

15th October, 2025

National Stock Exchange of India Limited, Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051. Symbol: ADFFOODS	BSE Limited, Department of Corporate Services, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai - 400 001. Scrip Code: 519183
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Sub: Newspaper Advertisement – Disclosure under Regulation 30 & 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 – Opening of Special Window for Re-Lodgement of Transfer Requests of Physical Shares.

Dear Sir/Madam,

In continuation to our intimation dated 22nd August, 2025 and pursuant to Regulation 30 & 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith copies of the newspaper publication, intimating Opening of Special Window for Re-Lodgement of Transfer Requests of Physical Shares, in compliance with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July, 2025, published in the following newspapers today, i.e. on Wednesday, 15th October, 2025:

1. “Business Standard” – All India Edition (English); and
2. “Lokmitra” – Ahmedabad Edition (Gujarati).

The above is also available on Company's website: www.adf-foods.com .

You are requested to kindly take the above disclosure on record.

Yours faithfully,

For ADF Foods Limited

Shalaka Ovalekar
Company Secretary

Death in a bottle

Toxic cough syrups have once again proven fatal for children. This time, the tragedy has happened in India. Here's a look at why this sordid tale never seems to let up

SANKET KLOOL
New Delhi, 14 October

It is a sunny Saturday morning in North-east Delhi's Dilshad Garden with a crowd of 15-20 people thronging a pharmacy in the main market. Among those holding up prescriptions are the parents of a six-year-old boy, who is suffering from a bout of cough and cold.

"Bhaiya, yeh syrup sahi toh hai na?" (Is this syrup okay?), asks the mother, to which the pharmacist answers in the affirmative. "A lot of parents have started to ask this question now," says Mahesh, who works at the pharmacy.

Two weeks have passed since the initial news of children dying due to kidney failure caused by contaminated cough syrups surfaced in Madhya Pradesh's Chhindwara district.

As the toll mounted — it is at least 22 now — authorities blamed the presence of high amounts of diethylene glycol (DEG), an industrial solvent, in the cough syrup, sparking a nationwide scare. The toxic syrup, Coldrif, was allegedly manufactured by Tamil Nadu-

based Sresan Pharmaceuticals.

DEG is a cheap and colourless industrial chemical most commonly used in making products like brake fluids and paints, a drug inspector with the Delhi Drugs Control Department said.

Coldrif, one of the 19 drugs sampled in Chhindwara, contained 48.6 per cent DEG, which is 480 times the prescribed limit of 0.1 per cent, according to a report by the Tamil Nadu Food Safety and Drug Administration (FDA). Other than Coldrif, two more syrups — Resphren TR and Relife — manufactured in Gujarat were found to have DEG marginally above the prescribed levels.

"The remaining 16 samples were found to be clean," sources in the health ministry said.

"DEG is sometimes mistakenly or illegally used as a substitute for propylene glycol (a solvent that helps dissolve drugs into liquid form)," the drug inspector quoted above added.

The tragedy has sparked questions on India's drug regulatory and surveillance system, its testing capacity, and the close ties between doctors and pharma firms. But this is not the first time that India has been embroiled in such a controversy. As a leading producer of cheap generic drugs, India has

positioned itself as the "pharmacy of the world". But it has faced hard questions about the quality of its drugs after a series of tragedies.

In 2022, the deaths of at least 82 children in The Gambia and Uzbekistan

were attributed to Indian cough syrups.

Similarly, 12 deaths due to intake of contaminated cough syrups were reported in Manipal in 2020. The World Health Organization (WHO) has issued an alert over the three Indian cough syrups, urging national regulatory authorities worldwide to immediately notify them if they are detected in their country. Similarly, the United States Food and Drug Administration clarified, though the syrups had not been shipped to the US, the agency had asked manufacturers to remain vigilant ensuring drugs that were marketed in the US were of the highest quality and safe.

Cracks in the system

Experts said the episodes revealed a lack of coordination between the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) and the state regulatory bodies.

In the case of Coldrif, the central regulatory body claimed that it was not asked to conduct inspections, which are jointly held with state authorities, at Sresan Pharma sites. Official sources added that the firm was given a licence to manufacture in 2016, but when this was renewed by the state FDA in 2016-17, the CDSCO was not informed.

A recent site inspection audit conducted in Tamil Nadu after the Chhindwara incident threw up 364 observations, 38 of which were very critical, according to the Tamil Nadu FDA's report.

Many of these medium enterprises (MSMEs) that claim they don't have the resources to comply with central guidance on good manufacturing practices (GMP), which in turn are based on guide-

lines issued by the WHO. Sresan Pharma, too, is an MSME. Of the 10,500 pharma manufacturing units in India around 8,000 are MSMEs, or those with an annual revenue of up to ₹250 crore.

