

HUDCO/List. Comp./SE/2025

7th August, 2025

Listing Department
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai – 400001
SCRIP CODE: 540530

Listing Department
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1, G Block
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai – 400051
SCRIP CODE: HUDCO

Sub.: Newspaper publication regarding Financial Results

Sir/Madam,

In compliance of Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find attached herewith copy of the Newspaper Publication(s) regarding submission of Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) of the Company for the quarter ended 30th June, 2025.

यह आपकी जानकारी के लिए है। This is for your kind information.

धन्यवाद

भवदीय

फॉर हाउसिंग एंड अर्बन डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

विकास गोयल

कंपनी सेक्रेटरी एंड कंप्लायंस ऑफिसर

Encl.: As above



Financing Infrastructure Beyond Housing

A NAVRATNA CPSE

Loan Book up by 30%(YOY)

Revenue for Operations up by 34%(YOY)

Profit before Tax up by 25%(YOY)



Extract of Statement of Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone & Consolidated) for The Quarter Ended 30th June, 2025 (₹ in crore)

PARTICULARS	STANDALONE			CONSOLIDATED		
	Quarter ended		Year ended	Quarter ended		Year ended
	30.06.2025	30.06.2024	31.03.2025	30.06.2025	30.06.2024	31.03.2025
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
Total Income from Operations (Net)	2,937.31	2,188.35	10,311.29	2,937.31	2,188.35	10,311.29
Net Profit for the Period (before tax & exceptional items)	857.23	684.70	3,636.66	857.23	684.70	3,636.66
Net Profit for the Period before tax (after exceptional items)	857.23	684.70	3,636.66	857.23	684.70	3,636.66
Net Profit for the Period after tax (after exceptional items)	630.23	557.75	2,709.14	630.23	557.75	2,709.14
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	(313.86)	538.69	2,544.34	(313.86)	538.69	2,544.34
Paid up Equity Share Capital (₹V - ₹ 10/- each)	2,001.90	2,001.90	2,001.90	2,001.90	2,001.90	2,001.90
Other Equity (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	N.A.	N.A.	15,967.89	N.A.	N.A.	15,966.15
Securities Premium Account	N.A.	N.A.	1.26	N.A.	N.A.	1.26
Net Worth	N.A.	N.A.	17,969.79	N.A.	N.A.	17,968.05
Paid up Debt Capital/ Outstanding Debt*	-	-	1,07,280.61	-	-	1,07,280.61
Debt Equity Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	5.72	N.A.	N.A.	5.72
Earning per Share (₹V - ₹10/- each) (The EPS for quarters are not annualised)						
(i) Basic	3.15	2.79	13.53	3.15	2.79	13.53
(ii) Diluted	3.15	2.79	13.53	3.15	2.79	13.53
Debt Redemption Reserve** (as at year end)	N.A.	N.A.	2,965.69	N.A.	N.A.	2,965.69

NOTES:

1. The above financial results of the company have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 06 August, 2025. These financial results have also been reviewed by M/s S A R C & Associates, Chartered Accountants.

2. The board of the company approved 1st Interim Dividend for FY-2025-26 @ ₹ 1.15 per share of ₹ 10 each.

3. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on the websites of BSE Limited (URL: www.bseindia.com/corporates), National Stock Exchange of India Limited (URL: www.nseindia.com/corporates) and the same is also available on the company's website (URL: www.hudco.org.in).

4. The other line items referred in regulation 52(4) of the Listing Regulation, pertinent disclosures have been made to the websites of BSE Limited (URL: www.bseindia.com/corporates), National Stock Exchange of India Limited (URL: www.nseindia.com/corporates) and the same is also available on the company's website (URL: www.hudco.org.in).

