

Date: 31.05.2025

To,
Gen. Manager (DCS)
BSE Limited.
P J Towers, Dalal Street,
Fort, Mumbai-400001

SUB: INTIMATION OF ADVERTISEMENT IN NEWSPAPER UNDER REGULATION 47 OF SEBI (LISTING OBLIGATIONS AND DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS) REGULATIONS 2015.

REF: COMPANY CODE BSE: 523650M/S. YASH INNOVENTURES LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS REDEX PROTECH LIMITED)

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed herewith copy of **Advertisement given in newspaper of Audited financial results for the quarter and year ended on 31st March, 2025** in compliance of Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The said financial results were reviewed by Audit committee and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on **Thursday, 29th May, 2025**

You are requested to take the same on your record.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely,

**FOR, YASH INNOVENTURES LIMITED
(Formerly Known as Redex Protech Limited)**



**POOJA JAIN
COMPANY SECRETARY &
COMPLIANCE OFFICER**
Encl As Above

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HDFC Bank, ICICI Bank stocks may feel Bank Nifty weight rejig pressure

The latest measures introduced by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) for the futures & options (F&O) segment may adversely impact HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank stocks.

It has also mandated that such indices must include at least 14 constituents, with the combined weighting of the top three components limited to 45 per cent.

credit, insurance and wealth management, fuelled by angel investors, venture capital (VC) and private equity.

Experts said Sebi's move came amid fears that thematic indices run the risk of manipulation due to high concentration of individual stocks. These changes, announced by the markets regulator on Thursday, will be implemented by November 3.

Brian Freitas of Periscope Analytics, who publishes research on the Smartkarma platform, expects significant outflows from HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank as a result of the changes.

He estimates that HDFC Bank could face selling to the tune of Rs.2,140 crore, while ICICI Bank may see Rs.1,673 crore in sales, in line with the newly imposed 20 per cent cap on weightings.

Non-benchmark indices are those other than the Nifty 50 and Sensex. At present, the top three Bank Nifty components account for a combined 61.5 per cent of the index.

Venture capital firm Peak XV Partners, formerly known as Sequoia India and Southeast Asia, has announced a 16 per cent reduction in its 2022 vintage fund as part of a strategic shift towards investing in a "measured manner" amid elevated valuations.

Fintechs in the country have grown in the last decade, both in the number of entities and scale. The key growth sectors have been payments,

Market participants anticipate a churn of nearly \$1 billion as passive funds tracking the Bank Nifty and Bankex indices adjust to the new regulations. They expect significant selling pressure, particularly on HDFC Bank and ICICI Bank.

Currently, both banking giants carry a weighting of over 25 per cent each in the 12-member Nifty Bank index, a widely followed benchmark in the derivatives segment. In a move aimed at reducing index concentration and volatility, the markets regulator has now capped the weighting of a single stock in non-benchmark indices at 20 per cent.

The rebound: Consumption picks up in FY25 on rural demand, shows NSO data

Growth in the private final consumption expenditure (PFCE), which is taken as a proxy for consumption demand in the economy, outpaced gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 2024-25 (FY25), even as the consumption demand slowed to a five-quarter low in the fourth quarter (Q4) of the financial year.

GDP, primarily driven by robust rural demand supported by a strong agricultural sector.

"A sharp catchup in investment growth in the last quarter also brought annual investment growth above GDP growth," Joshi added.

Rajani Sinha, chief economist, CareEdge Ratings, says that private consumption

outbeat agricultural output. However, the softness in urban demand continues to be an area of concern," she adds.

Data also showed that the gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), which is taken as a proxy for investment demand in the economy, rose to a six-quarter high of 9.4 per cent in Q4. As a share of nominal GDP, it rose to 31 per cent in Q4 from 27.4 per cent in Q3.

"The seasonal rush by both Union and state governments along with the private sector to meet their capex targets, it appears, provided succour to the investment demand in Q4. The pickup in investment demand is significant but needs to be watched out for a sustainable trend in view of the economic uncertainty, and the weak foreign investment demand," says Paras Jasrai, associate director, India Ratings.

