

Shankara Buildpro Limited



Date: 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2026

To  
Department of Corporate services  
**BSE Limited**  
1st Floor, New Trading Ring,  
Rotunda Building, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy  
Towers, Dalal Street  
Mumbai - 400 001

To  
Listing Department  
**National Stock Exchange of India Limited**  
Exchange Plaza, Plot No. C-1,  
Block G,  
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)  
Mumbai - 400 051

**Symbol: 544517**

**Scrip Code: BUILDPRO**

Dear Sir/ Madam

**Sub: - Newspaper Advertisement – The 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of Shankara Buildpro Limited (“the Company”).**

Dear Sir/ Madam

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 47 of the SEBI (listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed the advertisement being published in Business Standard (English) and Kannada Prabha (Kannada) newspapers on June 11, 2026, intimating the shareholders of the Company regarding the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM of the Company scheduled to be held on July 02, 2026 through Video Conference/Other Audio Visual Means ('VC/OAVM'), Book Closure and Information on E-Voting.

This is for your information and record.

Thanking You  
Yours faithfully

**For Shankara Buildpro Limited**

ereena  
vikram

Digitally signed by  
ereena vikram  
Date: 2026.06.12  
14:42:04 +05'30'

Ereena Vikram  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

Encl: As above

**Corporate Office:**  
G2, Farah Winsford, 133 Infantry Road,  
Bengaluru-560001. Karnataka  
Ph.: +91-080-40117777

**Registered Office:**  
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Ph.: +91-080-29910702 | 080-29910709

Email :- [info@shankarabuildpro.com](mailto:info@shankarabuildpro.com)

| CIN: L24311KA2023PLC179791

| Website : [www.shankarabuildpro.com](http://www.shankarabuildpro.com)

PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK



# Up, close & personal amid liability shift

From GST and Fema to insolvency and money-laundering cases, regulators are increasingly holding executives and directors personally responsible, even as courts insist liability cannot rest on designation alone

MONIKA YADAV  
New Delhi, 10 June

India's senior executives, directors, and key managerial personnel (KMPs) are discovering that their corporate titles no longer guarantee them corporate cover against violations of the law — revenue authorities are insisting that what was once "company liability" should now be treated as "personal liability".

From the goods and services tax (GST) law and the Foreign Exchange Management Act (Fema) to the Companies Act, customs law, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and insolvency proceedings, enforcement agencies are increasingly moving to hold individuals, rather than just the institution, responsible for alleged financial misconduct, tax evasion, and compliance failures.

The trend came into sharp focus on February 27, 2026 with the arrest of Rishi Gupta, managing director and chief executive officer (CEO) of Fino Payments Bank, in a GST evasion case involving its programme managers — a reminder that the top of the corporate pyramid is not beyond scrutiny.

In the GST domain, a ₹400 crore personal penalty was levied on February 1, 2025, by authorities on three senior executives of movie production and distribution company Shemaroo Entertainment Ltd — CEO Hiren Uday Gada, CFO Amit Manilal Haria, and Joint Managing Director Atul Hirji Maru — for alleged wrongful availment and passing on of input tax credit (ITC) between FY18 and FY22 under Section 122(1A) of the CGST Act.

However, in this particular case, the Bombay high court set aside and quashed this penalty, ruling that corporate employees acting in their official capacity are not "taxable persons" under the law and cannot be held personally liable under this section.

Another instance involved directors of HR outsourcing and talent management firm Planman HR Private Ltd, including Gurudas Mallik Thakur and Dinesh Kumar Raghav, where the Delhi high court observed on April 23, 2025 that while Section 122(1A) is intended to hold individuals accountable for fraudulent actions, the specific roles and decision-making authority of the directors required deeper factual scrutiny. Consequently, the high court referred the matter to the statutory Appellate Authority to ascertain actual liability.