On paper, all drugmakers in India are supposed to follow GMPs, by an order passed in December 2003. The government set a deadline for all pharma firms to comply with the revised Schedule M of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, which specifies GMPs, by December 2024. This was later extended till December 31, 2025, for MSMEs.

Even so, only 1,600 to 1,700 MSME units have applied for the extension, and expectations are that the rest will be shut down, according to experts. Drug Controller General of India (DGCI) Rajeev Raghunathan, too, has previously pointed to the need to extend to manufacturing units that do not comply with Schedule M. However, experts point out that the pharmaceutical lobby is strong and influential.

Another problem is lack of capacity. While the CDSCO has suggested pan-India risk-based investigations of pharma companies, the central and state regulatory authorities remain hugely understaffed.

In December 2023, for instance, the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers informed the Lok Sabha that 303 posts out of a sanctioned strength of 504 drug inspectors were vacant at CDSCO alone. Back in 2003, Maharashtra's Expert Committee on drug regulatory reforms recommended that India should have at least one drug inspector for every 500 manufacturing units, and one inspector for every 200 sales units.

This would require an estimated 3,200 drug inspectors across the country based on the 2013 figures. Yet, the total strength was just 1,457 as of September 2023.

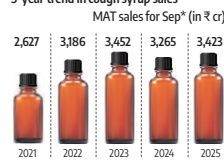
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Executives said smaller pharmaceutical firms, particularly unorganised or marginally compliant ones, resorted to contaminants such as DEG in cough syrups to cut corners on production costs, driven by razor-thin margins in a hyper-competitive, low-regulation domestic market.

Agrawal added that substituting DEG saves ₹100-200 per 100-litre batch (for 1,000 bottles), translating into a ₹50,000 to ₹1 lakh profit boost per run at rural wholesale margins of 20 to 30 per cent.

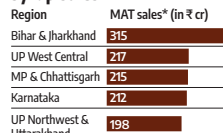
Medicine matters

5-year trend in cough syrup sales



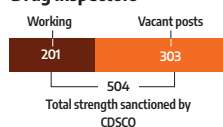
* October to September period
MAT: Moving annual turnover
Source: Pharmatraz Sep 2025

Top 5 regions for cough syrup sales



* Oct 24 to Sep 25; Source: Pharmatraz Sep 2025

Drug inspectors



Sources: Digital Sansad; Lok Sabha questions

"For a firm producing 10,000-plus bottles monthly, this yields ₹5-10 lakh extra revenue — critical for survival amid 40 per cent industry failure rates," Agrawal said.

While testing for contaminants such as DEG and ethylene glycol (EG) is mandatory for exports from 2023, it is not so for domestic sales, which creates a "regulatory gap" — something WHO flagged.

Also, in rural areas like Chhindwara, up to 75 per cent of primary care is handled by untrained rural medical practitioners or unqualified chemists who prescribe syrups liberally for common coughs and colds, often without diagnostics.

In addition, the price gap between branded and generic cough syrups often ranges from 30 to 70 per cent,

driven by factors like production scale, marketing, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance. For example, a 100 millilitre (ml) bottle of Corex DX (dextromethorphan-based) retails for ₹120 to ₹150 in urban pharmacies compared to Coldrif syrup, sold for ₹25 to ₹40 per 100ml in rural MP markets.

Reforms in focus

The DCGI last week urged drug controllers in all states and Union territories (UTs) to ensure testing of both raw materials and finished formulations of pharmaceutical products before releasing them in the market.

However, experts point out that doing so would need improved testing capacities, ending the doctor-drugmaker nexus, and building a strong drug recall framework.

"There needs to be an increase in testing infrastructure in the country as well as centralised digital, tamper-proof record-keeping for every batch that gets approved," an industry executive said.

Similarly, experts added that the conflict of interest created by the nexus between certain physicians, drug-makers and retailers, especially in Tier-II and -III cities, and rural areas, needs to be broken.

Agrawal added that a minimum threshold of GMPs should be made mandatory for manufacturers to release drugs in the market. "If cough syrups fail to meet those standards, they should not be allowed to be put in the market," he said.

"Once sold, one can have no idea which distributor, chemist, or village has how many bottles of that medicine from that batch," Agrawal said.

Therefore, enforcing certain minimum standards before allowing a small manufacturer to just put anything out would help.

Another improvement could be the creation of service-level agreements. Saying that a batch submitted for testing would be released within 'x' number of hours would also help expedite the process.

The lack of regulatory oversight and testing capacity comes even as cough syrup sales have generally been high in India (see chart).

The Chhindwara tragedy is not likely to dampen sales of cough syrups. As winter sets in, the country will see a seasonal spurt in cough and cold, and people will turn to cough syrup. Only now, safety checks, a vice-president of a commercial market research firm Pharmatraz, they may opt for brands from established and well-known companies instead of smaller local players.

