



Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Registered Office: Plot No. 47 “Opus Centre”, Second floor, Central Road, Opposite Tunga Paradise Hotel, MIDC, Andheri (East) Mumbai – 400 093, Maharashtra, India
Tel: 4098 2222/2340; Fax No. 2835 6559; **CIN:** L28120MH1992PLC069252
E-mail: investor@technocraftgroup.com ; website: www.technocraftgroup.com

April 21, 2021

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Exchange Plaza,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E),
Mumbai- 400051
Ref: Script Name: TIIL

BSE Limited
Listing Department
P.J. Towers, 1st Floor,
Dalal Street, Fort,
Mumbai – 400 001
Script Code: 532804

Dear Sir / Madam,

Sub: Newspaper advertisement for Transfer of Equity Shares of the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority

Please find enclosed the copies of the newspaper advertisement published on April 21, 2021 in Business Standard (all editions) in English and Mumbai Lakshadweep (Mumbai Edition) in Marathi in respect of captioned subject.

Kindly take the same on your records

Thanking You,

Yours truly,

For Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Neeraj Rai
Company Secretary

IL&FS' giant complexity

A stretched rescue process reveals critical deficiencies in India Inc's corporate layering and resolution mechanism worsened by the pandemic

HAMSINI KARTHIK
Mumbai, 20 April



S cars of September 21, 2018, or India's financial services sector's Black Friday cannot fade easily. Two major housing financiers — Dewan Housing Corporation and Indiabulls Housing — saw over 55 per cent single-day crashes in their stock prices caused by fears of redemption in the debt market. That brought to fore that India's then largest non-banking finance company (NBFCs) — Infrastructure Leasing and Financial Services (IL&FS) — was neck-deep in crisis calling for a swift government intervention.

With over ₹1 trillion of loan due to mainly banks and mutual funds, preventing a systemic contagion was top priority. Nearly three years later, banker Uday Kotak, chairman of IL&FS's reconstituted board, is relieved that the aftermath was largely contained. Appointed on October 1, 2018, Kotak and his seven-member team was inducted to resolve the defunct lender's mammoth loan burden.

On April 15, the board announced that ₹43,100 crore of debt had been resolved. Resolution in this case implies a combination of resolution, restructuring and recovery as outlined by the board — that is, finding a new suitor for operational assets, court-led resolution and, in case of a stalemate, liquidating assets to recover as much as possible. For now, nearly 40 per cent of the problem has been addressed.

Yet, Shailesh Haribhakti, a renowned chartered accountant and a board member of several listed companies, says IL&FS's resolution “has moved rather slowly and nobody anticipated that even after three years it's still only where it is”.

Many industry observers agree. With the earlier government-led resolution for Satyam Computers in 2009 finding closure in less than four months, the pace of progress with IL&FS is indeed slow.

But the complexities involved in this case are far bigger. IL&FS is the holding company of IL&FS group, incorporated as a non-banking finance company registered with Reserve Bank of India as a core investment company (CIC). Under it are multiple layers of subsidiaries, mostly special purpose vehicles (SPVs) created for various infrastructure projects. As Anand Shah, senior partner, banking and finance practice, AZB, put it, four levels of companies below the main CIC — 347 sub-companies under its ambit, which includes over two dozen direct subsidiaries, 135 indirect

subsidiaries, six joint ventures, and four associate companies — have posed a key challenge for its resolution. Initially, 156 subsidiaries were identified for resolution and graded as green (50 companies), amber (18) and red (80), and eight in different stages of resolution.

On April 15, the board announced that resolution was reached for 186 out of 347 subsidiaries, and it targets to resolve another ₹8,000 crore loans by September and eventually reduce the number of subsidiaries to double digits. For SPVs in roads, highways, water and other infra projects, there's been some progress with respect to finding a buyer, though at heavily discounted valuations. For the 18 entities marked amber, initiating resolution through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) could be an option. On March 12, 2020, the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) approved the resolution and distribution framework for the IL&FS Group.

