

September 4, 2026

National Stock Exchange of India Limited The Listing Department Exchange Plaza, 5 th Floor Plot C 1 – G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E) Mumbai 400 051 Scrip Code: SHRIRAMPPS	BSE Limited Dept of Corporate Services Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers Dalal Street, Fort Mumbai 400 001 Scrip Code: 543419
--	--

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Newspaper Publication

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith public notice confirming the dispatch of the Notice of 5th Annual General Meeting (post IPO) ("AGM") and Annual Report for FY26 of the Company published on September 4, 2026, in Businessline & Trinity Mirror (English newspapers) and Makkal Kural (Tamil newspaper).

We request you to take the above information on record.

Thanking you
Regards

For Shriram Properties Limited

K. Ramaswamy
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
ACS 28580

Shriram Properties Limited
'Shriram House', No. 31, T Chowdaiah Road,
Sadashivanagar, Bengaluru - 560 080

Registered office:
Lakshmi Neela Rite Choice Centre, 1 Floor,
#9, Bazulla Road, T. Nagar, Chennai – 600 017

P: +91-80-40229999 | F: +91-80-41236222 | W: www.shriramproperties.com

CIN No. : L72200TN2000PLC044560 Email: cs.spl@shriramproperties.com



GDP rejig being misread, says MoSPI Secretary

DATA DEFENCE. World Bank ED Mishra too ‘shocked’ by controversy on growth numbers

Our Bureau
New Delhi

It is “unfortunate” that the revision in the estimate of last year’s first-quarter GDP under the new national accounts series is being misinterpreted as an attempt to mechanically boost the current year’s growth rate, said Statistics and Programme Implementation Secretary Saurabh Garg, asserting that the comparison being made by critics mixes different GDP series and current-price and constant-price numbers.

World Bank Executive Director Neelkanth Mishra, meanwhile, described claims that Q1 growth was actually closer to 2.6 per cent as “ill-educated” and “egregiously wrong”, arguing that independent high-frequency indicators corroborate the strength reflected in the official 7.8 per cent estimate.

REVISION DEBATE

The comments come amid a controversy over the revised national accounts series introduced in February 2026. Former Finance Secretary Subhash Chandra Garg had questioned the sharp revision to the size of the economy in the June 2025 quarter and argued that the lower base could materially boost the subsequent year-on-year growth rate. Saurabh Garg, defending the 7.8 per cent real GDP growth recorded in the April-June quarter of 2026-27, said the comparison of GDP across two years had to be made at constant prices and, crucially, using the same series. “Whenever we compare



Saurabh Garg, Secretary, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

two different years, we always compare at constant prices. Firstly, what has been done in that statement is comparing figures at current prices,” Garg said. Comparing current-price figures across years, he said, would inevitably involve differences arising from price changes. The “even more glaring” problem, he said, was that the comparison used the Q1 2025-26 figure from the old 2011-12 base-year series against Q1 2026-27 data from the new 2022-23 series.

“As you are aware, in February, we released numbers with the new base year, 2022-23, and we had given numbers for all the years in the back series up to 2022-23,” he said. “So, a number from the new base year for the first quarter of this year has been compared with a number from the obsolete series based on the old base year of 2011-12, even though the new series had already been published in February 2026,” he said.

Garg said the argument that the figures had been “compressed” therefore referred to a number that had already been revised in February 2026 but was not being used in the comparison. “The claim that the numbers have been compressed now



Neelkanth Mishra, World Bank Executive Director

relates to a figure that was released in February 2026 but was not quoted,” he said.

The Ministry’s FAQ also explains that quarterly GDP is compiled using the benchmark-indicator approach, with the movement in estimates guided by hundreds of high-frequency volume and value indicators. These include crop production, cement production, finished steel consumption and commercial vehicle sales.

Garg pointed to such physical indicators to reinforce his argument. “When you look at the actual output or actual volumes, whenever a growth rate is compared from quarter to quarter, we do it based on actual production, let us say, of steel, cement and automobiles,” he said. “In each of these areas, volume growth has been of the order of 10 per cent, 15 per cent and 20 per cent.”