OPINION

2D materials: India's chance to leapfrog semiconductor



BVR SUBRAHMANYAM & DEBJANI GHOSH

For decades, national power was measured by gross domestic product (GDP), industrial output, and control over natural resources. But the axis of power has shifted. Today, semiconductors, algorithms, data flows, rare minerals, and clean energy have become the new levers of influence. Mastery over these frontier technologies determines not only economic competitiveness but also national security and global leadership.

Among these, semiconductors are the most strategic chokepoint. The US has built an almost unassailable lead across the value chain. For emerging economies, trying to "catch up" by replicating this trajectory is a near-impossible task. We have to figure out the fault lines that allow us to leapfrog entrenched players.

This is where two-dimensional (2D) materials come in. If silicon defined the semiconductor era of the 20th century, 2D materials could define the future — not just of semiconductors, but of computing, quantum, and advanced energy systems.

What are 2D materials — and why do they matter?

Imagine a material just one atom thick — about 1/80,000th the width of a human hair. Despite its thinness, it can not only replace and advance silicon but can do much more than silicon could offer.

Graphene, discovered in 2004 by isolating a single layer of carbon atoms, sparked a revolution. It is 200 times stronger than steel and conducts electricity more efficiently than copper. Since then, more than 700 2D materials have been identified — ranging from graphene to transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN), and Xenes. These materials exhibit extraordinary properties.

■ **Unmatched conductivity:** Graphene conducts electricity better than copper and offers exceptional thermal management. ■ **Mechanical strength and flexibility:** Can stretch up to 20 per cent without breaking, enabling foldable electronics.

■ **Semiconductor performance beyond silicon:** TMDs offer tunable bandgaps and atomically thin channels, critical for post-silicon chip scaling, neuromorphic computing, and memory devices.

■ **Quantum advantage:** Hosting qubits through spin states and quantum dots, paving the way for scalable quantum applications.

Applications range from next-generation semiconductors, AI accelerators, and quantum processors to flexible electronics, ultrathin sensors, and advanced energy systems.

In less than two decades, 2D materials have progressed from lab discovery to full-chip demonstrations. By comparison, silicon took over 50 years to achieve this. That is the scale and speed of disruption we are dealing with.

The urgency for India

Globally, the race is intensifying. China leads in patents and wafer-scale fabrication; the US is funding programmes through the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and National Science Foundation (NSF); Europe has its €1 billion Graphene Flagship; and South Korea and Singapore are rapidly scaling translational R&D.

India, despite having a strong design talent pool and growing semiconductor ambitions, is still at a nascent stage in 2D research. Our universities and labs — led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and select Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) — have produced promising work in device prototypes, memory circuits, and material growth. But we lack a coordinated national mission, dedicated infrastructure, and lab-to-market pathways.

This is a must do. Without decisive action, India risks being locked out of future high-value semiconductor and quantum stacks — condemned to low-margin legacy nodes, while others reap the benefits of atomically thin computing. The cost of inaction is not just economic, it's strategic. Loss of intellectual property (IP) dependence on fragile global supply chains, and erosion of our ability to set standards in the technologies that will define the 21st century.

India's advantage

India does not need to start from zero. We already have one of the strongest design talent pools in the world. Our engineers drive global chip design — and, paired with focused investment and mission-driven R&D in 2D materials, India can move from being the "back office" of the semiconductor world to owning foundational IP in the post-silicon era.

We also have growing policy momentum: The India Semiconductor Mission, the National Quantum Mission, and efforts to develop advanced materials ecosystems. The convergence of these missions with a bold push into 2D materials represents a once-in-a-generation chance to leapfrog. But only if we act now.

Key recommendations

■ **Launch a national 2D materials mission** — Establish a 10-year mission with clear milestones, dedicated funding, and integration into the India Semiconductor Mission and National Quantum Mission.

■ **Create national innovation hubs** — Semiconductor & quantum: Focus on 2D-based transistors, memory, neuromorphic, and quantum devices.

■ **Energy and thermal management:** Invest in high-capacity anodes, supercapacitors, and heat spreaders.

■ **Chemical and biological tech:** Develop sensors, membranes, and biomedical platforms.

■ **Accelerate lab-to-market pathways** — Build co-located facilities for wafer-level prototyping, startup incubation, and advanced testing. Enable public-private partnerships to attract private capital.

■ **Prioritize indigenous R&D and scale-up** — Provide mission-aligned continuity of funding from discovery to deployment. Focus on building sovereign IP in atomically thin electronics and quantum devices.

■ **Forge strategic global collaborations** — Partner with global leaders like IMEC, the Graphene Flagship, and 2D centres in the US, UK, and Singapore to gain access to advanced infrastructure while building sovereign capabilities.

