



Date: August 01, 2026

To, The Secretary, BSE Limited, P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400 001 Scrip Code: 539542	To, The Secretary, National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandera (E), Mumbai – 400 051 Symbol: LUXIND
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Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: Intimation under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015 - Newspaper Advertisement

In terms of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations, 2015, we enclose herewith copies of the notice to shareholders published in the following newspapers:

1. Business Standard (National Daily Newspaper) on August 01, 2026.
2. Ei Samay (Regional Newspaper) on August 01, 2026.

This is in accordance with SEBI Circular No. *HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD PoD/I/3750/2026* dated January 30, 2026, pursuant to which a special window has been opened for a period of one year from **February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027** for transfer and dematerialisation ("demat") of physical securities which were sold or purchased prior to April 01, 2019 and for such transfer requests which were submitted earlier and were rejected/returned/not attended to due to deficiency in the documents/process/or otherwise.

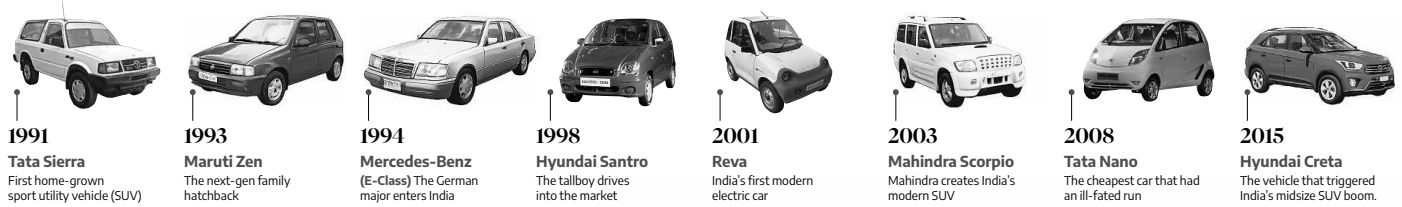
The above information is also available on the website of the Company at: [Special Window for Transfer and Dematerialization of Physical Securities.pdf](#)

Thanking You.

Yours faithfully,
For LUX INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Smita Mishra
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)
M.No: A26489

LUX INDUSTRIES LIMITED



How reforms revved up the auto industry

The reforms of 1991 not only enhanced car buyers' choices but also helped put Indian manufacturing on the global map



DEEPAK PATEL
New Delhi, 31 July

The 1991 economic reforms transformed the Indian automobile industry from a protected market dominated by a handful of manufacturers into one of the world's largest automotive ecosystems.

Liberalisation brought foreign investment, global technology, and intense competition into a sector that had operated for decades behind high barriers. It forced domestic players to upgrade their products, helped create a globally competitive component industry, and gave consumers unprecedented choice.

Thirty-five years on, the sector remains one of the clearest examples of how reforms reshaped manufacturing.

While the broader economy opened up in 1991, the automobile industry was officially de-licensed in 1993. Restrictions on foreign investment were eased, allowing global automakers to enter more freely. These changes came at a time when India's vehicle market was small by global standards but carried enormous long-term potential.

The impact, however, was not immediate.

"Whenever a policy comes in, the impact is not immediate. Global companies need time to analyse the market, negotiate with governments, set up plants, and build supplier networks. That is why it took almost six to seven years after liberalisation for the real effects to

become visible," says Puneet Gupta, director-mobility at S&P Global. "Liberalisation did not suddenly transform the industry. It created the conditions for change, but major foreign firms spent years analysing the consumer preferences, local supply chain situation, etc.," adds an industry veteran. By the late 1990s, big global car-makers had begun arriving in force. Ford, Honda, General Motors, Hyundai, Toyota, and Daewoo drove in, attracted by the prospect of participating in what many saw as one of the last large, untapped automobile markets.

A time of flux

Not all succeeded, however. "Many automakers entered India believing that a successful international product would automatically work here. They underestimated how different Indian customers were — on price, usage patterns, and ownership costs. Some even launched their old and discontinued products in India, thinking that the Indian consumer would not complain," says a second industry veteran. Industry insiders who witnessed that period note that many firms entered India with unrealistic expectations.

Some believed the market would grow much faster than it did. Others invested heavily in production capacity while chasing Maruti Suzuki's dominant market share, only to discover that building a sustainable business in India required much more than just launching a few global models.