“It’s unfortunate that a comparison is being made of apples and oranges,” he said.

MISHRA’S ARGUMENT

Mishra made a similar argument, but from the perspective of the wider economic indicators. In a post on X, he said he was “shocked” by “the ill-educated and egregiously wrong claims” that using the “original” June 2025 base would result in

substantially lower growth in June 2026.

“The new series introduced in February 2026 cleaned up the data and also significantly improved the methodology,” Mishra said, adding that the downward revision in the base had been known in March.

More importantly, he said the latest GDP numbers were consistent with indicators that are difficult to manipulate. “That such claims got traction is itself surprising, given that easy-to-track and not-possible-to-fudge indicators of economic activity have been so robust,” he said.

Mishra cited strong vehicle dispatches, tax collections, credit growth and construction activity as evidence of continuing momentum. Personal vehicle dispatches, including cars and SUVs, grew 35 per cent year-on-year in August, while two-wheeler growth exceeded 20 per cent and commercial vehicle dispatches rose more than 40 per cent, he said.

“As expected, with the fiscal headwinds fading and monetary headwinds (falling credit growth till 1HFY26) becoming tailwinds (credit growth accelerating), GDP growth is surprising on the upside,” Mishra said. He said this could push consensus estimates of trend growth to above 7 per cent.

At the same time, Mishra cautioned that there was still slack in the economy, reflected in weak real-wage growth, and that several quarters of above-trend growth could be needed before that slack was eliminated and inflationary pressures became sticky.

GDP methodology: MoSPI says negative manufacturing deflator does not mean that factory-gate prices fell

Our Bureau
New Delhi

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has sought to address concerns over the newly-released GDP estimates, saying a negative implicit deflator for manufacturing does not mean that manufacturing prices declined and that revisions to last year’s GDP were not aimed at mechanically boosting the latest growth rate.

In a set of questions and answers released on Wednesday, the Ministry explained the impact of the new double-deflation methodology, the revisions to the GDP series and the differences between the GDP deflator, consumer price inflation and wholesale price inflation.

MINISTRY CLARIFIES

The clarification comes days after MoSPI released the updated annual and quarterly GDP estimates with 2022-23 as the base year. The revised series incorporates the new Producer Price Index (PPI), Banking Services Price Index and updated administrative data.

One of the key issues addressed by the Ministry was the -1.5 per cent implicit GVA deflator for manufacturing in the April-June

quarter of 2026-27, despite increases in both output and input prices.

Under double deflation, output and intermediate consumption are deflated separately before real GVA is derived. If input prices rise faster than output prices, nominal GVA can grow more slowly than real GVA, resulting in a negative implicit deflator even when actual manufacturing prices are rising.

In Q1, manufacturing’s nominal GVA grew 7.7 per cent, compared with 9.2 per cent growth in real GVA, resulting in the -1.5 per cent implicit deflator. MoSPI said this was particularly evident in activities such as textiles and cotton spinning, basic metals, and rubber and plastic products.

REVISION EXPLAINED

The Ministry also rejected the contention that the sharp revision in last year’s current-price GDP, from the earlier ₹86.05 lakh crore estimate to ₹80 lakh crore, was intended to make the current year’s growth rate appear stronger.

The ₹86.05 lakh crore figure was calculated under the old 2011-12 base-year series. Following the introduction of the 2022-23 base year, the corresponding Q1 2025-26 estimate was revised to ₹80.32 lakh crore. It was subsequently updated to ₹80.44



The clarification comes days after MoSPI released the updated annual and quarterly GDP estimates with 2022-23 as the base year

lakh crore in June 2026 and then to ₹80 lakh crore after the new IIP and PPI data were incorporated.