Anarousing window

The window for India to lead in 2D materials is still open, but closing fast. Delay risks exclusion from future technology standards, loss of strategic IP, and continued dependence on fragile supply chains. Immediate, mission-driven prioritisation of 2D materials is critical — not just for economic growth, but for national security and global influence across the coming decades.

A bold push now will ensure India shapes the future of computing, quantum, and energy technologies — securing long-term competitiveness and sovereignty in an era defined by atomic-scale innovation. In sum, we must recognise 2D materials as a national priority.

BVR Subrahmanyam is CEO, NITI Aayog, and Debjani Ghosh is Distinguished Fellow, NITI Aayog

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Tel.: 0268-2551381/82; Fax: 0268-2565068;
Email: co_secretary@adf-foods.com; Website: www.adf-foods.com

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
SPECIAL INVITATION FOR REDEMPTION OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES

In continuation to our Newspaper publication dated 28 August, 2025 and pursuant to the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/CF/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/PIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July, 2025, the Shareholders of ADF Foods Limited (the Company) are hereby informed that the Redemption Window is opened for re-redemption of transfer requests of physical shares.

This special window for re-redemption shall remain open for a period of six months commencing from 7th July, 2025 till 6th January, 2026, (stipulated period).

This special window is opened only for re-redemption of transfer deeds by those shareholders (eligible shareholders), who had lodged such transfer deeds prior to the deadline of 1st April, 2019 and were rejected on the ground of deficiency in the documents/process or otherwise. The eligible shareholders who have missed the earlier deadline of 31st March, 2021, are encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity.

Eligible shareholders are requested to submit their transfer request alongwith requisite documents after rectifying the deficiency identified earlier within the stipulated period to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, MUFG Intime India Private Limited ("RTA"), Unit-A, ADF Foods Limited at C-101, 247 Park, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 003, Tel. No. 08108116737, Toll Free No. 1800 1200 878, E-mail: investorhelpdesk@adf.mums.mfg.com.

During this period, the securities that are re-logged for transfer shall be issued in demat mode only, once the documents are found in order by the RTA/Company. Due process shall be followed for such transfer/cum demat requests.

For ADF Foods Limited
Shalaka Ovalekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A15274

Place: Mumbai

Date: 15th October, 2025

बैंक ऑफ इंडिया Bank of India
Head Office: Investor Relations Cell, Star House - I, 8th Floor, C-5, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 Ph: (022) 6686 4400 Fax: (022) 6686 4491 Email: headoffice.share@bankofindia.bank.in

Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) and E-Voting Information

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held on Friday, November 7, 2025 at 1.00 pm, through Video Conference (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the business as set forth in the notice. Election of one director from amongst the Shareholders of the Bank other than the Central Government. The Head Office of the Bank shall be the deemed venue of the meeting.

1. Those shareholders whose names appear on the Register of Shareholders / Beneficial Owners as furnished by NSDL / CDSL on or the Specified Date i.e. on Monday, 13th October, 2025 shall be entitled to participate i.e., nominate, contest and vote in the election of Directors from amongst Shareholders other than the Central Government.

2. Individual notices have been sent to shareholders of the Bank whose names have appeared in the register of shareholders of the Bank on the specified date by email through NSDL. The soft copy of the notice is also available for download on the websites of www.bankofindia.com and www.resindia.com and www.bankofindia.bank.in. The notice along with formats of declaration Form, Nomination Form and Personal Declaration and Undertaking is also available at the website of the Bank viz. www.bankofindia.bank.in.

3. Shareholders (other than the Central Government) who are desirous of contesting the election of one Director of the Bank should submit a minimum of 100 valid nomination forms along with the declarations (No data and other related documents) in a sealed envelope to the Company Secretary, Bank of India, Head Office, Star House, C-5, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051 on any working day, up to 5.00 p.m., on or before Thursday, October 23, 2025.

4. Bank will undertake scrutiny of nominations on October 24, 2025. In case, only one candidate is found to be Fit & Proper by Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the Board, in terms of extant laws, he/she shall be deemed to have been elected forthwith.

5. In the event of more than one candidate is determined as Fit & Proper by NRC then election will be conducted at the EGM. The Bank has, in terms of Regulation 44 of the SEBI - LODR Regulations, provided remote voting facility for the election of directors and the details are available at the website of the Bank viz. www.bankofindia.bank.in.

6. The elected candidate under para 4 of para 8 above shall assume office on 20th November 2025 and shall hold office for a period of three years till 28th November 2028.

