Green. The organic route has its limitations for public sector enterprises, Kumar said.

ONGC NTPC Green, a JV with state-run generator NTPC, paid ₹19,500 crore as enterprise value for Ayana Renewable, with 4.1 GW operational and under-construction solar and wind capacity. It also paid ₹1,180 crore for PTC Energy, taking on ₹835 crore in debt, and securing 288MW in assets.

The explorer plans to ride on Ayana’s expertise and flexibility to expand its solar and wind portfolio, Kumar said. “The reason is that tariff-based biddings

(for renewables) are so competitive that a little bit of compulsion or compliance on account of being a CPSE (central public sector enterprise), takes your cost to a level wherein it is just impossible to maintain the kind of IRRs (internal rate of returns) we normally make a standard of in

our upcoming projects at the time of approval,” Kumar said. ONGC’s strong focus makes its 2030 targets achievable.

IOC’s green ambitions are massive, but it has been slow off the starting line. Total electricity generation from existing renewable projects during 2024-25 was 366 GWh, which resulted in emission mitigation of a mere 277,000 tonnes of CO2e, hardly 1.2 per cent of the company’s annual emissions of 22.5 million tonnes of CO2e.

India’s biggest refiner plans to invest ₹2.5 trillion in energy transition that will help it achieve net-zero operational emissions by 2046. That includes installing 31GW of renewable energy by 2030 from just 252MW now, a pace that no Indian company has clocked.

But energy transition efforts are seeing a positive face in Indian innovation. BPCL is the country’s first oil company to design an electrolyzer together with Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. “We are going to launch the country’s first green hydrogen mobility at Kochi with our indigenous electrolyzer. We compress it and we run a bus,” said N Chandrasekhar, head, R&D, BPCL.

A bus will do for India’s transition solutions. But for net-zero, IOC, BPCL and HPCL might need to board a bullet train.

Net zero 2070

India's emissions from energy production in 2024

3 bn tonnes CO2e

% share of global emissions 8.3

State oil companies' emissions

	ONGC	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Gail
Emissions FY25*	9.5	22.5	10.8	6.7	3.9
Scope 3	25.2	354	159	144	29.5
Capex plans	₹1 trn	₹2.5 trn	NA	NA	₹38,000cr
Renewables targets 2030-2035 (in Gw)	10	31	10	10	3.5
Present	2.5 Gw	252 Mw	155 Mw	101 Mw	145 Mw
% of India emissions (Scope 1,2 & 3)	0.8	12	5.3	4.8	1
Net zero for Scope 1,2 emissions	2038	2046	2040	2040	2035

Emissions in million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e)
*Scope 1 & 2 emissions related to company, Scope 3 emissions entire value chain till customer
Sources: Oil Ministry, annual Reports, Energy Institute

JK LAKSHMI CEMENT LTD.

Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Three Months and Six Months ended 30.09.2025

₹ in Crores

Sl. No.	Particulars	Consolidated			
		Three Months ended 30.09.2025	Three Months ended 30.09.2024	Six Months ended 30.09.2025	Year ended 31.03.2025
		Unaudited	Unaudited Restated*	Unaudited	Audited Restated*
1.	Total Income from Operations	1,554.44	1,244.15	3,317.58	6,239.05
2.	Profit before Interest, Depreciation & Taxes (EBITDA)	230.92	99.12	564.32	911.01
3.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period before Tax & Exceptional Items	102.75	(28.64)	306.70	429.80
4.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	102.75	(28.64)	306.70	394.36
5.	Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period after Tax & Exceptional Items	80.63	(30.80)	230.51	275.95
6.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	79.85	(31.29)	228.95	272.84
7.	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value ₹5/- per Share)	62.09	58.85	62.09	58.85
8.	Reserves (excl. Revaluation Reserve)				3,494.73
9.	Earnings Per Share (of ₹5/- each) (Not Annualised) Basic: Diluted:	6.51 6.51	(2.49) (2.49)	18.61 18.61	22.33 22.33

* Restated pursuant to approval of Scheme of Amalgamation & Arrangement.

Notes:

1. The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 6th November, 2025. The Auditors of the Company have carried out a "Limited Review" of the same.

2. Standalone Financial Information of the Company, pursuant to Regulation 47(1)(b) of SEBI (LODR) :

Particulars	Three Months ended 30.09.2025	Three Months ended 30.09.2024	Six Months ended 30.09.2025	Year ended 31.03.2025
	Unaudited	Unaudited Restated*	Unaudited	Audited Restated*
Total Income from Operations	1,556.50	1,245.86	3,321.72	6,245.70
Operating Profit (EBITDA)	232.86	100.56	568.35	916.27
Profit/(Loss) before Tax & Exceptional Items	104.97	(18.87)	311.27	438.34
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	104.97	(18.87)	311.27	402.90
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period after Tax & Exceptional Items	82.33	(21.79)	234.00	282.72

3. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarter ended 30th September, 2025 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 Standalone & Consolidated Quarterly Financial Results are available on the websites of Stock Exchanges at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and also on Company's website at www.jklakshmicement.com

Place: New Delhi
Date : 06th November, 2025

Vinita Singhania
(Chairperson & Managing Director)

Shareholders holding Shares in Physical Mode are requested to dematerialise them and complete their KYC.