The problem is with 80 entities marked red where resolution even through the IBC process may be unsuccessful; eventually the businesses may have to be wound up and their investment values written off.

This is the plan but the prolonged impact of the Covid-19 pandemic may be a party spoiler. Even now, with state governments holding back their annuity payments to SPVs because of pandemic-induced constraints, some are knocking at banks for help to recast their dues. Ultimately how many “green” companies will remain operational is anyone's guess and seen in this context, even achieving 62 per cent closure or resolution as laid down by the board seems to be an ambitious target.

“No framework exists under Indian law that pertains to or could in its entirety apply in a ‘group insolvency’ scenario,” Shah pointed out. Therefore, “proposals have to be obtained for each of these assets and treated independently for resolution. What was applied in one

Mapping the plot

► **Sep-18:** Financial crisis in IL&FS became apparent

► **Oct-18:** ₹1 trillion loan outstanding to lenders seen at risk

■ Government dismantles the existing board, new board chaired by Uday Kotak appointed

■ New board presents resolution plan to investors

► **Mar-20:** NCLAT approves resolution and distribution framework for IL&FS group

► **Apr-21:** ₹43,100 crore of loans resolved; includes ₹28,600 crore of receipts

■ ₹14,350 crore of resolution and restructuring applications filed with and awaiting approval of NCLT

■ Overall recovery target increased from ₹56,000 crore to ₹61,000 crore

Source: Press releases

case for resolution cannot be applied for another because each entity has its own unique proposition”, he explained.

The other difficulty is that banks are classifying their exposure to IL&FS entities as fraud. “Any buyer wanting to acquire such assets would want immunity from legal proceedings, which is not being granted now,” said a person privy to the resolution process. What helped Satyam Computers find a new buyer was the grant of immunity. “For now, a net sum of ₹26,800 crore has been recovered from the resolution process. The challenge remains on how this money can be repatriated to the holding company for distribution to lenders in a compliant and tax-efficient manner.

For India Inc how the IL&FS mess is cleaned up will be an important lesson. The infamously going belly up cracked open some major flaws in the system — the most evident being weak corporate governance and how layers of corporate structures could be formed adding to the opaque-

ness of the group.

“Money was flowing like water,” said Kotak in the recent press briefing. Questions were also raised on how it was possible to create a combination of NBFC and several SPVs and create so many umbrellas under it. “This is the fundamental issue — how such an entity was allowed to be created and function. There should have been enough laws to curb such complexities,” he pointed out.

The IL&FS crisis was a surprise even to regulators. “Back then, CICs were only required to file annual returns with the RBI. There was no supervision or audit conducted on CICs,” said N S Vishwanathan, former RBI deputy governor. Therefore, to have identified the problem and nip it at the bud would have been difficult.

Three years later, however, experts feel that reasonable learning has gone into the system especially around cracking down complex corporate structures and increasing transparency. “With the Tapan Ray committee recommending a stringent regulatory and supervision framework, many of the loopholes have been plugged,” Vishwanathan explained. Tapan Ray is a former secretary of the corporate affairs ministry who headed a working committee set up in November 2019 to review guidelines for CICs.

Also, Shah pointed out that the Companies Act 2013 has beefed up the requirements on inter-corporate loans. “The Companies Act 2013 provides a framework to regulate the loans and investments made between companies — by adding the requirement for a special resolution to lend for principal business activities of the group borrowing entity, payment of interest for intra-group borrowing and restricting investment to two layers in order to check the misuse of multiple layers of subsidiaries for diversion of funds,” he explained. Haribhakti is confident that it's almost impossible to create another IL&FS-like entity now.

That said, Kotak remains sceptical. “India continues to have intermingling of business groups and that creates a challenge. IL&FS highlights the challenges in India's financial services,” he said at the press briefing. Ultimately, the impact of the pandemic, investor interest in buying distressed infrastructure projects and some government support are essential to decide which way the resolution efforts would swing.