5. There is no change in the accounting policy during the Quarter, hence there is no impact on net profit/loss, total comprehensive income or any other relevant financial item(s) due to change(s) in accounting policies.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sd/-
Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.08.2025

Sanjay Kulkarni
Chairman & Managing Director

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
(A Govt. of India Enterprise)
Registered Office : HUDCO Bhawan, Core 7A,
India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi - 110 003

PRODUCTS & SERVICES



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JINDAL STAINLESS

CIN: L28922HR1800PLC010001
Regd. Office: Q.P. Jindal Marg, Hisar-125 005 (Haryana)
Ph. No. (01662) 22471-83, Fax No. (01662) 220499, Email Id. for Investors: investorcare@jindalstainless.com, Website: www.jindalstainless.com

EXTRACTS OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

(₹ in crores except per share data)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
		30 June 2025	31 March 2025	30 June 2024	31 March 2025
		Unaudited	Audited (Refer Note 3)	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total income from operations	10,207.14	10,196.32	9,429.76	39,312.21
2	EBITDA	1,309.80	1,060.88	1,211.72	4,666.63
3	Net profit for the period (before tax, exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	969.05	735.81	885.94	3,346.02
4	Net profit for the period before tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	969.05	728.75	885.94	3,338.96
5	Net profit for the period after tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	714.66	569.96	646.07	2,499.72
6	Total comprehensive income for the period (comprising profit for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax))	713.57	601.62	647.16	2,537.18
7	Paid up equity share capital (face value of ₹2/- each)	164.73	164.73	164.69	164.73
8	Other equity	17,249.22	16,523.21	14,842.75	16,523.21
9	Securities premium account	4,120.10	4,119.73	4,102.26	4,119.73
10	Net worth	17,413.89	16,667.64	15,007.44	16,667.64
11	Paid up debt capital #	99.00	286.50	474.00	286.50
12	Outstanding redeemable preference shares	-	-	-	-
13	Debt equity ratio	0.35	0.38	0.43	0.38
14	Earning per share (EPS) (face value of ₹2/- each)				
	a) Basic	8.67	7.18	7.87	30.43
	b) Diluted	8.66	7.17	7.86	30.41
15	Capital redemption reserve	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
16	Debt redemption reserve #	-	-	-	-
17	Debt service coverage ratio	2.94	2.18	5.27	3.26
18	Interest service coverage ratio	9.57	7.71	8.85	8.11

EBITDA = Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation & amortization and other income
Listed debt

Notes:

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly/financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 and Regulation 52 read with Regulation 63 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI (LODR)"). The full format of the standalone and consolidated quarterly/financial results along with other items referred in Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (LODR) are available on the Company's website (www.jindalstainless.com) and on the websites of Bombay Stock Exchange (www.bseindia.com) and the National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (www.nseindia.com). The same can be accessed by scanning the QR Code provided below.

2. Standalone financial information of the Company, pursuant to regulation 47(1)(b) of SEBI (LODR):

Particulars	For the quarter ended		For the year ended	
	30 June 2025	31 March 2025	30 June 2024	31 March 2025
	Unaudited	Audited (Refer Note 3)	Unaudited	Audited
Total income from operations	10,340.51	10,785.53	9,584.90	40,181.68
EBITDA	1,047.79	890.46	1,004.40	3,905.20
Profit before tax (before exceptional items)	862.79	955.03	786.26	3,367.63
Profit before tax (after exceptional items)	862.79	1,105.58	786.26	3,519.18
Profit after tax	641.64	924.94	576.32	2,711.19

3. The figures for the quarters ended 31 March 2025 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of full financial years and published year to date figures upto the third quarter of years ended 31 March 2025.

Place New Delhi
Date: 06 August 2025



By Order of the Board of Directors
For Jindal Stainless Limited

Tarun Kumar Khubee
Chief Executive officer, Chief Financial Officer
and Whole Time Director



ACHIEVING GLOBAL LEADERSHIP



INDIA@2047 BLUEPRINT FOR A DEVELOPED NATION

FRIDAY, 8TH AUGUST 2025
SHANGRI-LA EROS, NEW DELHI

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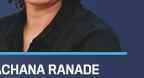
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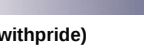
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QUICKLY.

