

CARYSIL LIMITED

Head Office
Survey No. 312, Navagam,
Vartej 364 060
Bhavnagar, (Gujarat) India
Ph :+91-278-2540218
E-mail: investors@carysil.com
www.carysil.com

August 17, 2026

To,
BSE Limited
Department of Corporate Services
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400 001
Scrip Code: 524091

To,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C/1
'G' Block, Bandra – Kurla Complex
Bandra East,
Mumbai 400 051
Trading Symbol: CARYSIL

Sub: Newspaper advertisement titled 'Information regarding 39th Annual General Meeting'

Dear Sir/Madam,

In terms of Regulation 30 read with Schedule III Part A Para A and Regulation 47 of SEBI Listing Regulations, please find enclosed herewith the copies of newspaper advertisement intimating that *39th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio-Visual Means.*

The advertisement was published in the following newspapers on August 17, 2026 –

- i. Business Standard (All India Edition); and
- ii. Mumbai Lakshdeep (with Marathi Translation)

We request you to kindly take the above information on record for the purpose of dissemination to the shareholders.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For **CARYSIL LIMITED**

Reena Shah
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encl.: a/a

Regular to direct plan switch: Is a tax levy justified?



TRUTH BE TOLD
HARSH ROONGTA

My friend Ramesh had invested sizeable savings through the relationship manager of his bank in several below-par investments, including life insurance policies and mutual fund schemes. He eventually realised his mistake and put the investments through an online portfolio analyst. It recommended exiting several investments but retaining substantial amounts in two mutual fund schemes. There was just one change: it suggested switching both from the regular plan to the direct plan to save the distributor commission being paid to the bank.

Then came the surprise. One of the two retained schemes had a substantial capital gain. Ramesh was told that switching it from regular to direct would be treated as a sale, triggering a significant tax bill. He was puzzled. He was not leaving the scheme. So why should there be capital gains tax?

The puzzle deepened when Ramesh looked at his other retained scheme, which showed a loss. Yet by switching from regular to direct, he could book that as a tax loss. So, the rule can trigger tax on a gain and also allow a loss to be booked without exiting the investment. That shows how artificial the tax event is.

To understand his confusion, think of a mutual fund scheme as a single jar with two compartments—regular and direct. Both compartments hold the same shares, bonds and other investments, managed by the same fund manager. Both also bear the same fund management expenses. The only difference is that the regular compartment pays out a little more every day as distributor commission. So, if a specific amount is invested in each, on the same day, the direct compartment will always end up with a higher return. It simply isn't paying that daily commission.

That does not mean everybody should invest only in direct plans. Many investors value the hand-holding provided by

distributors and are happy to bear the commission charges. But if they later feel that the hand-holding is no longer worth the commission, they should be free to stop paying it. Instead, tax treats a switch from regular to direct as a sale, which can trigger capital gains tax.

The oddity becomes clearer if Ramesh simply wanted to change distributors—he could do that without any tax, since only the person receiving the commission altogether can trigger tax. That makes little sense.

For investors like Ramesh, a large capital gain can become a kind of *chakrayu*. The tax bill on moving to direct may be large enough to keep them in the regular plan, while commission continues to be paid. The problem can work in reverse too. A direct-plan investor who later wants the hand-holding of a distributor can face the same tax problem on moving to regular.

So this is not really about regular versus direct. It is about investor choice. Investors should be free to use a distributor or switch to a direct plan, and to change that choice later without tax being the deciding factor.

Making switches between regular and direct tax-neutral will not cause any revenue loss. The capital gain is not being forgiven or exempted; it remains in the investment and will be taxed when the investor finally sells the mutual fund units.

Nor would this be a new principle. Earlier, some mutual fund schemes had separate institutional and retail plans, which, like regular and direct plans, had different expense structures. When the regulator required these plans to be merged, the Income-tax Act was amended to make the movement between them tax-neutral. The principle of tax-neutral movement between plans of the same scheme is already recognised in law.