Disclosure: Entities controlled by the Kotak family have a significant holding in Business Standard Pvt Ltd

Gupta & Greensill questions go way beyond London

The Scottish National Party's dealings with GFG Alliance bear scrutiny

THERESE RAPHAEL
20 April



The collapse of Greensill Capital isn't just a lobbying scandal. The total cost to the British taxpayer could easily reach £1 billion (\$1.4 billion), in particular because of state support for companies owned by Greensill's biggest client, Sanjeev Gupta's (pictured) sprawling GFG Alliance.

Much of the political opprobrium has been aimed at former PM David Cameron, who worked for one-time billionaire Lex Greensill after leaving Downing Street. But there are questions to ask north of the border, too: In Scotland there's more than reputations, or even taxpayer money, at stake.

The ruling Scottish National Party has pitched the May 6 election as a milestone in an inexorable march toward national independence. First Minister Nicola Sturgeon says Scotland doesn't need London's largesse to meet the SNP's hefty spending commitments, despite a yawning deficit. That's why the SNP's dealings with Gupta bear scrutiny. They create doubts about whether it's ready to take the reins of a sovereign nation — at least one that wants the trust of credit markets.

You can see why the SNP government welcomed Gupta as he expanded his metals and energy business in Scotland. By 2016, when a deal was struck for GFG Alliance companies to buy the UK's last remaining aluminium smelter in the west Highlands, Gupta was on an asset-purchasing tear and being hailed as the “saviour of steel.”

The Lochaber smelter dates back nearly a century and is a mainstay of the local community that happens to be in a key SNP constituency. The purchase from Rio Tinto preserved about 170 jobs and rescued an

important industrial asset. The smelter itself is tiny, producing less than a tenth of the output of a decent-sized smelter today. But it's linked to a hydropower station that supplies it with cheap electricity, thus reducing costs and its carbon footprint.

There were also plans to create up to 2,000 direct and supply-chain jobs with upgrades and a new downstream alloy wheel production facility, adding about £1 billion to the local economy over a decade. Gupta became one of Scotland's largest landowners with the purchase. He spoke of big plans, his passion for green industry and a great love for the country.

The linchpin of the £330-million deal was a Scottish government guarantee for the 25-year power-purchase agreement between the smelter — Liberty Aluminium Lochaber, now part of Alvalance Aluminium Group — and Simec Lochaber Hydropower, both GFG firms. Greensill sat in the middle of the transaction. It acquired the government-guaranteed irrevocable payment obligations (IPUs) for the power contract at a discount and then securitised them, giving Gupta the cheap financing he needed to complete the purchase.

The bond offering, at £294.6 million,

was marketed by Morgan Stanley as a “rare opportunity to invest in [an] explicit and irrevocable Scottish government-guaranteed fixed-income asset”. But this wasn't Scotland waving a big sovereign flag to the bond markets. The zero-coupon notes weren't listed on any exchange and were placed privately.

Sturgeon hailed the deal as a new chapter in Scottish manufacturing. She was photographed with Gupta receiving a plaque for leaving “no stone unturned”. It's not unheard of for a government to provide guarantees for infrastructure investments to motivate the market. The UK government set up a programme to do just that in 2012 when credit conditions were unfavourable. But a clear set of rules, a transparent process and proper oversight are required.

In both its complexity and opacity, the Lochaber deal was unusual. The government guarantee, according to the investor teaser at the time, isn't linked to performance metrics or the actual delivery of power. It can be exercised upon any failed payment by Liberty. The deal was approved by a cross-party committee at Holyrood. Support for preserving jobs and industrial assets is strong in Scotland, though one wonders how detailed the scrutiny of so complex a transaction could be. The due diligence from Ernst & Young, when made public, was nearly entirely redacted. Scotland's auditor has called repeatedly on its government to set clear standards for doing private sector deals.

