

**ALKEM LABORATORIES LTD.**

Regd. Office : ALKEM HOUSE, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Lower Parel (West), Mumbai - 400 013, Maharashtra, India.

- Phone: +91-22-3982 9999 • Fax: 022-2495 2955
- Email: contact@alkem.com • Website: www.alkemlabs.com
- CIN: L00305MH1973PLC174201

30th August, 2022

To,

**The Corporate Relationship Department
BSE Limited**
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai 400 001.
Scrip Code: 539523

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East,
Mumbai 400 051.
Scrip Symbol: ALKEM

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

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 47 read alongwith Schedule III of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("the Regulation"), please find enclosed herewith a copy of advertisement published in today's Newspapers viz. Business Standard (English) and Pratahkal (Marathi) regarding Postal Ballot Notice and E-Voting information.

The same is also available on the website of the Company at www.alkemlabs.com.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you

Sincerely,

For Alkem Laboratories Limited


Manish Narang
President Legal, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encl: a/a

India's shaky energy security

New Delhi is yet to announce a comprehensive and detailed policy across the energy spectrum to tackle this very real threat to economic growth

HIGH DEPENDENCY UNITS

Energy dependency of India in volume terms

Product	April-July import dependency %
Oil	86.4
LNG	47
LPG	63
*Coal	21

*Coal data is for 2021-22
Import and export in value terms as percentage of total exports and imports
Source: Oil ministry, coal ministry



5 DINAKAR
29 August

One can argue that energy security is of greater importance than national security. A country can always defend or strike back in case of an invasion, just as Ukraine is pushing the Russians back. But, if someone pulls the plug on supplies of oil, coal or natural gas, as Russian supply cuts to Europe now and Saudi Arabia-led oil embargo targeting western nations in 1973 show, there's a nasty impact on a country's economy, more so on developing nations like India.

Among all the major nations, both developed and developing, India is perhaps the most dependent on foreign fuels. And, along with economic expansion and population growth, this dependency is increasing steadily. India's growing dependency on foreign fuels amid high commodity prices has also eroded the value of the rupee, sending it below 80 to a dollar on Monday, a record low. The war in Ukraine and other global geopolitical developments threaten to render India even more susceptible to frequent and uncertain price shocks. This is the new normal, and New Delhi is yet to announce a comprehensive and detailed policy across the energy spectrum to tackle the security crisis.

India cannot "avoid" price shocks, just like the rest of the world. "Shocks were created by the incompetence of the Western alliance in their sanctions on Russia plus years of underinvestment in oil and gas by western companies, forced by anti-fossil fuel governments and lobbies in the West," said Tilak K Doshi, an industry expert, with over 20 years of professional experience in Unocal, Saudi Aramco and KAPSARC.

An immediate takeaway from the price shocks, and an ominous sign of things to come, is a major dent to India's evolving energy transition ambitions, focused on gas and new energy. New gas infrastructure is predicated on increasing gas use and liquefied natural gas (LNG) imports. But after investing ₹2 trillion-3 trillion in city gas infrastructure and generators to accommodate a more than doubling of gas in the energy mix to 15 per cent by 2030, investors are witnessing a decline in imports of the chilled fuel, and of gas use. LNG imports declined for the seventh consecutive month in July from a year earlier, and seem set for a third year of decline. July LNG imports at \$1.2 billion were \$200 million higher from a year earlier, when Indian importers secured more fuel for a cheaper amount. Gas consumption declined by 2 per cent in the April-July period.

Renewables and electric vehicle batteries are also hostage to the availability of critical raw materials, and rising rates of lithium and polysilicon. India is primarily investing in downstream processing. That's a bit like building oil refineries and counting on Saudi Arabia and Iraq for cheap crude. The International Energy Agency expects India's oil demand to rise to 7.1 million barrels per day (b/d) by 2030 from 5 million b/d in pre-Covid 2019, leading to net dependence on imports of 91 per cent by 2030. "India is going to have a demand requirement across fuels as long as the economy grows, and the economy is likely to continue growing," said R Ramachandran, an oil industry consultant and

former refinery head of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. "The growth rate of oil will come down but there will be no degrowth in oil until 2050," he added.