Similarly, in another case this year the PMLA Appellate Tribunal upheld the freezing of a director's bank accounts and retention of seized records. The case involved Bharat Integrated Social Welfare Agency (BISWA), a philanthropic organisation, where its late Chairman Khirod Chandra Mallick and others were alleged to have diverted and laundered funds through dummy entities. Debabrata Mallick — the son of the late Chairman and a common director across these related companies — was named as an accused due to his structural link to the entities involved.

CEOs, chief financial officers (CFOs), directors, and even mid-level executives are facing penalties, recovery proceedings, arrests and prosecution with far greater frequency, say experts. Technology is accelerating the shift. Regulators now have access to transaction-level data, GST returns, bank records, email trails, audit logs, WhatsApp communications and other digital evidence that was often unavailable or difficult to access in the past,

enabling authorities to reconstruct decision-making chains and pinpoint individuals allegedly responsible for violations with far greater precision.

Abhishek A Rastogi, founder of Rastogi Chambers, argues that KMPs occupy a distinct position within corporate structures precisely because they carry statutory responsibilities, strategic decision-making powers, and oversight functions. Modern corporate governance, he says, demands active oversight rather than passive supervision and that makes the defence of ignorance increasingly difficult to sustain. Personal liability, in his view, pushes directors and senior executives to strengthen compliance systems, monitor risks more closely and respond promptly to red flags.

## Clear line

Heightened enforcement, however, has not translated into automatic liability. Courts have consistently held that personal culpability cannot be imposed merely because someone occupies a senior position.

Under the Foreign Exchange Management Act (Fema) and the earlier Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (Fera), tribunals have repeatedly distinguished between active management and mere designation. In *Jaipur IPL Cricket Pvt Ltd vs Enforcement Directorate* (2019),

**AS ENFORCEMENT BECOMES MORE DATA-DRIVEN AND TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED, DOCUMENTED OVERSIGHT, ROBUST GOVERNANCE STRUCTURES AND STRONG INTERNAL CONTROLS MAY BECOME THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE AGAINST PERSONAL LIABILITY**

the tribunal held that mere directorship is not sufficient and that the ED must prove the director was in charge of, and responsible for, the day-to-day affairs of the company at the time of the alleged violation.

In GST matters, too, the Madras High Court in *Khalid Buhari v. Assistant Commissioner of CGST* (2026) held that recovery from directors cannot be initiated unless tax is first unrecoverable from the company and a proper hearing is given. The Bombay high court went further in the Shemaroo Entertainment case, ruling that personal liability under Section 122(1A) requires clear evidence of active involvement or personal benefit. Mere designation or association with the company is not sufficient.

But courts have also shown they will act where active involvement is established. In *Gurudas Mallik Thakur v. Commissioner of CGST* (2025), the Delhi high court recognised that penalties under Section 122(1A) of the CGST Act could extend to "any person", including directors, where authorities allege involvement in fraudulent transactions or tax evasion.

Under the Companies Act, the Delhi High Court in *Arun Kumar v. Union of India* (2025) ruled that arrests by the Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SPIO) cannot become routine and must be supported by recorded reasons demonstrating necessity. The Supreme Court, in *SFIO v. Rahul Modi*, upheld the SPIO's statutory power to arrest directors in cases involving alleged large-scale corporate fraud.

The broader principle against mechanical arrests, as emphasised by the Supreme Court in *Armesh Kumar v. State of Bihar*, continues to influence enforcement across economic offences.

A similar balance is visible under PMLA and insolvency laws. In *Debabrata Mallick v. Deputy Director, Directorate of Enforcement* (2026), the Appellate Tribunal upheld freezing of a director's bank accounts based on an alleged connection with proceeds of crime and observed that the law provides for presumption of guilt on the person responsible for the conduct of business.

Yet the Madras High Court in *S Jayalakshmi v. Directorate of Enforcement* (2024) underlined that prosecution must be linked to the individual's actual role in alleged money-laundering activities.