MoSPI said these changes reflected successive revisions arising from the base-year change, improved data sources, methodological changes and updated indicators, rather than an attempt to artificially raise growth. The relevant comparison for Q1 2026-27 GDP of ₹88.27 lakh crore, it said, is therefore with the ₹80.32 lakh crore estimate under the comparable new series and not with the ₹86.05 lakh crore figure from the superseded series.

ON GDP INFLATION RATE

The Ministry also explained why the 2.5 per cent implied GDP inflation rate in Q1 differed sharply from consumer inflation of 3.9 per cent and wholesale inflation of more than 9 per cent.

Unlike CPI and WPI, which cover specific baskets of goods and services at different stages of the supply chain, the GDP deflator covers the entire economy, including government expenditure, investment, exports and services.

MoSPI said high raw-material prices combined with relatively low inflation in some services could therefore produce a GDP deflator substantially different from CPI or WPI.

The Ministry further clarified that double deflation is not directly used to calculate private final consumption expenditure (PFCE). It is a production-side methodology used for calculating constant-price GVA, while PFCE is estimated using detailed volume and price indicators appropriate to individual goods and services.

The Ministry also addressed the large divergence between nominal and real GVA growth in mining. Real mining GVA contracted 2.4 per cent in Q1, broadly consistent with weak mining IIP readings during April and May, while nominal GVA grew 22.3 per cent because mineral prices rose sharply. Prices of crude petroleum and natural gas, for instance, rose 69.5 per cent in April, 72.2 per cent in May and 33.7 per cent in June on the PPI measure.

Services PMI moved up to 54.1 in August

Our Bureau
New Delhi

Contrary to manufacturing, the services sector in India improved in August though overall activity was near its weakest in more than four years, a survey report released by S&P

Global showed on Thursday. Result of the survey, better known as Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI), moved up to 54.1 in August. It was 53.3 in July.

Despite the improvement, the August reading was the second weakest since March 2022 and remained marginally

below its long-run average of 54.5. However, the good news is that firms ramped up hiring at the fastest pace in over a year.

“India’s services activity expanded faster in August. Growth was supported by stronger output and new business,” said Pranjal Bhandari,

Chief India Economist at HSBC. According to S&P Global, global demand offered limited support as new export orders expanded at a broadly similar rate to July. On the labour front, services firms hired at the fastest rate in 15 months, suggesting some confidence remains.

GDP data not fudged, but the optics are really bad, says Pronab Sen

bl.interview

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

GDP data for Q1 FY26 were revised sharply downward, from ₹86.05 lakh crore to ₹80 lakh crore — a 7 per cent cut that has sparked a debate. Former Chief Statistician of India Pronab Sen explains what is behind the revision.



“The drop in Q1 FY26 GDP from ₹86.05 lakh crore to ₹80 lakh crore after revision has raised eyebrows. How can that be explained?”

That’s the key question. The controversy hinges on this massive drop — ₹6 lakh crore on a base of ₹80 lakh crore, a 7 per cent decline. A 1-2 per cent drop wouldn’t have mattered much, but 7 per cent is huge. The real question is whether this was a one-time data problem. Also, if you compare the initial estimates for each quarter of FY26 (up to Q1 FY27) with their later revisions, is the pattern consistent? If so, why are we consistently overestimating GDP first and revising downward later? What’s going wrong in data collection that causes this overestimation?

PPI is theoretically superior because it measures prices at the first point of sale. However, companies frequently refuse to disclose transaction prices due to varying tier-based pricing structures and competitive sensitivity. WPI was used as a reliable fallback because wholesale market quotations were stable and easily verifiable, even if they reflected a later point in the distribution chain.

PRONAB SEN
Former Chief Statistician of India

cent gap. It was then corrected in 2011 when we did the revision. This time it is 7 per cent. So, the gap has indeed widened. As for where it is originating, that’s an exercise that can be done quite easily if you’re willing to spend the time and effort on it.

Does the change in the base year also explain the downward revision in the GDP?