Truth be told, making the shift between the different plans of a mutual fund scheme tax-neutral is an overdue fix. Ramesh, like every investor, should never have to pay tax simply to change how he manages the same investment. Until this changes, tax will keep deciding a choice that should belong to the investor alone.

The writer heads Fee-Only Investment Advisors LLP, a SEBI-registered investment advisor. X: @harshroongta

RBI revamps loan recovery rules: What the changes mean for borrowers

Learn how to seek redress if agent misconduct continues despite the new norms

HIMALI PATEL

Borrowers have long faced abusive recovery practices, including incessant calls at odd hours, threats, physical and verbal intimidation, public shaming and forcible repossession. Such coercive tactics have caused severe distress, with some borrowers even committing suicide.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) issued its first dedicated guidelines on recovery agents in April 2008. It tightened and broadened the framework in August 2022. The latest directions, which were issued on August 6, 2026 and will come into effect from January 1, 2027, are considerably more granular.

Wider, unified framework

The 2026 guidelines consolidate the rules. "They bring all earlier recovery-agent requirements together in one framework," says Adhil Shetty, chief executive officer (CEO), BankBazaar.

They also create a single board-defined recovery rule book for nine entity types, including commercial banks, cooperative banks and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). "This is intended to end regulatory arbitrage across covered entities," says Jyoti Prakash Gadia, managing director, Re-surgent India.

Compensation for violations

A bank's recovery policy must include compensation to borrowers. "A lender's board-approved recovery policy must provide compensation for borrowers harmed by non-compliant recovery practices," says Sameer Mathur, managing director (MD) and founder, Roynet Solution.

RBI has now mandated



ILLUSTRATION: AJAYA MOHANTY

Framework for those in financial distress

- Lenders must incorporate a structured framework for handling borrowers facing financial distress into their loan collection/recovery policy
- The framework must provide for documented engagement with the borrower before recovery action is escalated
- Banks must provide borrowers with guidance on available resolution options during this pre-escalation stage
- The wider recovery policy must provide for graded actions according to an escalation matrix
- Banks cannot move straight from default to progressively harsher recovery action

tighter oversight of recovery agencies. "The unified framework creates institutional accountability through board-approved recovery policies," says Gadia.

Sarika Grover, co-founder, LoansLagat, adds that banks must examine whether recovery targets and incentive structures push agents towards prohibited recovery methods.

Quick updates on empanelled agencies

The lender's website must specify each recovery agency's type, address, period and purpose of engagement. "Banks must publish and update a list of empanelled recovery agencies on their websites," says Grover.

They must update any changes within seven calendar days on their websites and immediately inform borrowers if the agency assigned to them changes.

"Borrowers are guaranteed at least one day's advance notice before an agent conducts a first-time physical visit," says Gadia.

More call-related data must be maintained

RBI's earlier rules already required banks to record recovery agents' calls. The latest directions also require them to document the time and number of calls.

"Recovery call recordings must be retained for six months," says Mathur. If a matter is sub judice, banks must preserve the recordings until the case is disposed of.

"Mandatory documentation of recovery contacts can reduce disputes over what oc-

curred during recovery interactions," says Gadia.

Guardrails for device locking

The latest directions also provide a detailed framework for locking of mobile devices. A lender may use this mechanism only where the loan specifically financed that device.

"The loan agreement should expressly permit the restriction," says Ashraye Lalani, director, MegaCorp.

Restrictions cannot begin before 30 days past due. Gradual restrictions may begin thereafter, while the full set of restrictions may take effect after 60 days past due.

The directions also impose privacy safeguards. The lender and its technology partner cannot access data on the financed device. "Such data cannot be used to pursue payment or for any other purpose," says Anshuman Panwar, co-founder, Credits Solutions.

Essential functions must remain available even when restrictions apply. The lender must reverse restrictions within one hour after the borrower pays up. "This defined compensation of ₹250 per hour for wrongful device restrictions or delays in restoring access gives borrowers a clear remedy," says Shetty.

Panwar says that every lender must maintain a dedicated grievance channel for unlocking complaints.