Govt proposes 2022-23 as base year for GDP, IIP



New Delhi: The Centre has proposed 2022-23 as new base year for Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Index of Industrial Production (IIP), and 2024 for Consumer Price Index (CPI). “The Ministry is to revise the base year of GDP, IIP and CPI. It is revised periodically....,” the Minister of State for Statistics said in the Lok Sabha. For the CPI, list of items and their respective weights derived from the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey of 2023-24 is used in the revised index. The Ministry has conducted its first Forward-Looking Survey on Private Corporate Sector CAPEX Investment Intentions from November 2024 to January 2025 and the findings of the survey have been published. [PTI](#)

‘US action unjust, need reset of foreign policy’

New Delhi: After the imposition of an additional 25 per cent tariff on Indian goods entering the US, the Congress on Wednesday said the action is unjust and unacceptable, even as it hit out at Prime Minister Narendra Modi, saying his personalised and “headline-grabbing style of huglomacy” has been an “abysmal failure”. Noting President Trump hit India “hard and unjustly”, Congress General Secretary, Communications, Jairam Ramesh called for a comprehensive reset of India’s foreign policy and said PM should shed his ego and take inspiration from Indira Gandhi in the manner she stood up to the US’ “bullying” in the 1970s. [PTI](#)

‘India-UK FTA will unlock growth for both nations’

WHAT THE DEAL HOLDS. The UK’s Trade Commissioner for South Asia opens up on his experience leading the free trade agreement negotiations with India

bl.interview

Thomas K Thomas
Mumbai

Harjinder Kang, who led the UK’s negotiations on the India free trade agreement during its crucial first two years, believes the deal has the potential to unlock significant economic growth for both countries. Kang, who now serves as the UK’s Trade Commissioner for South Asia and Deputy High Commissioner for Western India, reflects on the early challenges, what makes the India-UK trade relationship unique, and why mutual benefit was always central to the talks.

Edited excerpts:

Despite the mutual celebration of the FTA, do you believe the UK has secured a more favourable deal than India?

Absolutely not. It’s literally 50:50. One thing was always clear that unless it’s a win-win, neither side was going to sign. That’s why it took longer than one would have

expected. To ensure there is enough there on both sides. Otherwise it’s just nice to have a deal which means nothing to no one.

It took over four years... Was there any point when negotiations were difficult?

These are long-term, multi-year deals. It’s a government-to-government discussion. Each and every point had to be discussed. The way this works for us is we do a consultation process with stakeholders to get a complete wishlist. From there, we consolidated, and then we came to talk to India. During these discussions, at no point did it look like it was going to collapse. There is a natural fit between the UK and India. We hardly compete head-to-head on anything.

Our economies are symbiotic. So there was always a deal to be done. Yes, there was a bit of, shall I say, pause during elections in both countries, but the fortunate part is that even before elections, the current UK government had recognised the importance of building a re-

lationship with India. Since the elections, every meeting between the ministers and the senior leadership of the two countries has been super.

My advice has always been that India is different to the US, Australia, and the EU. It was key to understand the importance of building relationships here, and our ministers understood that. This is one of the key reasons that helped us to get the deal done; also important for our future relationship.

In the context of what’s happening between India and the US, can the India-UK deal propel UK to become the top trading partner for India?

The deal will help enhance India-UK two-way trade by £25.5 billion, adding to the existing £43 billion... already a big jump. Will the current situation between India and US make any difference? I can’t comment on that. My view is that the opportunity for India-UK trade is big enough by itself. It does not need any global change to accelerate that; 99 per cent of

“The deal will help enhance India-UK two-way trade by £25.5 b, adding to the existing £43 b

HARJINDER KANG

UK’s Trade Commissioner for South Asia & Deputy High Commissioner for Western India



UK tariffs and 90 per cent of Indian tariffs have been liberalised through this deal.

There is still the issue of Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Do you see this derailing the gains from the FTA?