Yes, partly. Previous estimates from 2011-12 onward, which was the old base, were overestimates. The base year revision included full measurements, which adjusted the GDP downward.

That is why suddenly India dropped from the 3rd to 5th largest economy globally. The downward revision is showing up here. You revised the base down because you’re overestimating for the previous 13-14 years.

Is the controversy due to lack of transparency? That’s right. They didn’t actually open up and elaborate on the price switching until Subhash (former Finance Secretary) brought it up.

That’s the bad optics. Because that’s where the charge of fudging comes in. My estimate, whatever little I have, is that they have not fudged. They have just switched. They are consistent with the new methodology. The optics of it were really bad.

What are the main practical challenges of switching from WPI to PPI?

PPI (Producer Price Index) is theoretically superior because it measures prices at the first point of sale. However, companies frequently refuse to disclose transaction prices due to varying tier-based pricing structures and competitive sensitivity. WPI was used as a reliable fallback because wholesale market quotations were stable and easily verifiable, even if they reflected a later point in the distribution chain.

How reliable is the current PPI data, given these collection constraints?

Reliability remains uncertain because sampling methods and cross-verification mechanisms for PPI are not fully transparent. Unlike WPI, which can be validated via independent wholesale samples, unverified PPI figures likely rely on mathematical approximations, making the underlying estimates questionable.

What is the correct approach for transitioning from WPI to PPI?

The standard method requires building a robust, multi-year dataset of first-point-of-sale prices before making a full transition. Switching prematurely forces reliance on assumed historical ratios between producer and wholesale prices — an assumption that remains unvalidated without long-term tracking.

Why is relying on assumed WPI-to-PPI ratios risky? Mathematical approximations require long-term his-

torical data to prove that the price ratio between producer and wholesale levels remains stable over time. Applying fixed ratios after only a short collection period makes the overall output highly suspect.

What complications arise from introducing double deflation?

Double deflation requires deflating gross output and every individual intermediate input separately using specific price indices. For complex manufacturing, this increases required price points from a few hundred output estimates to thousands of input variables. Without transparent, verifiable input data, double deflation relies heavily on broad extrapolations.

Is the fundamental issue the methodology itself or the underlying data quality?

The issue is data availability. While PPI and double deflation represent superior statistical frameworks conceptually, executing them without adequate, high-frequency input data weakens the overall quality of the national accounts.

Is MoSPI’s proposal for a five-year parallel run of WPI and PPI appropriate? What must be done to maintain comparability and trust?

Running both indices in parallel is the correct procedure, but it should have preceded the official methodology switch. Implementing a theoretical change first and verifying its consistency afterward reverses proper statistical protocol.

The government should publish dual estimates — one using the traditional WPI framework and another using the new PPI-based system — for at least a five-year long transition period.

Fully disclosing data coverage, gap-filling techniques, and sampling methodologies will address data concerns and restore confidence in national economic statistics.

KOTHARI FREEDOM

VEST | TSHIRT | BRIEF | BOXER | BERMUDA | TRACK PANT

Kothari Hosiery Factory Private Limited
29, Strand Road, Mohta House 2nd Floor, Kolkata 700001
P 84208 26999, www.kotharihosiery.com

caico The Canning Industries Cochin Limited
CIN: U00122KL1947PLC000257. Registered Office: C-234-32, CAICO Road, Valarkavu, Thrissur-680 006. Phone: 0467-2420685, 2442038. e-mail: caicoind@gmail.com Website: www.caico.in

NOTICE OF THE 79th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION & BOOK CLOSURE

NOTICE is hereby given that:

- The 79th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of The Canning Industries Cochin Limited will be held on **Wednesday, the 30th day of September 2026 at 10.30 a.m.** at the Registered Office of the Company at C-234-32, CAICO Road, Valarkavu, Thrissur-680 006.
- As per Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Thursday, the 24th day of September 2026 to Wednesday, the 30th day of September 2026 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of the AGM of the Company.
- The Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26, including the Notice of the AGM, financial statements, Board’s Report, Auditor’s Report and other documents required to be attached thereto, shall be sent through electronic mode to the Members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company/Depository Participants and shall be physically delivered through the permitted mode to those Members whose e-mail IDs are not so registered. The Notice of the AGM and the Annual Report 2025-26 will also be made available on the website of the Company at www.caico.in and on the website of CDIL at www.evotingindia.com.
- Members who have still not registered their e-mail IDs can get their e-mail IDs registered. Members holding shares in dematerialised form can get their e-mail IDs registered by contacting their respective Depository Participants and Members holding shares in physical form can get their e-mail IDs registered by contacting the Company at its e-mail ID caicoind@gmail.com or the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s. MIFG Intime India Private Limited, at its e-mail ID coimbatore@in.mgms.mifg.com.
- Members holding shares as on the cut-off date, i.e., Wednesday, the 23rd day of September 2026 (end of day), may cast their votes on the resolutions set out in the Notice of the AGM through remote e-voting or, if they have not already cast their votes through remote e-voting, through ballot paper at the AGM.
- All the Members are informed that:
 - The AGM will be held physically at the Registered Office of the Company. Members attending the AGM who have not already cast their votes through remote e-voting shall be entitled to cast their votes at the AGM through ballot paper. The instructions for remote e-voting and voting through ballot paper at the AGM are provided in the Notice of the AGM.
 - The business set out in the Notice of the AGM may be transacted through remote e-voting or through ballot paper at the AGM.
 - The remote e-voting shall commence on Sunday, the 27th day of September 2026 at 9.00 a.m. and shall end on Tuesday, the 29th day of September 2026 at 5.00 p.m.
 - The cut-off date for determining the eligibility of Members to exercise their voting rights through remote e-voting or through ballot paper at the AGM is Wednesday, the 23rd day of September 2026.
 - Any person who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after the dispatch of the Notice and holds shares as on the cut-off date, i.e., 23rd September 2026, may obtain the login ID and password by sending an e-mail to helpdesk.evoting@cdsindia.com or coimbatore@in.mgms.mifg.com. However, if such person is already registered with CDIL for remote e-voting, the existing User ID and password may be used for casting the vote.
 - Members may note that the remote e-voting module shall be disabled by CDIL after 5.00 p.m. on 29th September 2026 and, once the vote on a resolution is cast by a Member, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently. The facility for voting through ballot paper shall be made available at the AGM. Members who have cast their votes through remote e-voting prior to the AGM may also attend the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their votes again. Only a person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on the cut-off date shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or voting through ballot paper at the AGM.
 - The Company has appointed M/s. Malathi N. Partner, MOHANS & Associates, Company Secretaries, (Membership No. FC5-12792) or in her absence, Mr. Prashant Mohan, Practising Chartered Accountant (Membership No. FCA 22739), as the Scrutinizer to conduct the remote e-voting process and e-voting at the AGM in a fair and transparent manner.
 - In case of any queries or issues regarding remote e-voting through the CDIL e-Voting System, Members may write an e-mail to helpdesk.evoting@cdsindia.com or contact the toll-free number 1800 21 09911.

All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDIL), A Wing, 34th/35th Floor, Marathon Futures, Marfatil Mill Compounds, N. M. Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai – 400 013, or an e-mail may be sent to helpdesk.evoting@cdsindia.com, or the toll-free number 1800 21 09911 may be contacted.