One company changed the equation. "The game changer was Hyundai. When they planned their investment in India around 1997 and set up production capacity, that was the moment the effects of liberalisation started taking shape. They brought forward-looking products, invested for both domestic sales and exports, and changed the direction of the industry," Gupta notes.

Hyundai's success showed that India could become not only a major sales market but also a highly efficient manufacturing and export hub. More importantly, it demonstrated that Indian buyers were willing to embrace new technologies — if the price was right.

Its rise also intensified domestic competition. "When Hyundai started eating into market share, Maruti realised it had to respond. It began bringing in more technology, investing more, and expanding into new segments. That helped move the entire industry forward," Gupta adds.

Embracing competition

Industry executives recall that many domestic manufacturers were initially apprehensive about the opening of the market. Facing giants like Ford, General Motors, and Toyota appeared daunting. In hindsight, many of those fears proved misplaced.

Rather than destroy Indian manufacturers, competition strengthened them. Companies that survived were forced to improve product quality, manufacturing processes, and engineering capabilities. As a result, home-grown firms like Tata Motors and Mahindra & Mahindra (M&M) emerged significantly stronger than they had been before liberalisation.

The experience was particularly striking for M&M. It evolved from a maker of rugged, commercial vehicles and agricultural tractors into one of India's leading premium SUV manufacturers. Tata Motors followed a different, highly ambitious path. At a time when many manufacturers depended heavily on foreign partners, Tata invested in building core engineering and product development capabilities within India. "It built its R&D, testing, and engineering capabilities in India itself," Gupta says.

Those investments eventually enabled Tata Motors to build indigenous passenger vehicles like the Indica and



Safari, ultimately laying the groundwork for the acquisition of Jaguar Land Rover.

Sum of the parts

The reforms also transformed an area that often receives less attention: The auto-component industry.

Before liberalisation, India's supplier-base was relatively underdeveloped. Industry veterans point out that vehicle manufacturers often had to produce a large number of components on their own because specialised suppliers were

limited. The arrival of foreign firms fundamentally changed that model.

"There was a lot of hand-holding from vehicle manufacturers. Japanese, South Korean, and European automakers brought their supplier ecosystems to India. Indian suppliers absorbed those quality standards, kept improving, and eventually became globally competitive companies in their own right," Gupta said.

Over time, many Indian suppliers became exporters and multinational businesses. Companies like Samvardhana Motherson, Bharat Forge, and Sonata Comstar now operate across global markets, supplying some of the world's largest vehicle manufacturers.

Choices abound

Consumers, however, were the most visible beneficiaries.

Prior to liberalisation, buyers faced years-long waits for very limited options. By the early 2000s, they could choose from hatchbacks, sedans, SUVs, and premium vehicles offered by brands from across the world. Product quality improved dramatically, technology adoption accelerated, and vehicle ownership became far more common through a boom in retail financing.

Yet, industry veterans argue that

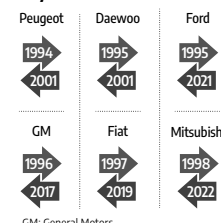
many foreign companies underestimated one critical factor: Maruti Suzuki's entrenched ecosystem. Competitors often focused on matching its products but failed to appreciate the sheer strength of Maruti's supplier network, dealer presence, service reach, and low cost of ownership. This defensive moat helped Maruti remain dominant even as competition intensified.

The next phase of growth was supported by rising middle-class incomes, expanding road infrastructure, and easier access to credit. Despite this progress, the industry still faces critical questions about its future.

Analysts argue that while India has excelled in localisation, cost reduction, and manufacturing efficiency, it has yet to establish itself as a global leader in automotive innovation. While Indian manufacturers have become powerhouse brands domestically, none has yet achieved the global scale of major foreign groups.

The reforms of 1991 helped India build a massive, hyper-competitive automotive industry. The next stage of its evolution may depend less on manufacturing capacity, and more on whether Indian companies can develop the proprietary technologies and global brands required to compete on the world stage.