For Bank of India
Rajneesh Kamath
Managing Director & CEO

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15.10.2025

बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा Bank of Baroda

FOR KIND ATTENTION OF OUR MOST VALUED CUSTOMERS

In our endeavor to consolidate and strengthen our services to our customers, we propose to shift our Ailbag Branch to the new premises as per details given below:

Details of Existing Branch Location	Details of New/Proposed Premises
Bank of Baroda, Ailbag Branch, Plot No. 301, Krishna Mahal Building, Near Mahesh Talkies, Ailbag, Dist.-Raigarh 402201	Bank of Baroda, Ailbag Branch, 1265, Sukhaghar Bhawan, Opp. Ambekar Bhawan, Ailbag, Dist.-Raigarh 402201

The branch will be shifted to the new premises commencing w.e.f. 17.11.2025. It shall function and cater all types of banking business from the new premises.

The change in location will not affect or disrupt the customer service in any way and you can expect the same level of service and customer care and the highest level of customer support.

In case of any query, please feel free to contact the branches through mail-ailbag@bankofbaroda.com

We sincerely regret the inconvenience caused to you in this regard and assuring you our best services at all times.

Place: Navi Mumbai
Date: 15.10.2025

Regional Manager
Bank of Baroda
(Navi Mumbai Region)

पंजाब नैशनल बैंक Punjab National Bank

Invites Applications for Professor of Practice (PoP) Model

Punjab National Bank has introduced the **Professor of Practice (PoP) Model** to bring real-world expertise and academic excellence into its training ecosystem.

Who Can Apply?

- Senior faculty from IITs, IIMs, ISB, NIBM, and other premier institutions
- Former EDs/CGMs from Public & Private Sector Banks
- Ex-Regulators from RBI, SEBI, NABARD, Ministry of Finance
- CXOs, Consultants, Communication & Behavioural Training Experts, Leadership Experts and Domain Experts in BFSI, Technology, ESG, Risk, Strategy

Areas of Engagement

- Banking & Finance:** Credit, Risk, Compliance, Treasury, MSME, Agri
- Digital & Innovation:** AI/ML, Fintech, Cybersecurity, Blockchain
- Leadership & Strategy:** Change Management, Governance, Ethics
- Behavioral Sciences & HR:** Organizational Behavior, Consumer Psychology
- Sustainability & Global Finance:** ESG, Climate Risk, International Trade

Engagement Details

- Sessions in PNB Staff Training Colleges & Advanced Learning Institutes nationwide
- Formats: Masterclasses, Seminars, Workshops, Labs, Fireside Dialogues, Content Co-creation
- Honorarium: ₹10,000 - ₹50,000 per session + travel/accommodation support
- Empanelment valid for 1 year, renewable subject to review

How to Apply?

Applications invited via PNB Recruitment Portal having URL-
<https://udaa.pnb.bank/udaa-recruitment/recruitment>
Last Date: 30th October 2025
For details, contact: Siddhanta Yadav, Chief Manager; siddhanta.yadav@pnb.bank.in

General Manager – Learning & Development
Punjab National Bank, Head Office, Dwarka, New Delhi

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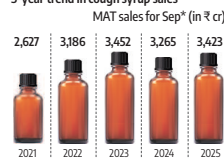
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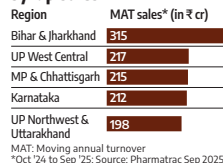
Medicine matters

5-year trend in cough syrup sales



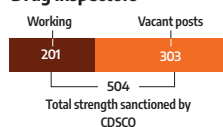
* October to September period
MAT: Moving annual turnover
Source: Pharmatraz Sep 2025

Top 5 regions for cough syrup sales



MAT: Moving annual turnover
*Oct '24 to Sep '25; Source: Pharmatraz Sep 2025

Drug inspectors



Sources: Digital Sansad; Lok Sabha questions

"For a firm producing 10,000-plus bottles monthly, this yields ₹5-10 lakh extra revenue — critical for survival amid 40 per cent industry failure rates," Agrawal said.

While testing for contaminants such as DEG and ethylene glycol (EG) is mandatory for exports from 2023, it is not so for domestic sales, which creates a "regulatory gap" — something WHO flagged.

Also, in rural areas like Chhindwara, up to 75 per cent of primary care is handled by untrained rural medical practitioners or unqualified chemists who prescribe syrups liberally for common coughs and colds, often without diagnostics.

In addition, the price gap between branded and generic cough syrups often ranges from 30 to 70 per cent,

driven by factors like production scale, marketing, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance. For example, a 100 millilitre (ml) bottle of Corex DX (dextromethorphan-based) retails for ₹120 to ₹150 in urban pharmacies compared to Coldrif syrup, sold for ₹25 to ₹40 per 100ml in rural MP markets.

Reforms in focus

The DCGI last week urged drug controllers at all states and Union territories (UTs) to ensure testing of both raw materials and finished formulations of pharmaceutical products before releasing them in the market.