Act quickly after a violation

If a recovery agent still violates rules, borrowers should gather evidence and prepare a dated incident log. "Save call logs, emails, WhatsApp messages, voicemails, screenshots, photographs, closed-circuit television (CCTV) footage and recordings," says Alay Razvi, managing

partner, Accord Juris. If an agent causes a ruckus, note the names of witnesses, including family members, neighbours, colleagues and security personnel. If the conduct causes injury, preserve medical records.

First complain formally to the lender. Address it to the lender's grievance-redressal officer through the official email address or complaint portal," says Razvi.

Ask the lender to stop the harassment, replace or withdraw the agent, and communicate through lawful channels. If the lender rejects the complaint, provides an unsatisfactory response or inadequate relief, escalate the matter.

"If the lender does not respond, wait for 30 days from the date the lender received the complaint, then file the complaint through RBI's Complaint Management System," says Razvi.

Contact the police in serious cases

Do not wait for the lender's internal grievance process if the conduct involves a threat to life or safety. Instead, contact the police immediately.

File a written complaint at the police station that has jurisdiction over the place where the incident occurred. Attach available recordings, messages, photographs, CCTV footage, complaint records and witness details, and obtain an acknowledgment or diary number.

"If the police fail to act, escalate the complaint to a senior police officer and seek appropriate relief from a magistrate under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023," says Razvi.

The writer is a Mumbai-based independent journalist

GTV ENGINEERING LIMITED									
Regd. Office: 216-218, New Industrial Area-II, Mandideep - 462046(MP)									
Extracts of Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter Ended 30th June, 2026.									
(Rs. in lakhs except EPS data)									
Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated				
	Quarter ended		Year ended		Quarter ended		Year ended		
	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended	Financial
	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026	(Audited)
	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	(Un-audited)	(Audited)	
Total income from operations/net	2963.90	3196.45	1650.22	10151.84	3367.05	3196.45	1650.22	10151.84	
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (Before Tax, Exceptional Items)	529.17	409.49	277.51	1921.11	573.61	409.49	277.51	1921.11	
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period Before tax (after Exceptional Items)	529.17	409.49	277.51	1921.11	573.61	409.49	277.51	1921.11	
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after extraordinary items)	398.58	311.00	208.47	1421.76	435.54	311.00	208.47	1421.76	
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/ Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)	398.58	311.00	208.47	1421.76	435.54	311.00	208.47	1421.76	
Equity Share Capital	1016.01	937.16	937.16	937.16	1016.01	937.16	937.16	937.16	
Reserve (excluding Revaluation Reserve as shown in Balance Sheet of the Previous Year)	5164.35	5164.35	4414.19	5164.35	5164.35	5164.35	4414.19	5164.35	
Earning Per Shares (for continue and discontinue operations)									
Basic:	0.83	0.66	0.44	3.03	0.87	0.66	0.44	3.03	
Diluted:	0.83	0.66	0.44	3.03	0.87	0.66	0.44	3.03	

NOTES:

1. The above is an extract of the financial format of Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for Regulations 33 of SEBI (LOD) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Financial Result for the Quarter Ended 30th June, 2026 is available on the stock exchange website (www.bseindia.com) and on company website (www.gtvco.in).

2. The details Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approve by the Board in their respective meeting held on 14th August, 2026.

Place: Mandideep (Bhopal)

Date: 14.08.2026

For and on behalf of Board
For GTV Engineering Limited
Mahesh Agrawal(Managing Director)



NOTES:

- The above is an extract of details of Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results for Regulations 33 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Financial Result for the Quarter Ended 30th June, 2026 is available on the stock exchange website (www.bseindia.com) and on company website (www.gtv.co.in).
- The details Standalone & Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board in their respective meeting held on 14th August, 2026.

