

Arman Holdings Limited

Registered Office : 419, Rajhans Heights, Mini Bazar, Varachha Road, Surat– 395006.

Tel : 9586006569. Email ID : armanholdingsltd@gmail.com.

Website : www.armanholdings.in

CIN : L65993GJ1982PLC08296

July 29, 2026

To
The Manager – Listing Compliance Department
BSE Limited
P.J.Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400001

Ref : Scrip Code – 538556/Scrip Id: ARMAN

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement regarding Notice of 44th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Company through Video Conferencing/Other Audio Visual Means. Book Closure and E-voting information

Dear Sir / Madam,

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA General Circular No. 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025 and SEBI Circular dated SEBI/ HO/ CFD/ CFDPoD-2/P/ CIR/ 2024/ 133 dated October 3, 2024 and all other relevant circulars issued from time to time, copies of the newspaper advertisement published in "The Free Press Journal" in English and in "Lok Mitra" Gujarati language on July 29, 2026 regarding convening of 44th AGM of the Company on **Wednesday, August 26, 2026 at 10:00 A.M** through Video Conferencing/Other Audio Visual Means facility. The same is also available on website of the Company at www.armanholdings.in

You are requested to take the above on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For **Arman Holdings Limited**

DRISHTI
SINGHAL

Digitaly signed by DRISHTI
SINGHAL
Date: 2026.07.29 19:13:15
+05'30'

Drishti Singhal
Company Secretary

Encl: a/a

Editorial

Dialogue matters

The ceasefire has broken, the explosions have returned to the Strait of Hormuz, and the fragile memorandum of understanding (or misunderstanding, as some would term it) between the United States of America and Iran now looks less like the beginning of peace than a brief pause in a longer contest. Yet its failure does not make diplomacy irrelevant. On the contrary, it reveals why diplomacy remains unavoidable.

Only days ago, attention was fixed on the reported terms of a US-Iran understanding: the reopening of Hormuz, the lifting of naval restrictions, oil waivers, phased sanctions relief, the release of frozen assets, and a framework for further negotiation on the nuclear question. Now, with hostilities having resumed, the temptation will be to dismiss the whole exercise as stillborn. That would be a mistake. The memorandum mattered because it showed where the conflict had finally arrived after all the firepower: not at surrender, not at regime change, not at strategic transformation, but at the old instruments of diplomacy. This is the first lesson of the crisis. The war began with Iran's nuclear programme as its declared justification, but it came to revolve around shipping lanes, energy flows and maritime coercion. The nuclear issue did not disappear, but it was deferred. Hormuz became immediate. The conflict may have begun over centrifuges; it was shaped by oil, shipping insurance, tankers, naval orders and the fear that one of the world's most vital waterways could become unusable. For India, this was never an abstract question. Millions of Indians live and work across the Gulf. Our energy security depends on the uninterrupted flow of commerce through the Arabian Sea and the Strait of Hormuz. Our trade, remittances and economic stability are tied to a region that cannot be treated merely as a theatre for other people's wars. The response of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to the earlier understanding was therefore carefully pitched. He welcomed the prospect of peace and stability and emphasised freedom of navigation and commerce. There was no triumphalism, no endorsement of any side's narrative, only a clear statement of India's real interests. The deaths of Indian merchant seafarers during the recent phase of maritime enforcement brought home the human cost of this conflict with particular force. These men were not combatants. They were not authors of grand strategy. They were workers in the engine room of globalisation, part of the vast and often invisible community that keeps oil, goods and supplies moving across the seas. The cargo everyone watches may be oil. The cost too often forgotten is the crew. Their deaths also exposed an uncomfortable truth about India's place in the world. We speak increasingly of great-power status, strategic autonomy and India's rise. Much of that is justified. Yet many Indians continue to seek livelihoods in difficult and dangerous sectors of the global economy, from merchant shipping to construction and care work. India is simultaneously a rising power and a developing country. Strategic partnerships soften hierarchies of power; they do not abolish them. The crisis also reminds us that India's strategic horizons cannot end at the Arabian Sea. From the Strait of Hormuz to the Malacca Strait, the maritime highways that sustain India's economy are becoming arenas of geopolitical competition. Energy security, trade, undersea infrastructure and freedom of navigation are no longer separate policy domains but part of a single strategic continuum stretching across the Indian Ocean. The old distinction between West Asian security and Indo-Pacific security is steadily eroding. The conflict has also revealed how far the old assumptions about West Asia have weakened. For decades, the regional order rested on American primacy, Israeli military superiority and the exclusion or containment of Iran. That order has not vanished, but it is no longer uncontested. The US remains indispensable, but it is not omnipotent. Israel remains militarily formidable, but it cannot translate every tactical success into political settlement. Iran remains constrained, damaged and under pressure, but it has demonstrated resilience. The Gulf states are no longer content merely to absorb the consequences of decisions made elsewhere. Yet the answer cannot lie in naval deployments alone. Sea power can protect commerce, but only diplomacy can reduce the political incentives to threaten it.