A flip side to a growing Indian economy, essential to lift people out of poverty, is weakening energy security. India depended on foreign oil for 86.4 per cent of its needs in the April-July period, according to the oil ministry. The reliance on imported LNG fell to 47 per cent during the period from 50 per cent a year earlier only because overseas purchases and demand for the fuel declined on account of record rates. Sixty-three per cent of liquefied petroleum gas, the fuel used in Indian kitchens, was imported. India relied on Indonesia and South Africa, among others, for a fifth of coal, at around 209 million tonnes, consumed last fiscal. April-May purchases alone totalled 40 million tonnes, according to the coal ministry, as generators scrambled to import amid blackouts and power cuts this summer. Also, India imports nearly all of its cells, building blocks for batteries, and solar modules, government data show.

Now let's look at what this energy dependency does to India's overall fiscal position, and its currency. The imported value of oil and gas surged over 80 per cent in April-July from a year earlier, primarily due to high fuel rates, to nearly \$79 billion, or 31 per cent of India's total imports by value, according to calculations based on commerce ministry data. That sent the trade deficit to over \$100 billion and the rupee to its lowest against the dollar this year. The Reserve Bank of India's effort to prop up the currency has in turn whittled away dollar reserves.

The trade deficit would have been higher if exports of oil products had not provided a lifeline. Petroleum product exports, led by sales of diesel and petrol from refineries operated by Reliance Industries and Nayara Energy, doubled in April-July to \$23.6 billion, or 15 per cent of India's gross exports, according to oil ministry data. Europe's reduced reliance on Russian oil products enabled higher sales from India. That number would have been higher if the government had not introduced a constantly changing export levy in the form of a windfall tax.

Geology is an issue for India. "India, like much of Asia, is poor in fossil fuel resources. However, this is made worse by having onerous policies on upstream investment for foreign enterprises," Doshi said. The constantly varying new windfall tax on oil production is one such policy measure.

New Delhi has only itself to blame for inadequate attention to oil exploration and strategic storage facilities for oil and gas. India's uneven upstream policy framework and bureaucracy has kept well-known oil companies away from India, an industry official said. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, India's biggest oil producer, is yet to get a permanent head, faces constant interference from the government on investment decisions, and constant demands on its cash reserves, an official added. The government has delayed for years renewing a licence for Vedanta's Barmer area in Rajasthan. Crude production will double in three years as soon as the production sharing contract gets extended, Anil Agarwal, chairman of Vedanta, India's second biggest oil producer, has said.

As Doshi said, "Cut red tape, get the government out of the private sector, and let real competitive business flourish." But even when that happens, India will struggle to enhance its energy security significantly.

Mid-sized hotel chains on an aggressive expansion drive

SHALY SETH MOHILE
Mumbai, 29 August

Established mid-sized hotel chains have embarked on an aggressive plan to sign up unbranded, standalone hotels at a rapid pace. This comes because of a major turnaround in the segment's performance across the country, in terms of occupancy and average daily rates.

An estimated 15,000 rooms are expected to be added in the mid-sized hotel segment this financial year, according to Noesis Capital & Advisors.

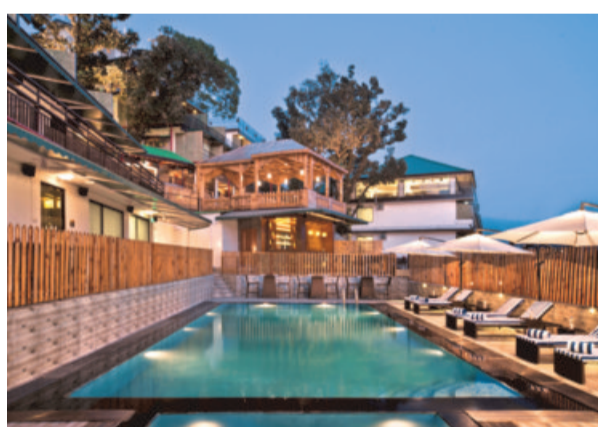
With the owners of standalone hotels having struggled during the pandemic, a large part of the expansion is being driven by conversion.

Non-branded, standalone hotels are choosing to become a part of an established hotel chain as the latter helps them in better distribution and improved service quality.

Branded mid-sized hotels are better positioned to benefit from the robust uptick in business, said Nandivardhan Jain, chief executive officer (CEO) of Noesis Capital & Advisors.

"During the last two quarters, we have concluded transactions for 28 hotels in the mid-segment space, and in the coming quarters, we will do it for 30 more hotels," said Jain. Close to 70 per cent of the transactions are conversions, he pointed out.