Place: Mandideep (Bhopal)
Date: 14.08.2026



For and on behalf of Board
For GTV Engineering Limited
Mandideep (Bhopal)
Agreed/Managing Director

SOUTH CITY

SOUTH CITY PROJECTS (KOLKATA) PRIVATE LIMITED

(Formerly known as "South City Projects (Kolkata) Limited")

Company Identification Number: U21019WB1995PTC071252

Registered Office: South City Business Park, Unit No. 711/770, Anandapur, E. M. Bypass, Kolkata - 700017, West Bengal, India

Website: <https://scpl.aerogrid.in> | Telephone: +91-33-4007218182 | E-mail: compliance@southcitymail.in

Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

The Board of Directors of South City Projects (Kolkata) Private Limited (formerly known as South City Projects (Kolkata) Limited) (the "Company") at its meeting held on Thursday, August 13, 2026, have approved the unaudited financial results of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

The full format of the Financial Results, including the line items referred to under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, are available on the websites of BSE Limited at <https://www.bseindia.com/> and the Company at <https://scpl.aerogrid.in/> and can also be accessed by scanning the following Quick Response Code:

Thanking you,
For South City Projects (Kolkata) Private Limited
(formerly known as "South City Projects (Kolkata) Limited")

Sd/-
Siddhant Nathwal
Director (DIN: 07916449)
Date: August 17, 2026
Place: Mumbai



IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL, MUMBAI BENCH

COMPANY SCHEME PETITION NO. C.P.(CAA)/107(MB)/2026

CONNECTED WITH

COMPANY SCHEME APPLICATION NO. C.A.(CAA)/95(MB)/2026

IN THE MATTER OF SECTIONS 230 TO 232 AND

OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

AND

IN THE MATTER OF SCHEME OF AMALGAMATION OF

NEWS18 MARATHI PRIVATE LIMITED AND ITS SHAREHOLDERS AND

CREDITORS WITH NETWORK18 MEDIA & INVESTMENTS LIMITED AND

ITS SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORS

News18 Marathi Private Limited, a company incorporated under provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, having Company Identity Number U65923MH2017PTC281111 and its registered office at First Floor, Empire Complex, 414, Sanapati Bapat Marg, Lower Panel, Mumbai - 400013, Maharashtra, India

Network18 Media & Investments Limited, a company incorporated under provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, having Company Identity Number U65910MH1995PLC280969 and its registered office at First Floor, Empire Complex, 414, Sanapati Bapat Marg, Lower Panel, Mumbai - 400013, Maharashtra, India

...Collectively referred to as
Petitioner Companies

NOTICE OF HEARING OF COMPANY SCHEME PETITION

A Company Scheme Petition under Sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for sanctioning the Scheme of Amalgamation of News18 Marathi Private Limited and its shareholders and creditors with Network18 Media & Investments Limited and its shareholders and creditors was presented by the Petitioner Companies on July 17, 2026 and was admitted vide order dated July 23, 2026, by the Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench ("NCLT"). The said Company Scheme Petition is fixed for hearing before the Hon'ble NCLT on October 1, 2026, at 10:30 a.m. or soon thereafter.

Any person desirous of supporting or opposing the said Company Scheme Petition should send to the Petitioner Companies Advocates Mr. Peshwan Jehangir, Partner, M/s. Khalan & Co. at peshwan.jehangir@khalan.co (in soft copy) and / or M/s. Khalan & Co., One Forbes & 4th Floors, Dr. V.B. Gandhi Marg, Mumbai - 400001, India (in hard copy), notice of such intentions, in writing, signed by him/her or his/her Advocate, with his/her full name and address, so as to reach the Petitioner Companies' Advocate, not later than two days before the date fixed for hearing of the said Company Scheme Petition. Where he/she seeks to oppose the Company Scheme Petition, the ground of opposition or a copy of his/her affidavit shall be furnished with such notice.

A copy of the Company Scheme Petition will be furnished by the undersigned to any person on payment of prescribed charges.

Dated this August 17, 2026.