Fergus Ewing, Gupta's main ministerial sponsor (who faces questions about whether his dinners with Gupta and Greensill broke rules) has said the government received “very significant” security for its guarantee.

BLOOMBERG
Full version on www.business-standard.com

Conflict zone: 60% trust state police over army

RITWIK SHARMA
New Delhi, 20 April

Three out of five people (60 per cent) in India's conflict-ridden zones have a greater trust in the state police than the paramilitary/army for their safety and security, according to a new report.

Thirty-nine per cent also believe that the police are corrupt in conflict-affected regions, while 20 per cent shared such a perception of the paramilitary/army, says the Status of Policing in India Report 2020-21.

The report — based on a survey by the Centre for Developing Studies (CSDS), its research programme Lokniti, and advocacy group Common Cause, and supported by Tata Trusts and the Lal Family Foundation — covers left-wing extremism affected areas, the Northeast and Jammu and Kashmir.

Its earlier two reports in 2018 and 2019 focused on the perceptions of people in more than 20 states and on the working conditions of policemen, respectively.

Across the conflict-hit regions, a similar percentage of ordinary people (46) and the police (43) feel that the demands of Naxalites and insurgents are genuine but their methods are wrong.

The report also collates data from the past few decades, which show that between 2001 and 2019 more than 68,500 incidents of violence were reported in these regions in which 23,283 civilians and security personnel lost their lives. Nearly 75 per cent of the incidents took place in the first decade, and about 45 per cent in the first five years.

In Jammu and Kashmir, the incidents of violence have lessened significantly since the 1990s and early 2000s with a marked decline in the number of casualties of civilians, security forces and terrorists despite a spike in the last four years.

In the red corridor, people cite inequality, injustice, exploitation and discrimination (14 per cent), followed by poverty (13) and unemployment (11) as the biggest reasons behind left-wing extremism.

Fifty-nine per cent people and 50 per cent

POLICE IN CONFLICT

(Findings from the Status of Policing in India Report, Volume I 2020-21)

Fear of...	Common people (%)		
	Yes	Not much	Not at all
Being beaten up by the police	35	20	39
Being arrested/detained by the police for no reason	33	19	43
Police coming to your house	27	19	46
Being falsely implicated in Naxalism/insurgency cases by police	24	17	49
Police destroying your belongings or property	21	14	56
Being killed by the police	20	15	55
Sexual harassment by the police	19	16	54

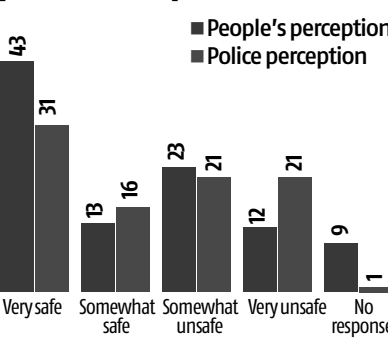
policemen believe that it is wrong to disregard human rights in the name of national security. However, a much higher percentage of police (44) than common people (25) believes that human rights can be ignored in the interest of national security.

There is also a divergence of views over harsh laws such as the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and the National Security Act. While an overwhelming majority (60 per cent) of police personnel believes that these are vital in containing extremism, only 30 per cent of the people concur.

Three-fourths of policemen (75 per cent) feel that addressing the question of development and providing better facilities would be very useful in reducing conflict. As against 75 per cent of people, nine out of 10 policemen also think that increasing the number of personnel would help in this regard.

Sanjay Kumar, professor and former director of CSDS, says that it is too early to track any changes in the popular perceptions of the police. And for a variety of reasons, including fear and hesitation on the part of

How unsafe is the locality for police personnel posted here?



Problem areas

Biggest problem in their area of residence	Overall	LWE affected	Insurgency affected
Lack of development (school, roads, water, hospitals etc.)	53	54	53
Unemployment	13	13	14
Naxalism/insurgency/ underground cadre	7	10	1
Poor law and order/ crime/theft/lack of safety/poor policing	3	4	2

respondents, the latest report lacked views of Kashmiris on the same.