Under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), the Supreme Court in *Ajay Kumar Radheeshyam Goenka v. Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd* (2023) clarified that personal criminal liability of directors is not extinguished merely because the company undergoes insolvency resolution. While Section 32A of the code may provide protection to the corporate debtor, it does not automatically shield individuals involved in the alleged misconduct.

Similarly, the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) in *Rakshit Dhirajlal Doshi v. Chirag Shah* (2026) held that liability under Section 66 relating to wrongful trading requires clear evidence and cannot be sustained on mere suspicion.

On the income tax side, the Supreme Court in *Madhumilam Syntax Ltd v. Union of India* (2007) upheld the prosecution of directors for failure to deposit tax deducted at source (TDS), holding that persons in charge may be deemed guilty once a company commits the offence — subject to statutory defences.

## Statutory framework

The legal architecture for holding corporate decision-makers personally liable is well established across multiple statutes such as the Negotiable Instruments Act, PMLA, Companies Act, Income Tax Act, customs laws, Fema, the Employees' State Insurance Act, the Environment Protection Act, the Competition Act, the IT Act, the Benami Transactions Act, the Sebi Act and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC).

Mukesh Chand, senior counsel at Economic Laws Practice, said the underlying principle is clear.

"The idea is that a company being an artificial person does not act on its own and there are people who take such decisions who are responsible," he said. According to Chand, these provisions are not new, although their use may be becoming more visible because enforcement agencies are increasingly invoking them.

## Executives under pressure

While judicial safeguards remain in place, professionals say the practical reality on the ground is becoming more challenging.

Sudipta Bhattacharjee, partner at Khaitan & Co, pointed to instances under GST where authorities allegedly invoke personal liability provisions to pressure senior executives and directors into making large tax payments even before issuance of formal show-cause notices.

"We are seeing an alarming increase in cases where tax officers threaten invocation of personal liability," he said. "If ease of doing business is to be achieved and more foreign investment is to be attracted in these uncertain times, strict accountability needs to be enforced against such cavalier attempts to create personal liability and harass senior business executives."

A parallel problem is emerging further down the hierarchy. Nemin Shah, director at EQX Business Consultancy, highlights the growing exposure of employees who serve merely as authorised signatories, often designated for operational convenience, with little appreciation of the personal risk involved.

"Many companies designate mid-level employees as signatories purely for operational convenience. But when disputes arise later, such employees often find themselves exposed personally," Shah said.

Shah said concerns around personal liability are increasingly making professionals reluctant to sign statutory filings.

Former CBDT member Akhilesh Ranjan agrees the line must be drawn carefully. Criminal liability, he said, should not automatically attach to authorised signatories or those designated responsible for payments. "Criminal liability should not be fastened on such persons unless it can be shown that the default occurred due to gross negligence or malfeasance," he said.

As liability risk grows, so does the premium on internal governance. Manish Gupta, lead, corporate legal and secretarial at AKM Global, notes that regulators are increasingly examining board processes, delegation structures, dissent records and internal compliance mechanisms when determining individual accountability.

"In practice, this has made board documentation, dissent recording, delegation matrices and internal compliance monitoring far more critical than before," he said.

MS Mani, partner at Deloitte, urges restraint from the regulatory side, holding that personal liability provisions and prosecution powers should be invoked sparingly and only after rigorous investigation establishes deliberate involvement or a conscious attempt to circumvent legal requirements. "Such

provisions should not be used routinely or as a tool to intimidate or harass businesses," he said.

## Global norm

A former chairman of the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), speaking under condition of anonymity, noted that the underlying principles governing executive liability are broadly similar across major jurisdictions including the US, UK and several Asian countries. Personal liability is generally treated as an exception, not the norm, triggered by fraud, misconduct, negligence or a failure of oversight despite clear warning signs.

"Indian law broadly conforms to these underlying principles," he said. However, enforcement practice and institutional maturity remain work in progress. "Better capacity building and an appropriate change in mindset should be accelerated to bring it on par with global norms," he added.