CBAM has no connection to the FTA. What India does to retaliate against CBAM is for India to decide.

What are the next steps to operationalise the FTA?

It is relatively easier on the Indian side; it just requires a cabinet approval. On our side, it has to go through ratification and scrutiny in the

British Parliament. But I am relatively confident that it will go through effectively.

Which aspects of the FTA could be contested in the UK?

There was some initial misunderstanding over the double contributions convention. When you look at what it is, it’s all about business mobility, not about immigration.

It is for temporary labour movement, who could work in UK for 2-3 years and then come back to India. This is something we do with 30 other countries so it’s not unique to India, and the British media is now understanding it.

How was the mood during negotiations?

There was hearsay that India is a difficult country to negotiate with but that’s categorically untrue. Being of Indian heritage, I can say that. Not that the UK government decided to put an Indian to lead the negotiations, but it did help. The first thing I knew I had to do was to establish an honest, cordial relationship with my counterpart on the Indian side. We have become best friends now.

The first 2-3 months were all about building an honest relationship, getting to know each other, and drawing out a plan on what the FTA should include. The official rounds started after that. You get to a point where you start helping each other to get it through your respective systems. One key aspect was to respect the red lines on both sides. This is important for any deal because you get to a red line and you know you can’t cross it, that’s when things go wrong.

Any disappointments?

In the first two years, we were looking at opening up

legal services in India. I was hoping that could be part of the FTA but new rules were notified by India recently, outside the FTA. It’s worked out in the end.

How can businesses leverage the deal?

Over the next 9 to 12 months, it is up to my team and the Indian side to explain to businesses on both sides about things they can do which they could not before the FTA. Education is one of our key tasks ahead. India and UK economies are very well set to grow together.

Does this deal change the narrative about India being a high tariff country?

We need to correct it now that we know where we are. That is why there is euphoria. Businesses need to know what that means. You may have low tariffs but do you still have regulatory hurdles. Those have been looked at very very hard. We will look to bring this deal into force as quickly as possible so it can deliver growth across both countries.

LS passes Merchant Shipping Bill; RS clears Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill

Our Bureau
New Delhi

The Parliament on Wednesday passed two landmark maritime bills paying the way for a modern, efficient and globally aligned policy framework in India.

The Lok Sabha cleared the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2025, aimed at streamlining maritime governance with a modern and internationally compliant approach.

The Rajya Sabha passed the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2025 replacing a cen-

tury-old colonial-era law with updated legislation designed to promote ease of doing business and make the country’s shipping sector future-ready.

POLICY AND ACTION

According to Sarbananda Sonowal, Union Minister for Ports, Shipping & Waterways (MoPSW), the two bills aim to modernise India’s maritime sector, both by policy and action.

“Today, with the passage of the bills, the Modi government’s push for India’s modern shipping gets double en-



dorsement from the Parliament,” he said.

The Merchant Shipping Bill, 2025, replaces the Mer-

chant Shipping Act of 1958.

The Bill marks a significant step towards aligning India’s maritime legal frame-

The two Bills aim to modernise India’s maritime sector, according to Sarbananda Sonowal, Union Minister for Ports, Shipping & Waterways

The new Bill reduces compliance burdens, promotes Indian tonnage, and prioritises seafarer welfare and ship safety.

SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

“The Bill aims to make India a globally respected maritime jurisdiction and unlock sustainable growth, investment, and innovation in the sector,” Sonowal said.

On the other hand, in Rajya Sabha, the Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2025 was given the go ahead.

The Bill adopts the Hague-Visby Rules, a globally accep-

ted maritime standard followed by countries like the United Kingdom.

MARITIME TRADE LAWS

By replacing complexity with clarity, the legislation is expected to simplify maritime trade laws, reduce litigation risks, and enhance transparency and commercial efficiency in cargo movement by sea.

The Bill was introduced by Shantanu Thakur, the Union Minister of State for Ports, Shipping & Waterways (MoPSW), in the Rajya Sabha.