He, however, points out that people are more opinionated and critical of government policies in the left-wing affected regions because they come across Naxalites more often than the people of the Northeast do with extremists. “The similarity is clear. In both regions, people say that the lack of development is the main cause of Naxalism or insurgency,” he says.

A second volume of the report will cover policing in the Covid-19 pandemic.



TENDER NOTICE

Air India invites bids from reputed vendors for outsourcing IT Services for Air India Limited.

The close date of the Tender is **06.05.2021 at 3:00 pm**.

The prospective bidders should regularly visit the Air India website for any amendment issued till the close date of the tender. For other details the document can be downloaded from www.airindia.in. In case of any query, you may contact **011-25696638 / email : itenders@airindia.in**



STERLITE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Regulation 47(1)(a) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company is scheduled to be held on Thursday, **April 29, 2021**, inter alia, to:

1. Consider the Audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2021.
2. Recommend final dividend, if any, for the financial year ended March 31, 2021

The “Trading Window” for dealing in the equity shares of the Company has been closed from April 01, 2021 – May 01, 2021 (both days inclusive).

The information contained in this Notice is also available on www.stl.tech, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com.

For Sterlite Technologies Limited
SD/-
Amit Deshpande
Company Secretary & Corporate General Counsel

Place: Pune
Date: April 20, 2021



Technocraft Industries (India) Limited

Regd. Office: Plot No.47 Opus Centre, Second floor, Central Rd, MIDC, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400093
Tel: 022-4098 2222; Fax: No. 022-2836 7037;
CIN : L28120MH1992PLC069252

Email: investor@technocraftgroup.com, Website: www.technocraftgroup.com

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
(For transfer of equity shares of the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund)

This Notice is published pursuant to the provisions of Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer ad Refund) Rules, 2016 (the “Rules”).

The rules, inter alia, contain provisions for transfer of all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more, in the name of IEPF suspense account.

Complying with the requirements set out in the Rules, the Company is communicating to the concerned shareholders whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF suspense account under the said Rules for taking appropriate action. This communication shall be treated as notice to the shareholders pursuant to the said Rules.

The Company has also uploaded full details of such shareholders and shares due for transfer to IEPF suspense account on its website www.technocraftgroup.com. Shareholders are requested to refer to our website to verify the details of un-encased dividends and the shares liable to be transferred to the IEPF suspense account.

Shareholders may note the both the unclaimed dividend and corresponding shares transferred to the IEPF authority/suspense account including all benefits accruing on such shares, if any, can be claimed back from the IEPF Authority after following the procedure prescribe in the Rules.

Notice is hereby given to all such shareholders to make an application to the Company/ Registrar by July 19, 2021 with a request for claiming the unpaid interim dividend for the financial year 2013-14 onwards so that the shares are not transferred to the IEPF. In case the Company does not receive any communication from the concerned shareholders by July 19, 2021, the Company shall with a view to adhering with the requirement of the Rules, transfer the shares to the IEPF suspense account by the due date as per the procedure set out in the Rules. No claim shall be lie against the Company in respect of the unclaimed dividend amount and shares transferred to IEPF pursuant to the said Rules.

For any query on the above matter, shareholders are requested to contact to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s Link Intime India Private Limited, Ms. Sharmila Amin at Unit Technocraft Industries (India) Limited, C-13, Pannalal Silk Mills Compound, L.B.S. Marg, Bhandup (W), Mumbai-400078, Tel 25963838/25946970, email id: iepf.shares@linkintime.co.in

For Technocraft Industries (India) Limited
SD/-
Neeraj Rai
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 20, 2021

FORM NO. CAA. 2
(Pursuant to Section 230(3) and rule 6 and 7)
BEFORE THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
KOLKATA BENCH, KOLKATA
C.A. (C.A.A.) No. 18/KB/2021
IN THE MATTER OF The Companies Act, 2013.