Take ITC Hotel Group's Fortune, for instance. The mid-sized hotel brand will be signing up one new hotel every month for the next seven months of the



ITC Hotel Group's Fortune will be signing up one new hotel every month for the next seven months of the current financial year

current financial year. Each of the hotels will have 75-80 rooms. "Over the last 20 years, this will be the highest number of hotels we are opening in a single year," Samir MC, managing director (MD), Fortune Hotels, told *Business Standard*. The addition will increase Fortune's portfolio size to 50.

Currently, Fortune has 40 hotels across 34 cities. Half of this expansion, which will take Fortune to new leisure and business locations, will be through conversion.

Fortune's average room rate (ARR) is 20 per cent more than the pre-pandemic years. "This year is very positive for the industry in general. The recovery has been much faster than forecast," he said.

Mid-sized hotels have an advantage of better penetration in the tier-2 and tier-3 markets. These have come into sharper focus because of better road and

rail connectivity in the post-pandemic year, said JB Singh, president and CEO at InterGlobe Hotels (a joint venture with Accor Asia Pacific) that owns and operates the Ibis chain of hotels.

"Our ARR's have been 20 per cent plus compared to pre-Covid levels," said Singh, attributing the growth to the government's focus on driving the Indian economy and a strong latent demand.

"While I am not saying this kind of high-paced growth will continue, the momentum is likely to be strong," he said.

Ibis will be adding 350-400 rooms through new hotels — one each at Hebbal in Bengaluru and Thane in Mumbai.

Unlike most other hotels that have a management contract model, Ibis builds and manages the properties ground up.

Lemon Tree Hotels, another prominent brand in the mid-

sized segment, will be adding close to 374 keys by the end of this financial year. This would be across its brands in Dharamshala, Mussoorie and Gurugram, to name a few, according to the company's investor presentation.

Similarly, at Indian Hotel Company (IHCL), the hospitality chain's "lean luxe brand" Ginger has been leading the expansion and will do so in the years to come.

Of a portfolio of over 300 hotels that IHCL plans to have by 2025-26, Ginger will contribute 125 hotels, according to the company's investor presentation. Presently, Ginger has 85 hotels across the country.

Even during the pandemic — when the business had slowed significantly — hospitality firms didn't cease signing up new hotels.

The all-encompassing recovery, in terms of average daily rates and occupancies, seen in the last one year has only emboldened the expansion plans.

Take Lemon, for instance. In the quarter ended June, the company — it owns Redfox, Keys, Lemon Tree and Aurika brand of hotels — saw its ARR touch ₹4,822. This is the highest since it went public and 20 per cent higher than the same quarter in the pre-Covid years.

Fortune's Samir also said that on an average, the brand's ARR is 20 per cent more than the pre-pandemic years. "This year is very positive for the industry in general. The recovery has been much faster than forecast," he said.

ON THE JOB

India's low youth employment rate



MAHESH WAS

Youngsters in the age group of 15 to 24 years hold the greatest promise as the source for economic growth of a nation. This is the age when people graduate from education and step into the labour markets to chart a career or at least make a living. People usually complete high school (12th standard) by 18 years of age, graduation by 21 years and post-graduation by 23 or 24 years. The transition from education to employment begins at different stages for different people during these years. In India, most people seem to make this transition after high school. Education may never end, but in the modern world, employment must begin somewhere between 15 and 24 years of age.

This transition from a world of education to a world of employment is a modern social norm in which education determines employment and employment determines our status in society. Unemployment can be a stigma, a source of social ostracisation, and even mental stress. In India, unemployment is still not recognised as a macro-economic problem. As a result, it is mostly seen as a personal failure and therefore a source of various forms of social isolation.

The transition from education to employment is critical in the life cycle of a modern citizen. It carries anxieties as much as it carries hope. Just as the 15-24 stage is crucial to the individual, the youngsters in this age group are also crucial to an economy. An economy needs to be prepared to offer jobs to the fresh annual cohorts of hopeful youngsters who are in this transition phase.

A young, energetic and freshly educated population, if harnessed well, can deliver growth and savings and pave the path to prosperity. If not harnessed for long, they could become a source of social tensions.