However, experts point out that doing so would need improved testing capacities, ending the doctor-drug-maker nexus, and building a strong drug recall framework.

"There needs to be an increase in testing infrastructure in the country as well as centralised digital, tamper-proof record-keeping for every batch that gets approved," an industry executive said.

Similarly, experts added that the conflict of interest created by the nexus between certain physicians, drug-makers and retailers, especially in Tier-II and -III cities, and rural areas, needs to be broken.

Agrawal added that a minimum threshold of GMPs should be made mandatory for manufacturers to release drugs in the market. "If cough syrups fail to meet those standards, they should not be allowed to be put in the market," he said.

"Once sold, one can have no idea which distributor, chemist, or village has how many bottles of that medicine from that batch," Agrawal said.

Therefore, enforcing certain minimum standards before allowing a small manufacturer to just put anything out there would help.

Another improvement could be the creation of service-level agreements. Saying that a batch submitted for testing would be released within 'x' number of hours would also help expedite the process.

The lack of regulatory oversight and testing capacity comes even as cough syrups sales have generally been high in India (see chart).

The Chhindwara tragedy is not likely to dampen sales of cough syrups. As winter sets in, the country will see a seasonal spurt in cough and cold, and people will turn to cough syrup. Only now, said Sheetal Sapale, vice-president (commercial) at market research firm Pharmarat, they may opt for brands from established and well-known companies instead of smaller local players.

OPINION

2D materials: India's chance to leapfrog semiconductors



BVR SUBRAHMANYAM & DEBARANI GHOSH

For decades, national power was measured by gross domestic product (GDP), industrial output, and control over natural resources. But the axis of power has shifted. Today, semiconductors, algorithms, data flows, rare minerals, and clean energy have become the new levers of influence. Mastery over these frontier technologies determines not only economic competitiveness but also national security and global leadership.

Among these, semiconductors are the most strategic chokepoint. The US has built an almost unassailable lead across the value chain. For emerging economies, trying to "catch up" by replicating this trajectory is a near-impossible task. We have to figure out the fault lines that allow us to leapfrog entrenched players.

This is where two-dimensional (2D) materials come in. If silicon defined the semiconductor era of the 20th century, 2D materials could define the future — not just of semiconductors, but of computing, quantum, and advanced energy systems.

What are 2D materials — and why do they matter?

Imagine a material just one atom thick — about 1/80,000th the width of a human hair. Despite its thinness, it can not only replace and advance silicon but can do much more than silicon could offer.

Graphene, discovered in 2004 by isolating a single layer of carbon atoms, sparked a revolution. It is 200 times stronger than steel and conducts electricity more efficiently than copper. Since then, more than 700 2D materials have been identified — ranging from graphene to transition metal dichalcogenides (TMDs), hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN), and Xenes. These materials exhibit extraordinary properties.

■ **Unmatched conductivity:** Graphene conducts electricity better than copper and offers exceptional thermal management. ■ **Mechanical strength and flexibility:** Can stretch up to 20 per cent without breaking, enabling foldable electronics.

■ **Semiconductor performance beyond silicon:** TMDs offer tunable bandgaps and atomically thin channels, critical for post-silicon chip scaling, neuromorphic computing, and memory devices.

■ **Quantum advantage:** Hosting qubits through spin states and quantum dots, paving the way for scalable quantum applications.

Applications range from next-generation semiconductors, AI accelerators, and quantum processors to flexible electronics, ultrathin sensors, and advanced energy systems.

In less than two decades, 2D materials have moved from lab discovery to full-chip demonstrations. By comparison, silicon took over 50 years to achieve this. That is the scale and speed of disruption we are dealing with.

The urgency for India

Globally, the race is intensifying. China leads in patents and wafer-scale fabrication; the US is funding programmes through the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) and National Science Foundation (NSF); Europe has its €1 billion Graphene Flagship; and South Korea and Singapore are rapidly scaling translational R&D.

India, despite having a strong design talent pool and growing semiconductor ambitions, is still at a nascent stage in 2D research. Our universities and labs — led by the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and select Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) — have produced promising work in device prototypes, memory circuits, and material growth. But we lack a coordinated national mission, dedicated infrastructure, and lab-to-market pathways.

This is a must do. Without decisive action, India risks being locked out of future high-value semiconductor and quantum stacks — condemned to low-margin legacy nodes, while others reap the benefits of atomically thin computing. The cost of inaction is not just economic, it is strategic. Loss of intellectual property (IP) dependence on fragile global supply chains, and erosion of our ability to set standards in the technologies that will define the 21st century.

India's advantage

India does not need to start from zero. We already have one of the strongest design talent pools in the world. Our engineers drive global chip design — and, paired with focused investment and mission-driven R&D in 2D materials, India can move from being the "back office" of the semiconductor world to owning foundational IP in the post-silicon era.