Admin Office: Nehru House, 4 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 | Regd. Office: Jaykayapuram - 307019, Dist. Sirohi, Rajasthan
Website: jklakshmicement.com | E-mail: jkc.investors@gmail.com | Fax No.: 91-011-23722251 | CIN: L74999RJ1938PLC018511

Statement of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Half Year ended September 30, 2025

(₹ in crores, except per share data)

Particulars	3 Months ended		6 Months ended		Year ended
	30-Sep-2025 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2024 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2025 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2024 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-2025 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	2014.46	1748.33	3968.92	3282.36	6807.94
Net Profit/(loss) for the period (before tax and exceptional items)	29.09	(30.26)	31.95	11.50	324.23
Net Profit/(loss) for the period before tax (after exceptional items)	29.09	(30.26)	31.95	11.50	324.23
Net Profit/(loss) for the period after tax (after exceptional items)	21.38	(22.42)	23.48	8.57	238.26
Total comprehensive income for the period [Comprising Profit/(loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	20.67	(22.48)	23.32	3.85	231.62
Equity share capital	21.89	21.89	21.89	21.89	21.89
Other equity					3089.28
Earnings per share of ₹1/- each (not annualised)					
(a) Basic (in ₹)	1.18	(1.02)	1.38	0.39	10.88
(b) Diluted (in ₹)	1.18	(1.02)	1.38	0.39	10.88

Notes:

1. Summarised Standalone Unaudited Financial Performance of the Company is as under :

(₹ in crores)

Particulars	3 Months ended		6 Months ended		Year ended
	30-Sep-2025 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2024 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2025 (Unaudited)	30-Sep-2024 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-2025 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	1930.76	1728.48	3812.46	3262.11	6655.40
Profit/(loss) before tax (after exceptional items)	42.99	(19.09)	43.62	22.51	337.64
Profit/(loss) after tax (after exceptional items)	31.88	(14.18)	32.34	16.69	248.42
Total comprehensive income	30.79	(14.32)	31.58	11.89	242.57

2. The financial results of the previous period(s) include the results of Sir Shadi Lal Enterprises Limited for the period starting from June 21, 2024 (i.e., for the period post becoming a subsidiary of the Company) and resultantly, the figures for the current period(s) are not comparable with previous period(s).

3. The Board of the Directors of the Company, at its meeting held on December 10, 2024, approved a Composite Scheme of Arrangement amongst Triveni Engineering & Industries Limited ("TEIL/the Company"), Sir Shadi Lal Enterprises Limited ("SSEL") and Triveni Power Transmission Limited ("TPTL") and their respective shareholders and their respective creditors under Section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the rules made thereunder (the "Scheme") for amalgamation of SSEL into TEIL and demerger of Power Transmission Business of TEIL into TPTL. During the quarter under review, the Company has received 'no adverse observations' and 'no objection' from BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited, respectively. The Scheme is subject to receipt of requisite approvals from the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Allahabad Bench, concerned statutory and regulatory authorities as well as the approval from the shareholders and creditors of the Company at their respective meetings scheduled to be held on December 7, 2025.

4. The above is an extract of the detailed format of financial results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2025 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2025 are available on the websites of Stock Exchange(s) (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on the website of Company (www.trivenigroup.com).

For TRIVENI ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Sd/-
Place: Noida
Date: November 6, 2025

Dhruv M. Sawhney
Chairman & Managing Director

Regd. Office: A-44, Hosiery Complex, Phase-II Extension, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201 305
Corp. Office: 8th Floor, Express Trade Towers, 15-16, Sector-16A, Noida, Uttar Pradesh - 201 301
www.trivenigroup.com | CIN: L15421UP1932PLC022174

बिहार में मतदाताओं ने दिखाया उत्साह, हुआ 64.66% मतदान

पहला चरण: मतदान केंद्रों पर सुबह से महिलाओं की दिखी लंबी कतारें

अर्चिस मोहन



पटना में गुरुवार को पहले चरण के मतदान के लिए कतार में लगी महिलाएं

दोनों पक्षों की ओर से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप

राजग और महाठगठान, दोनों पक्षों की ओर से आरोप-प्रत्यारोप का सिलसिला दिन भर चलता रहा। उपमुख्यमंत्री विजय कुमार सिन्हा ने कहा कि उनके काफिले की एक गाड़ी पर हमला किया गया और राजद समर्थकों ने अति पिछड़े वर्ग के मतदाताओं को डराने की कोशिश की। वहीं, राजद ने अपने 'एक्स' हैंडल पर आरोप लगाया कि जहाँ 'हैंडिया' गठबंधन मजबूत है, उन इलाकों में जानबूझकर मतदान की गति धीमी की जा रही है। हालाँकि निर्वाचन आयोग ने फौरन इस आरोप पर प्रतिक्रिया दी और इसे 'निराधार' बताया।