According to World Bank data, in North America over half of the population in the age group of 15-24 years is employed. The ratio of employed persons to the corresponding total working age population is called the employment rate. The average employment rate for North America was 50.6 per cent. For OECD countries it was almost 42 per cent and for the European Union it was 33 per cent. The same World Bank data places the employment rate for the 15-24 years age group for India at 23 per cent. The ratio has risen from 20.6 per cent in 2018 to 20.7 in 2019 and then to 23.2 per cent in 2020. But the ratio was much higher at 29.3 per cent in 2012 and 32.4 per cent in 2010. It was 40.5 per cent in 2005 and 43.4 per cent in 1994. This is a dramatic fall from 43.4 per cent in 1994 to 23.2 per cent in 2020.

The World Bank data provides useful comparisons between nations. It is interesting to note that China does not provide such data. This is probably the reason why the World Bank is unable to produce a world estimate for the youth employment rate. But we know from the World Bank data that in Pakistan, 38.9 per cent of the 15-24-year-olds were employed, and in Bangladesh, 35.3 per cent were employed. In Sri Lanka, only 24.1 per cent were employed. In the neighbourhood, therefore, India has the worst record in employing its youth.

While World Bank data are generally comparable, they are based on official statistics that have a rather relaxed definition of employment, following ILO guidelines. CMIE's CPHS follows a more stringent definition of employment. This therefore shows a much worse employment rate for the youth. While the World Bank shows

that in 2020, 23.2 per cent of the Indian youth was employed, CMIE's CPHS shows that only 10.9 per cent of this age group was employed in fiscal 2020-21.

What is most worrisome is the very sharp fall in this ratio in the CPHS dataset during the last five years. In fiscal 2016-17, the employment rate among the youth (15-24 years of age) was 20.9 per cent. This fell to 17.9 per cent in 2017-18 and then to 15.5 per cent in 2018-19. Just before the pandemic, in 2019-20, the youth employment rate fell a little more to 14.7 per cent. Then, in the first year of the pandemic, 2020-21, India's youth employment rate fell dramatically to 10.9 per cent. It slipped a little again in 2021-22 to 10.4 per cent.

Employment conditions are quite adverse for the youth. The 15-24 years age group has a relatively low labour participation rate (LPR). Between 2016-17 and 2021-22, while the average was 42.6 per cent, the LPR for the youth was much lower at 22.7 per cent. Yet, the youth face a much higher unemployment rate. While the overall unemployment rate averaged 7 per cent, the youth experienced an unemployment rate of over 34 per cent.

No wonder then that the LPR for the youth is falling faster than the fall in the overall LPR. Apparently, the high unemployment rate dissuades them from joining the labour force. This is particularly true for women.

India has the world's largest youth population. This is the demographic dividend on offer. India also has among the lowest youth employment rates. There is no dearth of capital in the world today. Ideally, India should be grabbing this rare opportunity of easy availability of labour and capital to fuel rapid growth. However, it seems to be missing this bus.

The writer is MD & CEO, CMIE Pvt Ltd

KERALA WATER AUTHORITY e-Tender Notice
Tender No. : e-Tender No.11/2022-23/SE/PHC/ALP
Jal Jeevan Mission-Providing Household retrofittable/extendable water service connections in Mannanchery Panchayaths in Alappuzha District - Pipeline Work.
EMD: Rs. 5,00,000/- . Tender fee: Rs. 17,700/- . Last Date for submitting Tender: 23-09-2022 02:00 pm. Phone: 0477-2237954. Website: www.kwa.kerala.gov.in, www.etenders.kerala.gov.in
KWA-JB-GL-6-726-2022-23
Superintending Engineer
PH Circle, Alappuzha

ALKEM LABORATORIES LIMITED
CIN: L00305MH1973PLC174201
Registered Office: 'Alkem House', Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013.
Phone: +91 22 3882 9999 Fax: +91 22 2495 2955
Website: www.alkemlabs.com. Email: investors@alkem.com

NOTICE
Members are hereby informed that pursuant to Section 110 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended from time to time, SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and in compliance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs Circulars No. 14/2020 dated 08th April, 2020, No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020, No. 33/2020 dated 28th September, 2020, No. 39/2020 dated 31st December, 2020, No. 02/2021 dated 13th January, 2021, No. 10/2021 dated 23rd June, 2021, No. 20/2021 dated 08th December, 2021 and No. 03/2022 dated 05th May, 2022, the Company has on 29th August, 2022, completed the dispatch of the Postal Ballot Notice dated 05th August, 2022 ("Postal Ballot Notice") only through electronic mode to those Members whose email IDs are registered with the Company/ Depository Participants and whose names appear on the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners as on Friday, 19th August, 2022 ("cut-off date") for seeking approval of the Members of the Company by Postal Ballot, only through remote e-voting system, for business as specified in the Postal Ballot Notice.