The emerging regulatory approach reflects a broader shift in enforcement philosophy. Procedural and technical defaults are increasingly being decriminalised, but regulators are simultaneously pursuing a more targeted strategy against serious violations and governance failures.

The finance ministry did not respond to queries sent by *Business Standard* till the time of publication.

Courts continue to draw a distinction between genuine misconduct and commercial judgement exercised in good faith. Yet as enforcement becomes more data-driven and technology-enabled, documented oversight, robust governance structures and strong internal controls are likely to become the first line of defence against personal liability, Rastogi argued.

Chand put the standard plainly: "Action in case of violation should be based on specific instances and clear involvement or knowledge of officials or directors," he said, adding that "vicarious liability" under economic and criminal statutes cannot be presumed unless statutory requirements are clearly satisfied. Chand also stressed the importance of having boards with expertise across different domains to minimise compliance failures and reduce personal exposure.

That distinction matters beyond courtrooms. If enforcement culture does not keep pace with judicial doctrine, and personal liability continues to be wielded as leverage rather than last resort, then the cost will eventually show up not in penalty orders but in boardrooms, in professionals who decline to sign, directors who disengage, and talent that quietly decides the corner office is no longer worth the risk.

**Bank of Maharashtra**  
Head Office, "Lokmangal", 1501, Shivaji Nagar, Pune - 411005

**NOTICE INVITING TENDER (RFP)**

Bank of Maharashtra invites sealed tender offers (Technical bid and Commercial bid) from eligible and reputed bidders /service providers for "RFP-13/2026-27 for Supply, implementation and upgrade of VMware Licenses for one year."

The detailed tender document is available on tender section of Bank's website : <https://www.bankofmaharashtra.bank.in> and Govt. e-Market place (GeM) portal <https://gem.gov.in/> w.e.f. 09.06.2026 with following details:

**RFP Ref No. : RFP 13/2026-27**  
**GeM Bid No. : GEM/2026/B/7613030**  
**Due date for Bid submission: 01.07.2026, 17.00 hrs.**

Interested bidders may download the RFP document from above mentioned sites. All further updates related to tenders will also be available on GeM Portal. Bank reserves the right to cancel or reschedule the RFP process without assigning any reason.

**Sd/-**  
**Chief General Manager**  
**Department of Information Technology**

**Date: 10.06.2026**

**सेंट्रल बँक ऑफ इंडिया**  
**Central Bank of India**

Head Office: Chandernaghi, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.  
Phone: 022 66387575  
Email: [investors@centralbank.bank.in](mailto:investors@centralbank.bank.in)  
Website: [www.centralbank.bank.in](http://www.centralbank.bank.in)

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BANK**

In reference to our earlier notice dated 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2026 published in newspapers on 04<sup>th</sup> June, 2026, this is to inform that Bank has rescheduled the 19<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank on Friday, 31<sup>st</sup> July 2026. Accordingly, the Bank has also revised the Specified / Cut-off date as Friday, 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2026 (instead of Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2026 as informed earlier) for the purpose of ascertaining the shareholders of the Bank eligible to participate i.e. to Nominate, Contest and Vote in the election process of One Shareholder Director to be elected in terms of Section 9 (3) (i) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. In terms of the revised Schedule, Shareholders of the Bank who desired to contest the Election need to submit their Nomination on or before 5.00pm on or before Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2026.

The Notice of 19<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Bank along with relevant extract of applicable laws / Regulations and forms for Election process will be made available on Bank's website at <https://www.centralbank.bank.in/en/investor-relations> in due course of time.

**FOR CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA**  
**Sd/-**  
**CHANDRAKANT BHAGWAT**  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

**Date:** 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2026  
**Place:** Mumbai

**SWELECT ENERGY SYSTEMS LIMITED**  
Corporate Identity Number: L30307M1994PLC028578  
Registered & Corporate Office: "SWELECT HOUSE", No.5, Sir P.S. Sivasamy Salai, Mylapore, Chennai - 600 004.  
Tel: +91 44 24993266. Fax: +91 44 24995179.  
Email: [cg.ird@swelectes.com](mailto:cg.ird@swelectes.com) Website: <https://swelectes.com>

**NOTICE**

**[For transfer of Equity Shares of the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority]**

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders of the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("the Rules") amended from time to time by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

The Rules, amongst others, contains provisions for transfer of all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed by the shareholders for seven consecutive years or more in the name of the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority.