Time to corner China on South China Sea: India is right to speak up



India rightly has taken a clear position that all disputes in the South China Sea should be resolved peacefully through negotiations, and the rule of law must prevail to maintain a free and open Indo-Pacific. India for a long time was largely silent over the maritime disputes in the South China Sea. However, as Indian economies grow and its interests in the larger Indo-Pacific region keep rising, India has a right to watch developments and raise concerns as and when needed. Instability and disorder in the South China Sea would surely affect the Indian economy as well. More than fifty per cent of Indian trade passes through the South China Sea. China thus has no business telling India to stay out of issues in the South China Sea.

China boldly rejects the 2016 International Arbitration Tribunal's ruling on its claim of sovereignty over an area marked by its declaration of a nine-dash-line as illegal and calls the decision "wastepaper". While the Tribunal's award says that the Chinese claims of its rights over a large chunk of the waters of the South China Sea have no basis under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), Beijing calls this "illegal and invalid". Who gives the legal authority to China to declare the decision of an International Arbitration Tribunal under the

UNCLOS (United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea) illegal? Significantly, the arbitration case was initiated by the Republic of the Philippines against the People's Republic of China in 2013 under Annex VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. And China happens to be one of the first countries to sign the UNCLOS in 1982 and ratify it in 1996. It is noteworthy that if China had decided to be a party to this case and put forth its own arguments and historical records before the five arbitrators with the Permanent Court of Arbitration serving as the registry, the ruling could have been a little different. But China preferred not to nominate an arbitrator, unlike the Philippines. The arbitrators examined extensive evidence on maritime features, territorial claims and other allegations and gave their rulings, and China promptly declared the ruling "null and void".

China opted to use its naval muscle and economic prowess and assert its version of historical records to stake its claims of sovereignty over the disputed islands of the South China Sea and preferred to bypass the legal provisions of a treaty on the laws of the sea that it willingly signed and ratified. The international community was by and large reticent over the ruling of the International Tribunal in 2016, even though

the Philippines celebrated its legal victory for some time. Most major powers kept busy in making trade and investment ties with China and spoke little about the victory of the Philippines. China, on the other hand, persistently resorted to a "grey zone" warfare to assert its control over the South China Sea. It adopted non-kinetic and salami-slicing strategies to expand its presence and harass smaller neighbours, such as the Philippines, and refused to resolve the disputes of sovereignty over islands, reefs and shoals through collective negotiations among the disputants, such as Indonesia, Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, Brunei and Taiwan. Ironically, the ASEAN member countries, who have been seeking a code of conduct for the regional navies in the South China Sea themselves, do not have a consensus stand on the sovereignty issue. This has further strengthened the Chinese behaviour. Five of the six countries that have disputes with China on the sovereignty issues in the South China Sea are members of ASEAN, yet they have not been able to evolve a common stand. Moreover, the most dominant navy in the Indo-Pacific is that of the United States of America. Japan, South Korea, and Australia are its strategic allies, and a host of other countries rely upon the traditional security commitment of the United States. Despite this, no power has been able to effectively challenge the militarisation of the islands in the South China Sea by China. Numerous naval exercises are periodically conducted by the Filipino and the US navies, sometimes along with that of the Japanese navy, yet these have been ineffective in preventing the grey-zone warfare by the Chinese navy. Times have, however, changed, and the geopolitical scene of oceans and seas has assumed very complex characters. This explains why China has cried foul soon after fourteen countries recently upheld the validity of the 2016 ruling of the International Tribunal on the South China Sea and why China has reacted very strongly to observation by these countries and the European Union after ten years of the tribunal's ruling. First of all, the impact of the ongoing Iran war and Tehran's weaponisation of the Strait of Hormuz has sounded an alarm bell around the world. If one country were to aspire to control a strait that provides a passage for energy and other trade in goods, what will be the consequences for the global political economy? The international community cannot accept a fee for using the Strait for commercial purposes, be it a superpower like the United States or a littoral state, such as Iran.