And
IN THE MATTER OF Section 230 read with Section 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

In the matter of:
TRISHAN METALS PRIVATE LIMITED, having its registered office at Bamunari N- 2, Delhi Road, Hooghly - 712250, West Bengal ... Transferor Company

And
IN the matter of:
IFB INDUSTRIES LIMITED, having its registered office at 14, Taratolla Road, Kolkata - 700 088 ... Transferee Company

And
1. **TRISHAN METALS PRIVATE LIMITED**
2. **IFB INDUSTRIES LIMITED** ... APPLICANTS

Notice and advertisement of notice of the meetings of equity shareholders and creditors
Notice is hereby given that by an order dated 5th April, 2021, the Kolkata Bench of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) has directed meetings to be held of secured and unsecured creditors of the Transferor Companies and the Transferee Company above-named and the equity shareholders of the Transferee Company to be conducted through video conferencing (VC) or any other audio visual mode (OAVM) on Monday, 24th May, 2021 for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, approving with or without modification, the amalgamation proposed to be made between Trishan Metals Private Limited (Transferor Company) above-named with IFB Industries Limited (Transferee Company) and their respective creditors and shareholders.

In pursuance of the said order, the following separate meetings will be held on 24th May, 2021 through video conferencing or any other audio visual mode (OAVM):

Meeting of IFB Industries Limited	At
Equity Shareholders	11:30 a.m.
Secured Creditors	3:30 p.m.
Unsecured Creditors	4:30 p.m.

Meeting of Trishan Metals Private Limited	At
Secured Creditors	1:30 p.m.
Unsecured Creditors	2:30 p.m.

Shareholders for joining the meeting:
The Company is providing VC platform by NSDL. Shareholders may access the same at <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com> by using the remote e-voting credentials they may follow the procedures mentioned in the notes to the notice.

Creditors for joining the meeting:
Creditors will be provided with a facility to attend the meeting through VC through the NSDL e-Voting system. Creditors may access the same at <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com> under shareholders login credentials they may follow the procedures mentioned in the notes to the notice.

The e-voting by all the shareholders/creditors will be exercised only after joining the meeting by video conferencing for which shareholders to keep handy the Client ID/Folio No. and No. of shares held by them and for creditors their login details send in the notice.

The said meetings by VC/OAVM are being conducted in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Act and General Circulars No. 14/2020 dated 8th April 2020 and No. 17/2020 dated 13th April 2020 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (MCA Circulars). A copy of this Notice shall be available on the website of the transferee Company at www.ifbindustries.com. For Shareholders/Creditors whose email address are not registered with the Applicant Companies, they may follow the procedures mentioned in the notes to the notice for casting their votes and can also get their email address registered with the Applicant Companies. The shareholders/creditors who have not registered their email addresses with the Company can get the same registered in case of Transferee company by emailing to investors@ifbglobal.com or in case of Transferor Company by emailing to vedant@trishanmetals.in 48 hours before the meeting. The said email is required to be sent by the first holder mentioned folio number, number of shares held and name of the first holder registered with the Company preferably including his/her mobile number.

Any Person, who acquires shares of the Transferee Company and becomes member of the Transferee Company after dispatch of the notice, shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting as well as e-voting at the meeting only if his name is recorded in the register of the members or in the register of the beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut of date i.e. 14th May, 2021. Such a person may obtain the login ID and password by:

- Sending a request to investors@ifbglobal.com or evoting@nsdl.co.in or Call toll free Number 1800-1020-990 / 1800-224-430.
- If e-mail or mobile number of the member is registered against Folio No. / DP ID Client ID, then on the home page of www.evoting.nsdl.com the member may click "forgot password" and enter Folio No. or DP ID Client ID and PAN to generate password.
- However, if the member is already having the User ID and password for casting the vote e-voting, he/she shall use his/her existing User ID and password for casting the vote without any need for obtaining any new User ID and password.