In adherence to various requirements set out in the Rules, the Company has sent letter through registered post to the concerned shareholders individually whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority under the said Rules for taking appropriate action(s).

The Company has uploaded full details of such shareholder(s) and shares due for transfer to the IEPF Authority on its website [www.swelectes.com](http://www.swelectes.com). Shareholders are requested to refer to the website of the Company [www.swelectes.com](http://www.swelectes.com) to verify the details of unclaimed dividends and those shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority.

The concerned shareholder(s) holding shares in physical form and whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority, may note that the Company would be issuing new share certificate(s) in lieu of the share certificates held by them for the purpose of transfer of shares to the IEPF Authority and upon such issue, the share certificate(s) which are registered in their name shall stand automatically cancelled and be deemed non-negotiable. The shareholder(s) may further note that the details uploaded by the Company on its website should be regarded and shall be deemed adequate notice in respect of issue of new share certificate(s) by the Company for the purpose of transfer of shares to the demat account of IEPF Authority pursuant to the Rules.

In case, the Company does not receive any communication from the concerned shareholders before the due date for transfer of shares (ie. 13.09.2026), the Company shall with a view to adhering with the requirements of the Rules, transfer the shares to the IEPF Authority by the due date as per the procedure set out in the rules.

Shareholders may kindly note that both the unclaimed dividend and the corresponding shares transferred to the IEPF Authority including all benefits accruing on such shares, if any till date of valid claim, can be claimed back from the IEPF Authority, after following the procedure prescribed in the Rules in this regard.

In case the shareholders have any queries on the aforesaid subject, they may contact the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, M/s. Cameo Corporate Services Limited, 'Subramanian Building', No.1, Club House Road, Chennai - 600 002. Tel: 044-40020700.

A Web based online Investor Portal (investor services domain app) has been introduced by our RTA and investors can lodge their queries/grievances through the following link:  
Online Investor Portal: <https://wisdom.cameoindia.com>

**Sd/-**  
**J Bhuvaneshwari**  
**Company Secretary**

**Place :** Chennai  
**Date :** 10.06.2026

**SHANKARA Buildpro LIMITED**

Registered Office: No. 21/1 &35-A-1, Hosur Main Road, Electronic City Post, Veerandra, Bengaluru-560100  
Corporate Office: G2, Farah Winsford, 133 Infantry Road, Bengaluru-560001. CIN: L24311KA2023PLC179791  
Phone: +91 80-29910702, +91 80-2991079  
Website: [www.shankarabuildpro.com](http://www.shankarabuildpro.com)  
Email: [sbl.cs@shankarabuildpro.com](mailto:sbl.cs@shankarabuildpro.com)

**NOTICE OF THE 3<sup>rd</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING (VC) OR OTHER AUDIO VISUAL MEANS (OAVM), BOOK CLOSURE AND INFORMATION ON E-VOTING**

NOTICE is hereby given that the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of Shankara Buildpro Limited Limited ("the Company") will be held on Thursday, July 02, 2026 at 11.30 A.M (IST) through Video Conference (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the Ordinary and Special Businesses, as set out in the Notice of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM dated May 19, 2026, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder read with the various General Circulars No. 14/2020 dated 8 April 2020, 17/2020 dated 13 April 2020, 20/2020 dated 5 May 2020, and 3/2025 dated 22 September 2025 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and the SEBI Circular NO. SEBI/HO/CFD/ CFD-POD-21/PP/CIR/2024/133 dated 3 October 2024, to transact the business as set forth in the Notice of the Meeting.