However, government spending, as represented by government final consumption expenditure (GFCE), contracted by -1.8 per cent to touch a three-quarter low in Q4 due to the base effect and fiscal consolidation. As a share of nominal GDP, it grew to 11.1 per cent in Q4 from 8.7 per cent in Q3.



remained healthy and rural demand is expected to be supported by favourable agricultural output and easing inflation, while the outlook for urban demand remains mixed.

"Anecdotal evidence points to subdued wage growth, contributing to muted urban consumption. The unevenness witnessed in the consumption recovery remains a critical monitorable going forward. The strength in rural demand is expected to continue on the back of favourable prospects for monsoon, healthy reservoir levels, and

According to the latest data released by the National Statistical Office (NSO) on Friday, PFCE grew at 7.2 per cent in FY25, up from 5.6 per cent in FY24. As a share of nominal GDP, it stood at 61.4 per cent, up from 60.2 per cent in FY24.

Addressing the customary press conference, Chief Economic Advisor V Anantha Nageswaran said that the share of consumption in GDP in FY25 has risen to the highest levels since FY05 (61.5 per cent).

"As the headline (figure) suggests, we have a fairly robust domestic demand. Private consumption share of GDP has risen to the highest levels since all the way going back to FY04. It is the highest in two decades," he added.

Dharmakriti Joshi, chief economist, Crisil, says that consumption growth outpaced

According to the proposed regulations, lenders must maintain an LTV ratio, including the interest component, below 75 per cent throughout the loan's tenure.

This revision could lower

Draft gold loan norms: FinMin seeks exemption for small-ticket borrowers

The Union finance ministry has suggested exempting gold loans below ₹2 lakh from the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) proposed directions on lending against the yellow metal as collateral.

The ministry has said the RBI's directions have been



examined by the Department of Financial Services (DFS), under Union Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman's guidance.

"The DFS has given suggestions to the RBI to ensure that the requirements of small gold loan borrowers are not adversely affected," the department said in an official statement.

The DFS suggestion will benefit 60-70 per cent of borrowers.

According to industry estimates, the average size of gold loans is ₹1.1 lakh-1.2 lakh. These are short-term loans, for which the maximum repayment tenure is 24 months. On average, customers pay back in seven-eight months.

Some non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) like Muthoot Finance, Manappuram Finance and IIFL Finance are major players in this business. Gold loans of NBFCs are around Rs.3 trillion.

The DFS has stated such guidelines will need time to take effect and hence they may be suitable for implementation from January 1 next year.

In April, the RBI came up with the draft norms, which mandated, among others, that borrowers furnish proof of ownership for the gold to be used as collateral. However, this poses a challenge because gold passes through generations and hence it is difficult to produce the original invoice.

The norms said lenders should keep a record of verification of the ownership of the collateral.

The draft also defined the type of gold against which loans can be taken. Only gold jewellery, ornaments, and specified gold coins are eligible as collateral.

Before releasing the guidelines, the RBI did a joint supervisory review that uncovered several lapses. These included inadequately monitoring the loan-to-value (LTV) ratio, flawed risk evaluation, misusing third-party agents, and a lack of transparency in auctions.

The regulator is reviewing the feedback on the guidelines. The DFS said its suggestions had been forwarded to the RBI.

In its Annual Report, the RBI directed lenders to assess and rectify shortcomings in their gold-loan operations

Gold loans are often seen as a last resort for getting credit because there is no income proof required.

Recently protests erupted in Tamil Nadu, where farmers, owners of small units, and consumers have opposed the new guidelines.

Consequently, the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Office suggested to the RBI that gold-loan guidelines be relaxed.

George Alexander Muthoot, managing director, Muthoot Finance, said: "The phased implementation, timeline, and exemption for gold loans below Rs.2 lakh reflect a deep understanding of India's underserved and rural borrowers, who largely depend on gold-backed credit for livelihood, education, and emergencies."