The Postal Ballot Notice can also be downloaded from the Company's website viz. <https://www.alkemlabs.com/> CDSL website viz. www.evotingindia.com, and website of the stock exchanges where equity shares of the Company are listed i.e. BSE Limited viz. www.bseindia.com and National Stock Exchange of India Limited viz. www.nseindia.com.

The Company has engaged the services of Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) for the purpose of providing remote e-voting facility to all its Members. Members are requested to note that the remote e-voting shall commence from Tuesday, 30th August, 2022 at 9.00 a.m. and shall end on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 at 5.00 p.m. The remote e-voting module will be disabled by CDSL after 5.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 28th September, 2022 and the Members shall not be allowed to vote beyond the said date and time. Only those Members whose names appear in the Register of Members / List of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Company/ Depository Participants as on the cut-off date will be entitled to cast their votes by remote e-voting.

The Members whose e-mail address is not registered with the Company/ Depository Participants, may register by clicking the link: https://linkintime.co.in/emailreg/email_register.html and completing the registration process on or before 5:00 p.m. (IST) on Friday, 09th September, 2022 to receive the Postal Ballot Notice and the procedure for remote e-voting along with the login ID and password for remote e-voting.

The Board of Directors of the Company have appointed CS Mannish L. Ghia, Partner, M/s Manish Ghia & Associates, Company Secretaries, Mumbai, as the Scrutinizer for conducting the Postal Ballot through remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

The result of the Postal Ballot shall be declared by the Chairman or any other authorised person by the Chairman on or before Friday, 30th September, 2022 by 5.00 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company and communicated to the Stock Exchanges, CDSL, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent and shall also be displayed on the Company's website <https://www.alkemlabs.com/> and Notice Board at the Registered Office of the Company.

In case any Member has queries, grievances or issues relating to Postal Ballot, Members are requested to write an email to rti.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in or may write to Ms. Ashwini Nemekar, Link Intime India Private Limited, C-101, 247 Park, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 083; Phone Number: 022-49186000 and for any queries, grievances or issues related to remote e-voting, Members may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions and e-voting manual available at www.evotingindia.com, under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdsindia.com or contact Mr. Mehboob Lakhani, Sr. Manager, Central Depository Services (India) Limited, 4 Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futorex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (E), Mumbai - 400013 or call on 022-23058542/43.

For Alkem Laboratories Limited
Sd/-
Manish Narang
President - Legal, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Date: 29th August, 2022
Place: Mumbai

इंडियन ओवरसीज़ बैंक
Indian Overseas Bank
Stressed Assets Management Department,
Central Office: 763, Anna Salai, Chennai 600 002

TRANSFER OF NPA LOAN EXPOSURES TO ARCS/ SCBS/ NBFCs/ AIFs/ SFBs THROUGH e-AUCTION UNDER OPEN AUCTION / SWISS CHALLENGE METHOD
Indian Overseas Bank Invites Expression of Interest from ARCS/SCBS/NBFCs/AIFs/ SFBs for the proposed transfer of NPAs (1) Portfolio of unsecured education loan NPAs under Open auction process and (2) Portfolio of MSME NPAs under Swiss Challenge method. Interested prospective bidders are requested to intimate their willingness to participate in the e-Auction scheduled on 14.09.2022 by way of an "Expression of Interest". For further details kindly visit Bank's website at www.ioib.in -> click on link TENDERS->ARC-Cell->Notification dated 29.08.2022.
Place: Chennai
Date: 29.08.2022
General Manager

BHOPAL SMART CITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED
Zone - 15, Bhoopal Municipal Corporation, BHEL, Govindpur, Bhopal-462023 (M.P.)
Phone: 0754-2477710. Email: tenderqueries@smarthbhopal.city / www.smarthbhopal.org/

Bhopal, Date : 26.08.2022
Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited को और से निम्नलिखित कार्य हेतु MPBSCDCL/TENDER No: 255 अंतादाह निविदाएं आमंत्रित की जाती है :

S. No.	Tender Name	Cost of Bidding Document (Non refundable)	Earnest Money Deposit / Bid Security	Date and Time of Pre-bid meeting	Purchase of Tender End Date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Allotment of Plot No. 97 on freehold basis for ABD Area of Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited (M.P.B.S.C.D.C.L./TENDER No. 255)	Rs. 50,000/- (Rupees Fifty thousand only)	Rs. 41,000,000/- (Rupees Forty One Lakh Only)	30.08.2022 at 12:00 PM	19.09.2022 till 17:30 Hrs.