In terms of the MCA & SEBI Circulars, the Notice of the 3rd AGM and the Annual Report for the financial year 2025-26 including the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2026 ("Annual Report") have been sent only by email on June 10, 2026, to those Members whose email addresses are registered with the Company/Depository Participants (DP). Therefore, those shareholders who have not yet registered their email addresses are requested to get their email addresses registered with their DP or RTA for electronic/physical holding's respectively to receive the copies of the Annual Report 2025-26 along with the Notice of the 3rd AGM through VC/OAVM. Members holding shares in physical mode are requested to update their email addresses with the Company's RTA, KFin Technologies Limited "KFin" at <https://ris.kfintech.com/client/services/mobilereg/mobilemailreg.aspx>, to receive copies of Annual Report 2025-26 in electronic mode. The requirements of sending physical copy of the Notice & Annual Report to the Members have been dispensed with, in accordance with the said Circulars.

**Book Closure:** Pursuant to Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Rule 10 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and Regulation 42 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2015, the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from **Thursday, June 25, 2026 to Thursday, July 2, 2026 (both days inclusive)** for the purpose of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM and Dividend.

**VC/OAVM:** The shareholders are requested to participate in the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM through VC/OAVM through the link: <https://emeetings.kfintech.com>, by using their secure login credentials. The procedure and instructions for participating in the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM through VC/OAVM and e-voting are provided as part of the Notice of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM.

**E-voting:** In compliance with the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended), and the provisions of Regulation 44 of the SEBI (LODR), Regulations, 2015, the members are provided with the facility to cast their vote electronically, through the e-voting services provided by KFin, the Company's RTA, on all resolutions set forth in the Notice of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM.

The date and commencement of remote e-voting will be **Monday, June 29, 2026 at 9.00 A.M (IST) and shall end on Wednesday, July 1, 2026 at 5.00 P.M (IST)**. The cut-off date for the purpose of ascertaining the eligible shareholders for voting/participating in the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM is Wednesday, June 24, 2026. Members may note that remote e-voting facility will be disabled after 5.00 P.M (IST) on Wednesday, July 1, 2026. Members whose name are recorded in the register of members/ register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date i.e. **Wednesday, June 24, 2026** shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting (between **Monday, June 29, 2026** at 9.00 A.M (IST) and shall end on **Wednesday, July 1, 2026** at the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM. Once the vote on a resolution stated in the AGM Notice is cast by member, he/she shall not be allowed to change it subsequently. The members who have not cast their vote electronically through remote can exercise their e-voting right at the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM. Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM may also attend the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM but will not be entitled to cast their vote again thereat.

Members who become members of the Company after the dispatch of the notice by email and who hold shares as on the cut-off date i.e. Wednesday, June 24, 2026 may obtain user id and password by sending a request to the Depositories/respective Depository Participants (KFin, in the manner stated in the e-voting instructions provided in the Notice of 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM. However, if a person is already registered with KFin for e-voting, then the existing user ID and password can be used for casting their vote. The manner of e-voting for members holding shares in dematerialized mode, physical mode and for members who have not registered their email addresses is provided in the Notice of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM.

The Annual Report and Notice of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AGM are available on the Company's website under URL [www.shankarabuildpro.com](http://www.shankarabuildpro.com) and KFin URL <https://evoting.kfintech.com/> as well as on the websites of the Stock Exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed i.e. BSE Limited ([www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com)) and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ([www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com)) respectively.

In case of any queries, related to e-voting, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting user manual available in the "Downloads" section of <https://evoting.kfintech.com/> or contact KFin Technologies Limited (Unit: Shankara Buildpro Limited), KFin Technologies Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot No 31 & 32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Rangareddi, Hyderabad-500032, Telangana.

**For SHANKARA BUILDPRO LIMITED**  
**Sd/-**  
**Ereena Vikram**  
**Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**  
**Membership No. A33459**

**Place:** Bengaluru  
**Date:** June 10, 2026