Place: Mumbai

Sd/-
Peshwan Jehangir
Partner
Khalan & Co.
Advocate for the Petitioner Companies

CARYSIL

GERMAN ENGINEERED

CARYSIL LIMITED

Regd. Office: A-702, Karalia Wall Street, Chhatrali, Andheri Kuria Road, Andheri (E), Mumbai - 400093; Ph. No. 022 4190 2000; Email: investor@carysil.com; Website: www.carysil.com; CIN: U28140MH1987PLC04283

INFORMATION REGARDING THE 39th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty Ninth Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company will be held on Tuesday, September 22, 2026, at 3.00 p.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the business, as set out in the Notice of the AGM which will be circulated for convening the AGM.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has vide its General Circular No. 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025 read with the circulars issued earlier in this regard (collectively referred to as MCA Circulars) permitted holding of the AGM through VCOAVM, without physical presence of the Members at a common venue in compliance with MCA Circulars and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The AGM of the Company will be held through VCOAVM.

Notice of the AGM along with the Integrated Annual Report for FY 2025-26 will be sent by electronic mode to those registered shareholders who are registered with the Company/NSDL/CDSL. A letter providing a web-link and QR code for accessing the Integrated Annual Report will be sent to those Members who have not registered their E-mail IDs.

The Notice and Integrated Annual Report for FY 2025-26 will also be available on the website of (a) Company at www.carysil.com; (b) BSE Limited www.bseindia.com; (c) National Stock Exchange of India Limited www.nseindia.com; and (d) NSDL www.evoting.nsdl.com.

Members can attend and participate in the AGM through VCOAVM facility only and such attendance shall be counted for quorum purposes under section 103 Companies Act, 2013. Remote e-voting facility is being provided. Members to cast their votes prior to the AGM or during the AGM. Detailed procedure for e-voting and joining virtual AGM would form part of Notice.

Shareholders holding shares in physical mode are requested to furnish details to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Bglshare Services Private Limited, at investor@bglshareonline.com.

The Company has fixed Tuesday, September 15, 2026 as the Record Date for determining entitlement of Members to final dividend for FY 2025-26, if approved at the AGM.

As per SEBI Directives, with effect from November 18, 2025, dividends shall be processed only in electronic mode. Payment through dividend warrants or cheques has been discontinued. Payment shall be made subject to:

- Folio being KYC compliant, i.e., PAN, contact details including mobile no., bank account details and specimen signature are registered with the Company/RTA (for shareholders holding shares in physical form)
- Updating of bank details with DP (for shareholders holding shares in dematerialized form) [SEBI Master Circular No. SEBI/HO/36/13 (4/2026-MIRSDPOD) / 1428/2026 dated February 5, 2026 read with SEBI Listing Regulations]

As per the Income Tax Act, 1961, dividend income is taxable in the hands of shareholders and the Company is required to deduct TDS from dividend paid to shareholders at prescribed rates. Shareholders seeking exemption of TDS should submit required documents (refer table below) by e-mail to investor@carysil.com or investor@bglshareonline.com on or before Tuesday, September 15, 2026.

Category of Shareholder	Documents to be submitted / uploaded
Resident Individual shareholder with PAN and whose income does not exceed maximum amount not chargeable to tax or who is not liable to pay income tax	Form No. 121 (The erstwhile Form 15G or Form 15H shall not be accepted for this purpose)
Non-resident shareholder (including Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI)) who can avail beneficial tax rates under tax treaty between India and their country of residence	No Permanent Establishment Declaration (I) Beneficial Ownership Declaration (II) Tax Residency Certificate (TRC) (IV) Copy of electronically filed Form 41 (erstwhile Form 10F) v. Any other document which may be required

*If PAN is incorrect / invalid / operative then PAN shall be deducted at higher rates and credit of TDS will not be available.

Shareholders are requested to intimate changes, if any, regarding their name, postal address, E-mail ID, phone, PAN, mandates, nominations, power of attorney, bank details for receiving dividends, etc.

s. to Depository Participants: for shares held in electronic form

s. to Company/RTA: for shares held in physical form

For Carysil Limited
Date: August 17, 2026
Place: Mumbai (India)
Reena Shah
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Market wisdom,
straight from the
sharpest minds
in the game.

Cut through the noise every day with expert columns that decode trends before they unfold, only in Business Standard.

To book your copy, SMS reachbs to 57575 or email order@bsmail.in

Business Standard
Insight Out