The remote e-voting will commence from 21st May, 2021 at 9.00 A.M. (IST) and end on 23rd May, 2021 at 5.00 P.M. (IST).

Manner of Casting Votes(s) through e-voting for shareholders:

- a) Member will have an opportunity to cast their vote(s) on the business as set out in the Notice of the Meeting through electronic voting system ("e-voting").
- b) The manner of voting remotely ("remote voting") by the shareholders holding shares in dematerialized mode, physical mode and for shareholders who have not registered their email addresses will be provided in the Notice of Meeting. The details will also be available on the website of the company at www.ifbindustries.com and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com
- c) The facilities for e-voting will also be made available at the Meeting who have not cast their vote(s) by remote e-voting will be able to vote at the Meeting.
- d) The login credentials for casting votes through e-voting shall be made available to the members through email. Shareholders who do not receive email or whose email addresses are not registered with the company Depository Participant(s), may generate login credentials by following instruction given in the Notes to Notice of the Meeting.
- e) The same login credentials may also be used for attending the Meeting through VC/OAVM.

An equity shareholder whose name appears in the Register of members of the Transferee Company, as on the cut-off date, i.e., on 14th May, 2021 will be considered for the purpose of voting. Person(s) who are not equity shareholders as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purpose only.

Manner of Casting Votes(s) through e-voting for creditors:
In case of any queries / grievances connected with remote e-voting, you may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions and e-voting user manual for creditors available at the 'Downloads' Section of www.evoting.nsdl.com

Creditors can also contact the below persons for such queries/ grievances or for technical assistance required before / during the Meeting to access and participate in the NCLT convened meeting:

Mr. Amit Vishal, Senior Manager, NSDL, at the designated email ID: evoting@nsdl.co.in, amitv@nsdl.co.in or at telephone number +91-22-22499 4360.
Ms. Pallavi Mehre, Senior Manager, NSDL, at the designated email ID: evoting@nsdl.co.in, pallavi@nsdl.co.in or at telephone number +91-22-22499 4345 or may contact on toll free number 1800-1020-990 or 1800-224-430.

Creditors whose name appears in the Books of Accounts of the Transferor Company, as on the cut-off date, i.e., on 31st October, 2020 and in the Books of Accounts of the Transferee Company, as on the cut-off date, i.e., on 30th September, 2020 will be considered for the purpose of voting.

Corporate/institutional shareholders/creditors can appoint their representative by sending scan image of authority letter and board resolution by email to evoting@nsdl.co.in 48 hours before the meeting. No attendance slip is required for the meetings. Please note that as per the MCA Circulars the facility of appointment of proxies will not be available for the meetings on 24th May, 2021.

For inspection of the said Scheme of Amalgamation and of the Statement under Section 230 read with Section 232 of the Companies Act, 2013 pertaining to the proposed resolution to be passed at the meeting, please see website of the Transferee Company.

Pursuant to order dated 5th April, 2021, Mrs. Mounita Mukherjee Nag has been appointed as Chairperson of the respective Applicant Companies meeting.

Pursuant to order dated 5th April, 2021, Ms. Kiran Sharma has been appointed as Scrutinizer of the respective Applicant Companies meeting.

The result of the remote e-voting shall be announced on or before 26th May, 2021, upon receipt of the Scrutinizer's report and the same shall be displayed on the website of the Transferee Company at www.ifbindustries.com on the website of the stock exchanges i.e. BSE at www.bseindia.com, on the website of NSE at www.nseindia.com and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com, being the agency appointed by the Applicant Companies to provide the voting facility to the Shareholders and Creditors, as aforesaid.

Dated this 19th April, 2021.

SD/-
Mrs. Mounita Mukherjee Nag
Chairperson appointed by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal for the aforesaid meetings