Solar PV module capacity under PLI at 18.6 GW, cell-making close to 10 GW

Rishi Ranjan Kala
New Delhi

Under the Centre’s Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, solar photovoltaic (PV) module manufacturing capacity hit 18.6 gigawatts (GW), while cell-making capacity is close to 10 GW.

Minister of State for New & Renewable Energy Shripad Naik, in a written response to a query in the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday, said as per the Approved List of Models and Manufacturers (ALMM), and information received from manufacturers, solar manufacturing capacities installed under the PLI scheme as on June 30, 2025 included an 18.5 GW of solar modules, 9.7 GW of solar cells, and 2.2 GW of ingot-wafers.

He clarified the date of operationalisation of the awarded solar PV manufacturing capacities depends upon a host of factors: time for land acquisition, financial clos-



ure, ordering and procurement of capital equipment, installation and commissioning, and so on; it was not possible to assign a fixed date or period.

THE BIDDERS

Under Tranche-I of the PLI for High Efficiency Solar PV Modules, Letters of Award (LoA) were issued to three bidders, Shirdi Sai Electricals, Reliance Industries (RIL) and Adani New Industries, to set up 8.737 GW of fully integrated solar PV

module manufacturing units. Under the second tranche, LoA were issued to 11 bidders for setting up 39.6 GW of fully/partially integrated solar PV module manufacturing units. The companies selected can set up plants anywhere in India.

Currently, the installed solar cell manufacturing capacity in India is 26.35 GW, which the MNRE aims to expand further to around 42 GW by June 1, 2026.

The PLI scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules is aimed at promoting domestic manufacture of these solar PV modules, thus, reducing import dependency.

On April 21, 2021, the Ministry of New & Renewable Energy (MNRE) issued guidelines for the PLI scheme for high efficiency solar PV modules (‘Tranche-I’). Data from the Commerce Ministry showed solar module imports to India have declined from \$3363.21 million in FY22 to \$2,151.75 million in FY25.

33 technical members appointed to GSTAT

Shishir Sinha
New Delhi

The Centre has appointed 33 technical members to the GST Appellate Tribunal (GSTAT).

This is an important step to operationalise the tribunal, which could bring certainty among GST assessees.

According to an order of the Appointment Committee of the Cabinet (ACC), while two retired bureaucrats — A Venu Prasad (IAS, Punjab Cadre of 1991 batch) and Anil Kumar Gupta (IRS) — will serve as Technical Members (State) on the Principal Bench of GSTAT at New Delhi, the remaining 31 members will be posted in the State Benches.

All the members will have a tenure of four years or till they attain the age of 67 years, whichever is earlier. They will all draw a salary of ₹2.25 lakh a month.

MOUNTING LITIGATION

Last year, the government appointed Justice (Retd) Sanjaya Kumar Mishra as the President of the GSTAT.

On the appointment of 33 technical members, Manoj Mishra, Partner and Tax Controversy Management Leader at Grant Thornton Bharat, said, “Over the years, the absence of a functional GSTAT had led to mounting litigation and legal uncertainty for businesses across the board. Now, with the tribunal’s framework, rules, and appointments beginning to take shape, there is a sense of cautious optimism. If judicial positions and State-level coordination progress swiftly, we could see the first benches begin operations before the year ends.”

“For GST to evolve into a truly stable tax regime, it must deliver not just ease of compliance, but speed and certainty in dispute resolution...,” he said.



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A NAVRATNA CPSE

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* Outstanding Debt excluding Ind AS Adjustments ** Debtenture Redemption Reserve as on 31st March 2025 respectively.

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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sd/-
Sanjay Kulshrestha
Chairman & Managing Director

Place: New Delhi
Date: 06.08.2025

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO)
(A Govt. of India Enterprise)
Registered Office : HUDCO Bhawan, Core 7A,
India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi -110 003

PRODUCTS & SERVICES
Financing Consultancy Capacity Building

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CH-CH