They came, they tried, they left



VOLTAMP TRANSFORMERS LIMITED

CIN : L31100GJ1967PLC001437
Registered Office : Makarpura, Vadodra - 390014, Gujarat, India.
Email : sanket_act@voltamptransformers.com Website: www.voltamptransformers.com
Phone : +91 265 6141403/480, 3041403/480

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

Sr. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
		Quarter ended		Year ended	
		30/06/2026 (Unaudited)	31/03/2026 (Audited)	30/06/2025 (Unaudited)	31/03/2026 (Audited)
1	Total income from operations (net)	54378.49	61722.59	42357.67	215368.82
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	11789.56	6707.82	10464.52	40579.79
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	11789.56	6707.82	10464.52	40579.79
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	9122.28	4790.27	7954.88	30538.42
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	9121.56	4813.77	7946.08	30535.52
6	Paid up Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs. 10 each)	1011.71	1011.71	1011.71	1011.71
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	---	---	---	178168.70
8	Earnings Per Share (not annualised)				
Basic:		90.17	47.35	78.63	301.85
Diluted:		90.17	47.35	78.63	301.85

Notes :-

- The above unaudited results for quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meeting held on **Friday, July 31, 2026**.
- Segment reporting as defined in IND-AS 108 is not applicable, since the Company has only one reporting segment i.e. Manufacturing of Electrical Transformers.
- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarter ended June 30, 2026 Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Company's website at www.voltamptransformers.com and on the website of the Stock Exchanges at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com. The same can be accessed by scanning the QR code provided below.



FOR VOLTAMP TRANSFORMERS LIMITED
Sd/-
Kunjai L. Patel
Vice Chairman & Managing Director
DIN: 00008354

Date: July 31, 2026
Place: Vadodra

LUX INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CIN : L17309WB1995PLC073053
Registered Office: 39, Kali Krishna Tagore Street, Kolkata - 700 007
Tel No.: +91-33-4040 2121
E-mail: investors@luxindustries.com,
Website: www.luxindustries.com

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS SPECIAL WINDOW FOR TRANSFER AND DEMATERIALISATION OF PHYSICAL SECURITIES

In continuation to our notice dated June 03, 2026, shareholders are hereby informed that the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") vide Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD PoD/PI/CIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July, 2025 had earlier opened a special window for re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares originally submitted before 1st April, 2019.

To further enable investors to get rightful access to their securities, SEBI, vide its Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-PoD/13/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, has opened another special window for a period of one year from **February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027** for transfer and dematerialisation ("demat") of physical securities which were sold or purchased prior to April 01, 2019 and for such transfer requests which were submitted earlier and were rejected/returned/not attended to due to deficiency in the documents/process/or otherwise.

Eligible shareholders are requested to submit their transfer requests along with original share certificate(s), Client Master List ("CML") not older than 2 months, duly attested by the Depository Participant, Undertaking cum Indemnity Bond and other requisite documents as listed in the said SEBI Circular to the Company's Registrar to an Issue & Share Transfer Agent ("RTA"), M/s Kfin Technologies Limited., (Unit : Lux Industries Limited) at Selenium, Tower B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramaguda, Serilingampally, Hyderabad, Telangana-500032, Toll Free No : 18003094001, Email: eiward.ris@kfinetech.com or the Company at E-mail: investors@luxindustries.com or Phone No. (033) 40402121 to avail the benefit of this opportunity.

During this window, shares lodged for transfer on or before February 04, 2027 shall be issued only in demat mode, once all the documents are found in order by RTA and will remain under lock-in for a period of one year from the date of registration of transfer. Such shares shall not be transferred/lien-marked/pledged during the said lock-in period.

Investors may refer to the SEBI Circular on the following link SEBI, Ease of Doing Investment – **Special Window for Transfer and Dematerialisation of Physical Securities**.

Date : 1st August, 2026
Place : Kolkata

For Lux Industries Limited
Sd/-
Smita Mishra
(Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)
Membership No. A26489

TENDER NOTICE

PRABHA ENERGY LIMITED

Corporate Office : 12A, Abhishek Corporate Park, Opp. Swagat Bungalows
BRTS Bus Stop, Ambli Bopal Road, Ambli, Ahmedabad-380058
Phone : 02717-488 611, E-mail: procurement@prabhaenergy.com

1 Tender no.	PELICBMNKK BLOCK/HIRING OF WORKOVER RIG/0726
Description of Work	Hiring of WORKOVER RIG Services
Last date of submission of bid	14 August 2026 at 17:00 Hrs. IST
PEL, as joint operator, on behalf of consortium comprising with PEL, ONGCL and IOCL, invites tender from reputed and experienced Service Providers for above mentioned services at North Karanpura CBM Block, Jharkhand, India.	
Interested agency may please visit https://peplenders.in . Tender Documents are available for download on e-tender portal.	

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