For The Canning Industries Cochin Limited
CHIRIANKANDATH PALU JOSE
Chairman and Director [DIN: 02764405]

31.08.2026
Thirissur, Kerala-680005

SHIRIRAM PROPERTIES LIMITED
CIN: L72200TN2000PLC044560
Registered Office: Lakshmi Neela Rite Choice Chamber, New No.9 - Bazullah Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600017;
Corporate Office: Shiriram House, No.31, T. Chowdiah Road, 2nd Main, Sadashiva Nagar, Bengaluru – 560080;
Website: https://www.shriramproperties.com, Phone: +91 080 4022 9999, Email: cs.spil@shriramproperties.com

5TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING POST IPO AND INFORMATION ON E-VOTING

NOTICE is hereby given that the **5th Annual General Meeting** (“AGM”) post IPO of members of Shiriram Properties Limited (“the Company”), will be held on **Saturday, September 26, 2026 at 12:00 Noon (IST)** through Video Conferencing or Other Audio-Visual Means (“VC/OAVM”) [Deemed Venue: Lakshmi Neela Rite Choice Chamber, New No. 9 - Bazullah Road, T.Nagar, Chennai – 600017] in conformity with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and Rules made thereunder, SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, and relevant circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) and Securities Exchange Board of India (“SEBI”), to transact the business(es) set out in the Notice calling AGM (“AGM Notice”).

The Company has completed dispatch of the AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26 on September 3, 2026 through electronic mode only to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Depository Participants and on the websites of the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (the “RTA”). Additionally, a letter containing the webinar, including the exact path, where the AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 is available, is also dispatched to those members whose e-mail address is not registered with the Company/RTA/Depository Participant(s)/Depositories.

The AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 are available on the website of the Company at https://www.shriramproperties.com/company-announcements and on the websites of the stock exchange(s) viz. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and the website of National Securities Depository Limited (“NSDL”) (Agency engaged for providing e-Voting facility) viz. https://www.evoting.nsdl.com.

In compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, read with MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the Company is providing to its Members the facility of remote e-Voting before as well as during the AGM in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM.

Members, who are holding shares of the Company as of the cut-off date for e-voting i.e., **Monday, September 21, 2026**, (“Cut-off date”) be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting as well as voting in the general meeting. If members opt for remote e-Voting, then they should not vote at the Meeting. They can also cast their votes during the AGM using e-Voting facility, if not casted the same during the remote e-Voting period. However, once an e-Vote on a resolution is casted by a member, such member is not permitted to change it subsequently or cast the vote again. Members who have casted their vote by remote e-Voting prior to the date of the Meeting can attend the Meeting and participate in the Meeting. A person who is not a shareholder as on the Cut-off date should treat this communication for information purposes only. The voting rights of the Member shall be in proportion of the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.

The remote e-Voting facility shall commence on **Wednesday, September 23, 2026, at 09:00 A.M. (IST)** and ends on **Friday, September 25, 2026, at 05:00 P.M. (IST)**. The remote e-Voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the remote e-Voting module shall be disabled upon expiry of aforesaid period.

Any person who acquires shares of the Company after the dispatch of the AGM Notice and holds shares as on the Cut-off date, may obtain the login-id and password for remote e-Voting by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in as provided by NSDL.

All documents referred to in the AGM Notice and the Explanatory Statement setting out material facts can be obtained for inspection by writing to the Company at its e-mail ID cs.spil@shriramproperties.com till the date of AGM. The same will be replied by the Company suitably. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or arrangements on which the directors are interested under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 will be available electronically for inspection during the AGM.

For any grievances connected with the e-Voting or remote e-Voting you may also contact Mr. K. Ramaswamy, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company at e-mail: cs.spil@shriramproperties.com or Phone: 080 4022 9999.

Members are requested to please keep the most updated email id registered with the Company/your Depository Participant to receive timely communications.

Members are further advised to carefully read all the Notes set out in the AGM Notice and in particular, instructions for joining the AGM, manner of casting of votes through remote e-voting and remote e-voting during the AGM.

By Order of the Board
For Shiriram Properties Limited
K. Ramaswamy
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ACS 28580

Date: September 3, 2026
Place: Bengaluru

Nepal seeks climate compensation from India

Nepal has launched a diplomatic push seeking climate-related compensation from India, China and the United States following the devastating flash floods that have killed more than 1,000 people and left thousands missing.