We also have growing policy momentum: The India Semiconductor Mission, the National Quantum Mission, and efforts to develop advanced materials ecosystems. The convergence of these missions with a bold push into 2D materials represents a once-in-a-generation chance to leapfrog. But only if we act now.

Key recommendations

■ **Launch a national 2D materials mission**
Establish a 10-year mission with clear milestones, dedicated funding, and integration into the India Semiconductor Mission and National Quantum Mission.

■ **Create national innovation hubs**
Semiconductors & quantum: Focus on 2D-based transistors, memory, neuromorphic, and quantum devices.

■ **Energy and thermal management**
Invest in high-capacity anodes, supercapacitors, and heat spreaders.

■ **Chemical and biological tech:** Develop sensors, membranes, and biomedical platforms.

■ **Accelerate lab-to-market pathways**

Build co-located facilities for wafer-level prototyping, startup incubation, and advanced testing. Enable public-private partnerships to attract private capital.

■ **Prioritise indigenous R&D and scale-up**

Provide mission-aligned continuity of funding from discovery to deployment. Focus on building sovereign IP in atomically thin electronics and quantum devices.

■ **Forge strategic global collaborations**
Partner with global leaders like IMEC, the Graphene Flagship, and 2D centres in the US, UK, and Singapore to gain access to advanced infrastructure while building sovereign capabilities.

An overarching window

The window for India to lead in 2D materials is still open, but closing fast. Delay risks exclusion from future technology standards, loss of strategic IP, and continued dependence on fragile supply chains. Immediate, mission-driven prioritisation of 2D materials is critical — not just for economic growth, but for national security and global influence across the coming decades.

A bold push now will ensure India shapes the future of computing, quantum, and energy technologies — securing long-term competitiveness and sovereignty in an era defined by atomic-scale innovation. In sum, we must recognise 2D materials as a national priority.

BVR Subrahmanyam is CEO, NITI Aayog, and Debarani Ghosh is Distinguished Fellow, NITI Aayog

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE-MENT OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES
In continuation to our Newspaper publication dated 22nd August, 2025 and pursuant to the SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD-POD/CIR/2025/97 dated 2nd July, 2025, the Shareholders of ADF Foods Limited (the Company) are hereby informed that a Special Window is opened for the re-lodgement of transfer requests of physical shares.

This special window for re-lodgement shall remain open for a period of six months, commencing from 7th July, 2025, till 6th January, 2026 (stipulated period). This special window is opened only for re-lodgement of transfer deeds by those shareholders who have lodged such transfer deeds prior to the deadline of 1st April, 2019 and were rejected/rejected/not attended due to deficiency in the documents/process or otherwise. The eligible shareholders who have missed the earlier deadline of 31st March, 2021, are encouraged to take advantage of this window.

Eligible shareholders are requested to submit their transfer request alongwith requisite documents after rectifying the deficiency identified earlier within the stipulated period to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, MUFG Intime India Private Limited ("RTA"), Unit-ADF Foods Limited at C-101, 247 Park, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 093, Tel. No. 08108116767, Toll Free No. 1800 1020 878. E-mail: investorhelpdesk@nfmms.mufg.com.

During this period, the securities that are re-lodged for transfer shall be issued in demat mode only and the documents are found in order by the RTA/Company. Due process shall be followed for such transfer/complimentary requests.

For ADF Foods Limited
Sd/-
Shalaka Ovalekar
Company Secretary
Membership No. A15274

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15th October, 2025

बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
Bank of India
Head Office: Investor Relations Cell, Star House - I, 8th Floor, C-5, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051 Ph. (022) 6668 4494
Fax: (022) 6668 4491 Email: helpline@bankofindia.bank.in

Notice of the Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) and E-Voting information

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extra Ordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Shareholders of Bank of India will be held on Friday, November 7, 2025 at 1.00 p.m. through Video Conference (VC) / Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the business as set forth in the notice. E-Voting of the Shareholders of the Bank of India will be held on the same date. The Head Office of the Bank shall be deemed the venue of the meeting.

1. Those shareholders whose name appears on the Register of Shareholders / Beneficial Owners as furnished by NSDL / CDSL, in the specified date, i.e., on Monday, 15th October, 2025 shall be entitled to participate in a, nominate, contest and vote in the election of Directors from amongst Shareholders other than the Nomineal Government.

2. Individual notices have been sent to the shareholders of the Bank whose names have appeared in the register of shareholders of the Bank as on the specified date by email through NSDL. The soft copy of the notice is also available for download on the websites of www.bankofindia.com and www.bankofindia.bank.in. The notice along with forms of declaration Form, Nomination Form and Personal Declaration and Undertaking is also available at the website of the Bank viz. www.bankofindia.bank.in.