Secondly, the war in Ukraine that was largely confined to land has spread to the Black Sea and Sea of Azov. As in the case of Iran, Ukraine, a relatively weaker power, has successfully begun to confront Russia. What is more important to notice is the vulnerability of waterways during regional conflicts that can have serious adverse impacts on international trade and commerce. In the case of the South China Sea, a waterway that accounts for almost one-third of global trade and has the potential to disrupt the economies of a large number of countries cannot be allowed to be controlled by any single power. The reason as to why fourteen countries issued a joint statement on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the 2016 ruling of the International Tribunal to emphasise the need for upholding freedom of navigation and the rule of law is the rising global concerns over leveraging waterways by an extra-regional power or a littoral state. China has leveraged its economic power to bribe or pressurise smaller countries to withdraw their recognition of Taiwan. It has used its economic influence to prevent ASEAN unity from taking a consensus stand on South China Sea disputes. China may try again to use its influence to silence countries from raising the issue of the South China Sea or make them back China's position.

But the open joint statement of fourteen countries from the three continents – Asia, Europe and the Americas – on the need for freedom of navigation in the South China Sea appears to have cornered China. The number of countries that would endorse keeping the South China Sea open for free movement of goods and services and people will rise in the future. Openly defying international law and particularly rules of law under UNCLOS will be more and more costly for China.

Deconstructing China's diplomatic readouts: Why does Beijing push disinformation through official documents?

India and China have made overtures to draw closer since the October 2024 disengagement deal for Depsang and Demchok, the last two friction points in eastern Ladakh. Both sides have taken proactive, positive steps such as settling on a coordinated patrolling agreement to reduce friction, engagement at the topmost level between the two principals – such as Narendra Modi's meeting with Xi Jinping at the BRICS summit in Kazan, frequent diplomatic dialogues, restoring of direct flights,



resumption of visa services and so on. And yet there remains a yawning trust deficit. It surfaces in the oddest of ways. For instance, in the arena of diplomacy, the official readout is traditionally a dry, negotiated document reflecting cautious choice of words. It is designed to reflect shared understandings, acknowledge differences with maybe a touch of understatement, and serve as a baseline for future engagements. When it comes to diplomatic engagement with China, however, there is always a "readout gap".

Following the meeting between external affairs minister S Jaishankar and Chinese foreign minister Wang Yi on the sidelines of the ASEAN Summit in Manila on July 22, a familiar script played out. The Chinese side released a readout claiming sweeping consensus, notably bracketing Tibet with Taiwan and asserting that India backs China's position on these core issues. Claiming to quote

Jaishankar, the release, as cited by official news agency Xinhua, stated: "Jaishankar said that India's positions on issues concerning Taiwan and Xizang have not changed, and India respects China's sovereignty." This framing of Tibet, Taiwan, 'Chinese sovereignty' and tying it up with Jaishankar is a new play. It didn't take long for India to push back. During Friday's weekly press briefing, the external affairs ministry clarified that Jaishankar had said no such thing. Spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said, "when it comes to sovereignty issues, it is India that should be and is raising them. India does not violate China's sovereignty in any manner and has been consistent. But China is in illegal occupation of Indian territory in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh since 1963, where India's right is officially acknowledged even by China. Also, there are Chinese projects on territories in Jammu and Kashmir that belong to India, and we object to that." The reference was to Chinese projects such as the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir and Shaksam Valley – India's sovereign territory occupied and administered by China. In his opening remarks at Manila, Jaishankar had said: "Peace and tranquility in the border areas is obviously the pre-requisite for normal ties. Since October 2024, both sides have engaged to ensure that important objective. This will continue to need our constant attention. Relevant mechanisms in this domain must be given full support and strong encouragement."