Rating agency Iera has estimated that organised gold loans of banks and NBFCs will exceed Rs.10 trillion this financial year and they will reach Rs.15 trillion by March 2027.

and recent tax relief measures would likely support consumption.

Sakshi Gupta, principal economist at HDFC Bank, noted that while FY25 GDP growth moderated from the previous year's 9.2 per cent, the economy recovered from the sluggish performance in the first half of FY25. "Average growth for H2 stood at 6.9 per cent versus 6.1 per cent in H1FY25. Growth in the second half was supported by a rise in government capex and construction activity, healthy agriculture performance, and continued momentum in the service sector," she said.

Agriculture grew 5.4 per cent in the March quarter, buoyed by strong reservoir levels and robust rabi sowing. Manufacturing expanded 4.8 per cent — a three-quarter high rate — helped by subdued input cost inflation. The labour-intensive construction sector surged 10.8 per cent, marking a six-quarter high.

The services sector expanded 7.3 per cent, with public administration, defence, and other government services leading the way with 8.7 per cent growth. However, segments like trade, transport, communication, and broadcasting recorded slightly slower growth at 6 per cent, down from 6.2 per cent a year earlier, despite the festival boost from events like the Mahakumbh. Financial, real estate, and professional services also slowed to 7.8 per cent from 9 per cent in the same quarter a year ago, possibly reflecting weaker credit and deposit growth. Public sector-driven services remained strong, as both central and state governments pushed to accelerate projects in the final three months of FY25.

Net exports turned positive in the March quarter after three consecutive quarters of drag. "The 8.3 per cent growth in exports in FY25 was mainly due to better performance of services, given that exports of

goods were virtually flat," said Madan Sabnavis, chief economist, Bank of Baroda.

On the supply side, private final consumption expenditure growth moderated to 6 per cent, while government consumption spending declined 1.8 per cent, partly due to the high base of a year ago. Investment demand, measured through gross fixed capital formation, rose by 9.4 per cent in the March 2025 quarter.

"The seasonal rush by both Union and state governments to meet their capex targets, along with the private sector (there has been an increase in capex intentions based on the latest NSO survey data), appears to have provided succour to the investment demand in Q4FY25," said Paras Jasrai, associate director, India Ratings. "The pickup in investment demand is significant but needs to be watched for a sustainable trend in view of economic uncertainty and weak foreign investment demand as indicated by the net FDI inflow."

Rajani Sinha, chief economist, CareEdge Ratings, said the uneven pace of consumption recovery is expected to continue on the back of favourable monsoon prospects, healthy reservoir levels and upbeat agricultural output. However, the softness in urban demand continues to be an area of concern," she said.

Sinha also warned that despite the US placing reciprocal tariffs on hold for 90 days, global economic uncertainty was likely to persist. "This is likely to weigh on the private investment impulses. Given this context, a broad-based and durable consumption recovery, along with a revival in the government's capex, becomes increasingly critical for a revival in the private capex cycle. Factoring all of these aspects, we expect GDP growth in FY26 to be 6.2 per cent," she added.

allocated to Sarvam for six months to develop its indigenous large language model (LLM), and another 3,000 have gone to the Meity's Bhashini division for language translation work, according to a senior government official.

The ministry continues to evaluate applications and allocation requests.

Because projects such as LLM development require large GPU clusters from a single vendor, some companies that succeeded in the first round were also selected in the second, the official added.

On Friday, Meity also announced that three new indigenous LLMs would be developed by Gnani AI, Gan AI, and Soket, in addition to the one already underway at Sarvam.

Soket is set to build India's first open-source 120 billion-parameter foundation model, optimised for linguistic diversity and aimed at sectors like defence, health care, and education.

India's GDP expands 7.4% in Q4 to meet annual growth estimates of 6.5%

India's economic growth rebounded to a four-quarter high of 7.4 per cent in the January-March period of 2024-25 (FY25), aligning with the annual growth estimate of 6.5 per cent, according to provisional estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) released by the National Statistics Office (NSO).