3. Shareholders intending to attend the EGM (wherever) who are desirous of contesting the election of the Directors of the Bank should submit a minimum of 100 valid nomination forms along with the declarations (on data and other related documents) in a sealed envelope to the Company Secretary, Bank of India, Head Office, Star House, C-5, G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra East, Mumbai-400 051 on any working day, upto 5.00 p.m., on or before Thursday, October 23, 2025.

4. Bank will undertake survey of nominations on October 24, 2025. In case, only one candidate is found to be eligible for nomination, the election will be held on Monday, 15th October, 2025. In the event of more than one candidate being found eligible, the election will be held on Monday, 15th October, 2025. The Bank has, in terms of Regulation 44 of the SEBI - LODR Regulations, provided remote e-voting facility to the shareholders at www.evoting.nedl.com for the agenda to be transacted in the EGM, from 09.00 A.M. on Monday, November 13, 2025 to 5.00 P.M. on Thursday, November 16, 2025.

5. In case of any queries, contact E-Voting Team of NSDL at 022 - 4886 7000 or send email to evoting@nsdl.com.

6. The shareholders, who have not voted through the remote e-voting, are permitted to vote during EGM. Please note that once the Shareholders has casted his/her vote through e-voting, he/she cannot attend the EGM.

7. The consolidated results of remote e-voting together with the voting held at the EGM will be announced by the Bank on its website and will also inform to the stock exchanges as well as NSDL.

8. Interested candidates under Part C of para 3 above shall reach the office on 29th November 2025 and shall hold office for a period of three days i.e. 29th November 2025.

For Bank of India
Rajeshwar Kamath
Managing Director & CEO

Place: Mumbai
Date: 15/10/2025

LGB FORGE LIMITED
Regd. Off.: 6/16/13, Krishnarajapuram Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore - 641 006
CIN: 12310TZZ006PLC012830 Tel.: 0422 - 2532325 Fax: 0422 - 2532333
Email ID: secretarial@lgbforge.com | Website: www.lgbforge.com

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE-MENT OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD-POD/CIR/2025/97 dated July 2, 2025, shareholders are hereby informed that a Special Window has been opened for a period of six (6) months, from July 7, 2025, to January 6, 2026, for the re-lodgement of transfer requests for physical share certificates. This facility is applicable to transfer requests lodged prior to April 1, 2019, which were rejected, returned or not attended due to deficiency in documents, process, or otherwise. The shares re-lodged for transfer will be processed only in dematerialised form during this window period.

Shareholders who missed the earlier deadline, may now avail this opportunity by submitting the requisite documents to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent at M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited, Subramanian Building, No.1, Club House Road, Chennai - 600 002 Ph. No: 044 2846 0390. Email: investor@cameoindia.com

Place: Coimbatore
Date: October 15, 2025

For LGB Forge Limited
Narmatha G.K.
Company Secretary

ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਬੈਂਕ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਬੈਂਕ
ਪੰਜਾਬ ਨੈਸ਼ਨਲ ਬੈਂਕ

Invites Applications for Professor of Practice (PoP) Model

Punjab National Bank has introduced the Professor of Practice (PoP) Model to bring real-world expertise and academic excellence into its training ecosystem.

Who Can Apply?

- Senior faculty from IITs, IIMs, ISB, NIBM, and other premier institutions
- Former CEOs/CGMs from Public & Private Sector Banks
- Ex-Regulators from RBI, SEBI, NABARD, Ministry of Finance
- CXOs, Consultants, Communication & Behavioural Training Experts, Leadership Experts and Domain Experts in BFSI, Technology, ESG, Risk, Strategy

Areas of Engagement

- Banking & Finance:** Credit, Risk, Compliance, Treasury, MSME, Agri
- Digital & Innovation:** AI/ML, Fintech, Cybersecurity, Blockchain
- Leadership & Strategy:** Change Management, Governance, Ethics
- Behavioral Sciences & HR:** Organizational Behavior, Consumer Psychology
- Sustainability & Global Finance:** ESG, Climate Risk, International Trade

Engagement Details

- Sessions in PNB Staff Training Colleges & Advanced Learning Institutes nationwide
- Formats: Masterclasses, Seminars, Workshops, Labs, Fireside Dialogues, Content Co-creation
- Honorarium: ₹10,000 - ₹50,000 per session + travel/accommodation support
- Empanelment valid for 1 year, renewable subject to review

How to Apply?

Applications invited via PNB Recruitment Portal having URL- <https://udaan.pnb.bank/udaan-recruitment/recruitment>

Last Date: 30th October 2025
For details, contact: Siddhartha Yadav, Chief Manager; siddhartha.yadav@pnbbank.in

General Manager - Learning & Development
Punjab National Bank, Head Office, Dwarka, New Delhi