He added that "It is natural that as two large and important nations, and that too proximate neighbours, India and China would have their own particular interests."

WESTERN RAILWAY EXTENDS TRIPS OF VARIOUS SPECIAL TRAINS

TRAIN NO.	FROM	TO	DAY OF RUN	EXTENDED PERIOD
09087	MUMBAI CENTRAL	AHMEDABAD	Wednesday	05.08.2026 to 26.08.2026
09088	AHMEDABAD	MUMBAI CENTRAL	Thursday	06.08.2026 to 27.08.2026
09085	MUMBAI CENTRAL	INDORE	Monday, Friday	31.07.2026 to 28.08.2026
09086	INDORE	MUMBAI CENTRAL	Tuesday, Saturday	01.08.2026 to 29.08.2026
09079	MUMBAI CENTRAL	INDORE	Sunday, Tuesday	02.08.2026 to 30.08.2026
09080	INDORE	MUMBAI CENTRAL	Monday, Wednesday	03.08.2026 to 31.08.2026
09037	BANDRA TERMINUS	BHUJ	Thursday, Saturday	08.08.2026 to 29.08.2026
09038	BHUJ	BANDRA TERMINUS	Friday, Sunday	09.08.2026 to 30.08.2026
09009	BANDRA TERMINUS	BHUJ	Sunday	09.08.2026 to 30.08.2026
09010	BHUJ	BANDRA TERMINUS	Monday	10.08.2026 to 31.08.2026
09011	BANDRA TERMINUS	BHUJ	Tuesday	11.08.2026 to 25.08.2026
09012	BHUJ	BANDRA TERMINUS	Wednesday	12.08.2026 to 26.08.2026
09207	BANDRA TERMINUS	BHAVNAGAR	Friday	07.08.2026 to 28.08.2026
09208	BHAVNAGAR	BANDRA TERMINUS	Thursday	06.08.2026 to 27.08.2026
09017	BANDRA TERMINUS	VERAVAL	Sunday	02.08.2026 to 30.08.2026
09018	VERAVAL	BANDRA TERMINUS	Monday	03.08.2026 to 31.08.2026

For detailed information regarding stoppages, timings of halts and composition, passengers may please visit www.enquiry.indianrail.gov.in.

Booking for the extended trips of the above trains opens from 29.07.2026 at all PRS counters and on IRCTC website. The above trains will run as Special Train on Special Fare.

WESTERN RAILWAY
www.indianrailways.gov.in

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WESTERN RAILWAY AHMEDABAD DIVISION CORRIGENDUM

Corrigendum in Tender Notice No. 02 of 2026-27, E-tender Notice No. 01 of 2026-27 dated 09.08.2026; Name of work: Repairs related to POH of 120 Track Machines for 03 years at CPOH Ahmedabad (ADI); Tender No: CWMCP OHAD12026-27-3; Revised Advertised NIT cost in ₹: ₹ 1,35,80,13,347.03; Revised EMD Cost in ₹: ₹ 2,71,60,300.00; Date of closing of tender: 21/08/2026 @ 15:00 Hrs.; Date of opening of tender: 21/08/2026 @ 15:15 Hrs.; Date of uploading of tender on IREPS: 09/08/2026; Date of issue of corrigendum: 27/07/2026; Website Particular: www.ireps.gov.in ADI - 110