पादव, उपमुख्यमंत्री सम्राट चौधरी और विजय कुमार सिन्हा समेत कई मंत्री और दिग्गज उम्मीदवार मैदान में हैं। राज्य के मुख्य निर्वाचन अधिकारी ने बताया कि मतदान शांतिपूर्ण और निष्पक्ष माहौल में संपन्न हुआ। कुछ स्थानों पर छिटपुट घटनाओं के अलावा कहीं सौ की बड़ी गड़बड़ी की सूचना नहीं मिली। राज्य के 18 जिलों में फैली इन 121 सीटों में सभी जगह मतदाताओं में काफी उत्साह देखने को मिला। सुबह से ही मतदान केंद्रों पर लंबी-लंबी कतारें लग गई थीं। यह चुनाव सत्तारूढ़ राज और विपक्षी 'इंडिया' गठबंधन, दोनों के लिए अत्यंत अहम माना जा रहा है। राज को उम्मीद है कि मुख्यमंत्री नतीशा कुमार का रिकॉर्ड और हाल में की गई कल्याणकारी योजनाएं सरकार विरोधी लहर को कमजोर करेंगी। वहीं, विपक्ष का दावा है कि लोग अंध बदलाव चाहते हैं। राजद प्रमुख लालू प्रसाद यादव ने सोशल मीडिया मंच 'एक्स' पर एक भावनात्मक पोस्ट में कहा, ' अगर रोटी को ठेके पर नहीं पलटा जाए तो वह जल जाती है। बीस साल बहुत लंबा वक्त है। नया बिहार बनाने के लिए तेजस्वी सरकार जरूरी है'।

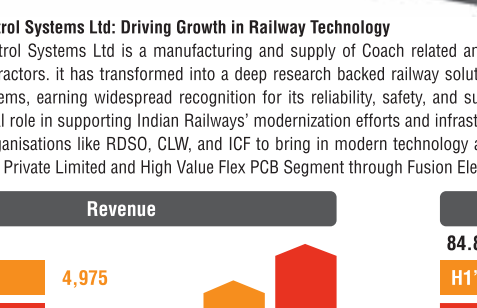
मुख्य चुनाव आयुक्त ज्ञानेश कुमार ने बिहार के मतदाताओं को पहले चरण में 1951 के बाद से रिकॉर्ड मतदान के लिए धन्यवाद दिया। कुमार ने कहा कि चुनाव मशीनों ने पूरी प्रदर्शिता और समर्पण के साथ काम किया।

(साथ में एंजेंसियां)



CONCORD
CONTROL SYSTEMS LIMITED

Enhancing Indian Railways' efficiency & connectivity with innovative solutions.



Concord Control Systems Ltd: Driving Growth in Railway Technology

Concord Control Systems Ltd is a manufacturing and supply of Coach related and Electrification products for Indian Railways and other Railway Contractors. It has transformed into a deep research backed railway solutions and technology player who understands on ground railway problems, earning widespread recognition for its reliability, safety, and superior quality across the nation's rail network. Concord plays a pivotal role in supporting Indian Railways' modernization efforts and infrastructure enhancements. The company works closely with important organisations like RDSO, CLW, and ICF to bring in modern technology and smart systems. It is into KAVACH business through Progota India Private Limited and High Value Flex PCB Segment through Fusion Electronics Private Limited.

Revenue

63.90%

H1'FY'25

4,975

H1'FY'26

8,155

PAT

84.80%

H1'FY'25

867

H1'FY'26

1,602

Particulars	H1'FY'26	H1'FY'25	YOY%
Total Income from Operations	8,301	5,092	63.01%
Revenue from Operations	8,155	4,975	63.90%
EBITDA	2,173	1,420	53.03%
EBITDA Margin (%)	26.65%	28.54%	-
PAT	1,602	867	84.80%
PAT MARGIN (%)	19.65%	17.43%	-
EPS	25.41	14.49	75.36%

Notes:

- Order Book Summary

Particulars	FY'25	H1'FY'26
Opening Order Book	19,656	21,253
Total Orders Received	14,156	18,201
Total Orders Executed	12,559	8,155
Closing Order Books	21,253	31,299

The above is an extract from detailed Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) of the company for H1'FY'26 filed with stock exchange as per Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirement) Regulations 2015.

Date: 06.11.2025

Place: Lucknow

For Concord Control Systems Limited



Scan for Website