The final-quarter performance outpaced expectations, beating both the Reserve Bank of India's (RBI's) forecast of 7.2 per cent and a Reuters poll of economists that had projected 6.7 per cent growth.

Nominal GDP for the full financial year rose 9.8 per cent to ₹330.7 trillion, slightly above the ₹324.1 trillion estimated in the Union Budget. This boost helped the government perform marginally better on fiscal deficit, which stood at 4.77 per cent of GDP in FY25, against the revised estimate of 4.84 per cent.

Gross value added (GVA) grew at a slower rate than GDP — at 6.8 per cent — in the March quarter, widening the gap between GDP and GVA due to a surge in net taxes (taxes minus subsidies), as government subsidy payouts contracted during the period.

Now, economists believe uncertainty because of the tariff war triggered by US President Donald Trump's policies and weak urban demand will shape India's FY26 growth outlook, even as further policy rate cuts by the RBI will support economic recovery.

"The momentum of the economy, which picked up in the fourth quarter, is continuing into the first quarter (of FY26), and that's a good sign," said V Anantha Nageswaran, chief economic advisor in the finance ministry, while briefing reporters after the release of GDP data. He said high-frequency indicators for April showed strong industrial and commercial activity, and noted that interest rate moderation

India likely to possess 46K graphics processing units in a fortnight

India is expected to have around 46,000 graphics processing units (GPUs) in place by June 10, upon conclusion of the third round of bidding under the IndiaAI Mission, government officials said.

After the third round of the bidding, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (Meity) will shift to a continuous empanelment process. Under this system, any company willing to match the lowest bid or per-hour cost for GPUs discovered during the first round of bidding will be eligible to supply these high-performance computing machines to participants in the ₹10,372 crore IndiaAI Mission, the officials said.

Results for the second round of GPU bidding were announced on Friday by Union Minister for Electronics and Information Technology Ashwini Vaishnav.

"Developing a common compute is a very important part of the principle of democratising technology for

all. When we started, we targeted 10,000 GPUs. We had then thought that this would be a very big and ambitious target. But the kind of response we have seen is phenomenal," he said.

In the first round, the government received bids from 10 companies to procure and supply 18,693 GPUs, well above the initial 10,000-unit target. The bidders included CMS Computers, CtrlS Datacentres, E2E Networks, Jio Platforms, Locuz Enterprise Solutions, NxtGen Datacentre and Cloud Technologies, Orient Technologies, Tata Communications, Vensysco Technologies, and Yotta Data Services.

The second round of bidding added 15,640 GPUs, secured by seven firms: Cyfuture India, Ishan Infotech, Locuz Enterprise Solutions, Netmagic IT Services, Sify Digital Services, Vensysco Technologies, and Yotta Data Services.

Of the GPUs secured in the first round, 4,000 have been

Yash Innoventures Limited

(CIN: L45100GJ1991PLC016557)

(Formerly known as Redex Protech Limited)

Registered Office: 1 Floor, Corporate House No.3, Parshwanath Business Park, Behind Prahladnagar Garden, S G Highway, Ahmedabad-380014, Gujarat, India.

Statement of Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and year ended March 31, 2025

The Board of Directors of the Company, at the Meeting held on May 29, 2025 approved the audited financial results of the Company, for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2025.

The results, along with the Auditor's Report, have been posted on the Company's

Website at <https://www.yashinnoventures.com/documents/FR-QR-March25.pdf> and

can be accessed by scanning the QR code.



For Yash Innoventures Limited (Formerly known as Redex Protech Limited) SD/- Mr. Gnanesh Rajendrabhai Bhagat Managing Director DIN - 00115076

Place: Ahmedabad Date: 29/05/2025

Note: The above intimation is in accordance with Regulation 33 read with Regulation 47(1) of the SEBI (Listing Obligation & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