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WESTERN RAILWAY - VADODARA DIVISION ELECTRICAL WORK

Notice Inviting Tender
EL/501/22(26-27) DL/24/07/2026

Divisional Railway Manager (Elect), Western Railway, Vadodara Division for and on behalf of the president of India, invites E-Tender on Indian Railways website www.ireps.gov.in from experienced and reliable contractors for the following works: - Sr. No.1: Tender No. BRC-EL-P-17-2508-09-26. Name of work: Vadodara Division: Electrical work in connection with improvement of passenger amenities, facade, circulating area, up-gradation of passenger interface areas and augmentation of parcel office facilities for passengers. Estimated Cost (Rs.): ₹ 4,68,22,346.00 EMD (Rs.): ₹ 9,36,50,000 Tender fees (Rs.): NIL; E-Tender closing Date: 24-08-2026 Website particulars: www.ireps.gov.in Office Address: Sr. Divisional Electrical Engineer (Power) Vadodara, Western Railway, Vadodara-390004. BRC-176

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WESTERN RAILWAY - VADODARA DIVISION VARIOUS ENGINEERING WORKS

e-TENDER NOTICE NO. DRM-BRC 063 TO 065 OF 2026-27

Sealed Tenders for and on behalf of the President of India are invited by Divisional Railway Manager (W/A/C), Western Railway, Pratapnagar, Vadodara-390 004 for the following works:

Sr. No.	Tender No. & Name of Work	Approximate Cost of the work (in ₹)	Bid Security to be deposited (in ₹)
01	DRM BRC 063 of 2026-27. AMC of Hand pumps for one year on existing hand pumps under jurisdiction of Asstt. Divisional Engineer, Nadiad.	7,62,541.76	15,300.00
02	DRM BRC 064 of 2026-27. Outsourcing of Track Maintenance activities under the jurisdiction of SSE (P Way) RRCV for two years.	3,29,67,985.25	6,59,400.00
03	DRM BRC 065 of 2026-27. Cleaning and Disinfection of PVC tanks, terrace/closet water storage tanks, underground Sump and RCC overhead tank for 24 months. (Every 04 months per tank i.e. 03 times in a year per tank) under the jurisdiction of SSE (Works) BRC.	5,05,602.30	10,100.00

Date and time for submission of tender and opening of tenders: Tender is to be submitted on 13.08.2026 before 15:00 Hrs. and is to be opened on same date at 15:30 Hrs. Web site particulars and notice for location where complete details can be seen & Address of the office from where the tender form can be purchased: Web site @ www.ireps.gov.in Divisional Railway Manager (W/A/C), Western Railway, Pratapnagar, Vadodara-4. BRC-173

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Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited
Regd. & Corp. office: 1101, Sharda Terraces, Plot 55, Sector - 11, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai - 400614. CIN: L65923MH2008PLC261472.

POSSESSION NOTICE

Whereas The undersigned being the Authorized Officer of the M/s. Suryoday Small Finance Bank Ltd., under the Sanctionization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 (ACI) NO.54 OF 2002 and in exercise of powers conferred under section 13(12) read with Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 issued a demand notice to below mentioned Borrowers / Guarantors. After compliance of 60 days from date of receipt of the said notice, The Borrowers / Guarantors having failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the Borrowers / Guarantors and the public in general that the undersigned has taken possession of the property described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on them under section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 9 & 8 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002 on the date mentioned herewith:

Name of Borrower / Co-Borrower / Guarantor	Date of Demand Notice	13-June-25
217030002442 & 217050002443, 1) MR. HUSNUMIYA SHAIKH S/O GULAM MOHAMMAD SHAIKH, 2) MRS. AKSHADIBI SHAIKH W/O SHAIKH HUSNUMIYA, 3) MR. MOHAMMAD ANWARBHAI SHAIKH S/O ANWARBHAI GULAMMOHID SHAIKH	Total Outstanding Amount in Rs.	Rs. 10,00,405,89/- as on 09-June-25
	Date of Possession	25.07.2026 (Physical)