Nepal's Foreign Minister Shisir Khanal said the country should receive compensation for climate-related losses rather than merely humanitarian assistance. He argued that Nepal contributes only a very small share of global greenhouse-gas emissions but is disproportionately exposed to the effects of climate change, including increasingly severe floods and landslides.

The demand comes after a catastrophic flood triggered by a glacial collapse in the Himalayan region near Nepal's border with China. The disaster swept through settlements and valleys, destroying

homes, roads, bridges and hydropower infrastructure. Rescue operations have continued, with authorities searching for hundreds of people still reported missing.

Khanal said Nepal's position was based on the principle of climate justice and that major greenhouse-gas emitters should bear responsibility for the damage suffered by vulnerable countries. The demand places India alongside China and the US in Nepal's call for financial compensation linked to climate-related losses.

The issue has emerged alongside a wider international debate over the "loss and damage" principle, under which countries particularly vulnerable to climate change seek financial assistance for destruction that cannot be prevented through adaptation alone. Nepal has also moved



to seek support through the UN-backed Loss and Damage Fund.

At the same time, Nepal has acknowledged the assistance it has received from neighbouring countries. Prime Minister Balendra Shah thanked India and China for their prompt support during the disaster, including rescue and relief assistance. India has been involved in the ongoing emergency response along with China, the US and other international partners.

The disaster is expected to impose a major economic burden on Nepal. Earlier estimates put the reconstruction requirement at between \$4 billion and \$5 billion, equivalent to a significant share of the country's economy.

Nepal's compensation demand could therefore add a new dimension to its relations with India, China and the US, shifting the discussion from immediate disaster relief towards long-term responsibility for climate-related damage.

New space arms race already here

V.V.S. Manian

Space is no longer simply the high ground from which modern militaries observe, communicate and navigate. It is becoming an operational domain in its own right, where spacecraft can manoeuvre, approach, inspect, interfere with and potentially disable other spacecraft. The United States, China and Russia are developing increasingly sophisticated counterspace capabilities, while military forces are becoming more dependent on satellites for communications, navigation, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance, missile warning and precision operations. The result is a strategic paradox: the satellites that make modern warfare more effective are also becoming some of its most vulnerable targets.

Recent developments involving China's classified reusable spaceplane, the U.S. Space Force and Russia's evolving anti-satellite doctrine illustrate how rapidly this competition is moving. The emerging contest is not yet a conventional "space war" in the science-fiction sense. It is more likely to begin with surveillance, jamming, cyberattacks, dazzling or temporary disruption, followed by increasingly sophisticated attempts to manoeuvre near or disable critical spacecraft.

China's secretive spaceplane, generally identified as Shenlong, has provided one of the clearest recent examples of this evolution. According to a Reuters investigation published on September 2, 2026, the Chinese uncrewed spaceplane released a small satellite in June during its latest mission. Commercial space-tracking company LeoLabs subsequently observed the object manoeuvring around another Chinese spacecraft before moving back towards the spaceplane. The

activity demonstrates an increasingly sophisticated ability to conduct coordinated proximity operations in orbit, although the precise military purpose of the manoeuvre remains unknown.

Proximity operations are not inherently weapons deployments. The same rendezvous and proximity technologies used to inspect or repair a satellite can be repurposed to jam, relocate, or disable an adversary's space assets. Traditional military satellites remained in predictable, fixed orbits. Modern defense architectures, however, favor mobile, networked platforms—making it nearly impossible for ground-based observers to distinguish between a benign servicing vehicle and an offensive counterspace tool. To counter these developments, the U.S. Space Force and its allies are pivoting toward distributed satellite constellations, protected communications, and enhanced space-domain awareness. Meanwhile, Russia is exploring asymmetric countermeasures to hold Western commercial and military networks at risk. Rather than relying solely on kinetic anti-satellite (ASAT) missiles—which create hazardous orbital debris clouds—major spacefaring powers are focusing on non-kinetic methods like electronic jamming, high-energy lasers, and cyber intrusions to achieve temporary or permanent disruption. The escalation of orbital



competition creates unique challenges for global stability:

Attribution and Ambiguity: Non-kinetic attacks—such as sensor dazzling or satellite manipulation—are notoriously difficult to distinguish from routine technical malfunctions or space weather, raising the risk of unintentional escalation.