RFP दस्तावेज एवं निविदा संर्भित विस्तृत जानकारी www.mptenders.gov.in पर देखी जा सकती है।

कार्यपालन यंत्रो
भोपाल स्मार्ट सिटी डेवलपमेंट
कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड

MANGALAM INDUSTRIAL FINANCE LIMITED
(CIN: L65993WB1983PLC035815)
Registered Office: MMS Chambers, 4A, Council House Street, 1st Floor, Room No. D1, Kolkata - 700001
Corporate Office : Hall No-1, M R Icon, Next to Milestone Vasna Bhayli Road, Vadodara 391410; Tel. No. : +91 7203948909
Email : mangalaminvestment@nandco.com; Website : www.mifindia.com

NOTICE OF THE 39TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD THROUGH VIDEO CONFERRING (VC)/ OTHER AUDIO-VISUAL MEANS (OAVM)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 39th Annual General Meeting (AGM) for the financial year 2021-22 of the Members of MANGALAM INDUSTRIAL FINANCE LIMITED will be held on Monday, 26th September, 2022 at 01.00 p.m. through Video Conferencing (VC)/Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the businesses, as set out in the Notice of the AGM. The Company has sent the Annual Report along with Notice convening AGM on Monday, 29th August, 2022, through electronic mode to all the Members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Depository Participant(s) Company's Registrar & Share Transfer Agent, M/s. Purva Sharegistry (India) Pvt. Ltd., (CSA), in accordance with the General Circular No. 14/2020 dated 8th April, 2020 read with General Circular No. 17/2020 dated 13th April, 2020 read with General Circular No. 39/2020 dated 31st December, 2020, 10/2021 dated 23rd June, 2021 and 20/2021 dated 8th December, 2021 and 3/2022 dated 5th May, 2022 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/PI/2020/79 dated 12th May, 2020 read with Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/PI/2021/11 dated 15th January, 2021 and SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/PI/2022/62 dated 13th May, 2022 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (collectively referred to as "SEBI Circulars"). The Annual Report for the financial year 2021-22 along with the Notice convening the AGM is also available on the website of the Company at www.mifindia.com and on the website of Stock Exchanges i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com.

Notice is also hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of Section 91 of The Companies Act, 2013, the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed on Tuesday, 20th September, 2022 to Monday, 26th September, 2022 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of AGM.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 as amended and Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically through e-voting services provided by the RTA on all resolutions as set forth in the AGM Notice of the Company. The voting rights of the members shall be in proportion to the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on 19th September, 2022 ("cut-off date").

The remote e-voting period commences on Friday, 23rd September, 2022 at 9.00 a.m. and will end on Sunday, 25th September, 2022 at 5.00 p.m. During this period, the Members may cast their vote electronically. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled thereafter. Those Members, who are present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and had not cast their votes on the Resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM.

The Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may also attend/participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again.

Members holding Shares in physical form who have not registered their email address are requested to register their email addresses with respective depository participants and are requested to update their email addresses with Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Purva Sharegistry (India) Pvt. Ltd., by accessing the link <http://www.purvashare.com>/email-and-phone-updation/ for updating of e-mail ID and contact number and obtain Notice of AGM, Annual Report 2021-22 and/or login details for joining the AGM through VC/OAVM facility including e-voting.

Members are requested to carefully read all the instructions detailed in the Notice of the AGM and in particular, instructions for joining the AGM, Manner of casting vote through Remote e-voting or e-voting during AGM of the Company.

Any query or grievance in relation to voting by e-voting can be addressed to the NSDL or Registrars of the Company M/s. Purva Sharegistry (India) Pvt. Ltd. can be forwarded at email:evoting@nsdl.co.in or support@purvashare.com.

For Mangalam Industrial Finance Limited
Sd/-
Sakina Lokhandwala
Company Secretary
Place : Vadodara
Date : 29.08.2022