Description Of Secured Asset(S) /Immovable Property (ies) : ALL THE PEACE AND PARCEL OF BEARING NON-AGRICULTURAL PLOT OF LAND IN MAJEE DINWALIPIURA, VADODARA LYING BEING LAND BEARING OLD SURVEY NO. 254, BLOCK/SURVEY NO. 172 PAKI ADMEASURING 8144.50 SQ. MTRS., C.S. NO. NA 172 PAKI/9 KOWNAN AS AARZU BUNGALOWS' PLOT/BLOCK NO. K/14, PLOT ADMEASURING 47.06 SQ. MTRS., UNDIVIDED SHARE OF ROAD & COMMON PLOT ADMEASURING 45.34 SQ. MTRS., TOTAL MEASURING 8240 SQ. MTRS., CONSTRUCTION ADMEASURING 55.38 SQ. MTRS., AT REGISTRATION DISTRICT VADODARA & SUB DISTRICT VADODARA & DISTRICT VADODARA, AND BOUNDED AS UNDER: EAST: BY LAND OF BLOCK NO. 172 PAKI, WEST: BY 8 MTRS. ROAD, NORTH: BY LAND OF PLOT NO. A-13, SOUTH: BY LAND OF PLOT NO. A-15.

The Borrowers / Guarantors in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of the M/s. Suryoday Small Finance Bank Ltd, for an aboves mentioned demand and further interest thereon.

Date : 29.07.2026, Place : Gujarat
Authorized Officer, Suryoday Small Finance Bank Limited

Arman Holdings Limited
CIN : L65993GJ1982PLC082961
Registered Office : Office No.106, Sanskriti AC Market, Parvat Godadara BRTS Road, Parvat Patia, Surat - 391050.
Tel : 9586006569. Email ID : armanholdingsltd@gmail.com.
Website : www.armanholdings.in

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND RECORD DATE OF THE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that the 44th Annual General Meeting ("AGM/ Meeting") of the members of M/S Arman Holdings Limited ("the Company") is scheduled to be held on Wednesday, 26th August 2026 at 10:00 a.m. (IST) through Video Conference ("VC") / Other Audio-visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the business, as set out in the Notice of the AGM pursuant to applicable provisions of Companies Act, 2013, MCA General Circular No. 03/ 2025 dated September 22, 2025 and the SEBI circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/ CFD-PoD-2/P/CI/CR/2024/133 dated 3rd October, 2024.

As per aforesaid Circular has to be sent to only by electronic mode to those members whose Email ID are already registered with the company / Depositories. The said Notice and the Annual Report will also be available on the company's website i.e. www.armanholdings.in and on the website of the stock exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The Company is providing remote e-voting facility ("remote e-voting") as well as e-voting system during the AGM ("e-voting") to all its members to cast their votes on all the resolution set out in the Notice of the AGM, the detailed procedure for remote e-voting /e-voting and login details for e-voting will be provided in the notice of the AGM.

If your email ID is already registered with company / Depository, Notice for AGM alongwith Annual Report for FY 2025-26 and login details for e-voting shall be sent to your registered email address. In case you have not registered your email address with company / Depository, please follow below instructions to register your email ID for obtaining Annual Report for FY 2025-26 and login details for e-voting.

Physical Holding	Send a requested to Register & Transfer Agent of the company Adroit Corporate Services Private Limited by sending email at info@adroitcorp.com , providing Folio Number, Name of the Shareholder, scanned copy of share certificate (front and Back), PAN Card (Self attested scanned copy of PAN Card), Aadhar (Self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card), for registering email address. Please update the same on or before 19th August 2026.
Dmat Holding	Please contact your Depository Participant (DP) and register your email address as per the process advised by DP. Please update the same on or before 19th August 2026.

The said Notice and the Annual Report will also be available on the company's website i.e. www.armanholdings.in and on the website of the stock exchange i.e. BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com. The instructions for joining the AGM will be provided in the Notice of the AGM. Members attending the AGM through VC/ OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under section 103 of the companies Act, 2013. This Notice is being issued for the information and benefit of all the members of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors
ARMAN HOLDINGS LIMITED
DRISHTI SINGHAL
COMPANY SECRETARY

Place: Surat
Date: 28th July, 2026