Civilian and Military Blurring: Modern militaries heavily leverage dual-use commercial constellations for communications, reconnaissance, and timing. Attacking these commercial assets threatens both defense infrastructure and global civilian economic stability.

Regional Repercussions: Middle powers, including India, are reassessing their strategic posture. Following its 2019 Mission Shakti test, India has prioritized building institutional resilience through its Defence Space Agency, emphasizing rapid satellite replacement and robust space-domain awareness over purely offensive capabilities.

Ultimately, space has evolved into critical global infrastructure. The primary threat to international security is no longer just kinetic destruction, but the swift escalation that can arise from subtle, ambiguous maneuvers in orbit

Meloni Govt sets Italy's longevity record

Giorgia Meloni's government has set a new longevity record in Italy, becoming the country's longest-serving uninterrupted administration since World War II and underlining a remarkable period of political stability in a nation long associated with short-lived governments.

Meloni's conservative coalition reached 1,413 consecutive days in office, overtaking the previous record held by Silvio Berlusconi's second government, which served from 2001 to 2005. The milestone is striking in a country that has had 68 governments since becoming a republic in 1946.

Meloni took office in October 2022 as Italy's first woman Prime Minister. Her arrival initially caused

unease among European partners and financial markets because her Brothers of Italy party has roots in Italy's post-fascist political tradition. However, she has largely adopted a pragmatic approach, helping her maintain the same coalition without the crises and defections that frequently brought down previous administrations.

Her Government has maintained strong support for Ukraine, worked with European institutions and emphasised fiscal discipline, helping reinforce confidence among allies and investors. Supporters point to a stronger employment picture and tighter public finances as evidence of progress. Meloni has said her policies helped create



more than one million stable jobs, while unemployment has fallen below 6 per cent.

Her Government has also highlighted measures aimed at curbing irregular migration and controlling public debt.

India Belgium deepen clean energy partnership

New Delhi, Sept 4: India and Belgium have agreed to expand cooperation in defence, clean energy, critical minerals, semiconductors, research and talent mobility, giving fresh momentum to bilateral ties as both countries seek to strengthen economic and strategic cooperation. The decision followed talks between Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Belgian Prime Minister Bart De Wever in New Delhi. The two countries also agreed to establish an Investment Fast-Track Mechanism to facilitate Belgian investments in India and set an ambitious target of doubling bilateral trade over the next five years.

Defence and clean energy have emerged as two key areas of the expanding partnership. Cooperation in critical minerals

and semiconductors is also expected to gain importance as India and Belgium look to build more resilient supply chains in strategically important industries.

The two sides further agreed to strengthen cooperation in research and facilitate greater mobility of skilled professionals and talent. The initiatives reflect an effort to broaden the relationship beyond conventional trade and investment.

The developments come as India and the European Union prepare to implement their long-delayed trade agreement, which is expected to reduce tariffs on a large proportion of goods traded between the two sides and strengthen economic engagement.

Belgium's renewed engagement with India

provides its companies with greater access to one of the world's fastest-growing major economies, while India stands to benefit from Belgian investment, technology and industrial expertise. The partnership could become increasingly important in sectors linked to energy security, advanced manufacturing and strategic technologies.

India's strong economic growth is also providing a favourable backdrop for the relationship.



SHRIRAM PROPERTIES LIMITED
CIN: L72200TN2000PLC044560
Registered Office: Lakshmi Neela Rite Choice Chamber, New No.9 - Bazullah Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600017;
Corporate Office: Shriram House, No.31, T. Chowdiah Road, 2nd Main, Sadashiva Nagar, Bengaluru - 560080;
Website: <https://www.shriramproperties.com>, Phone - +91 080 4022 9999, Email: cs.spl@shriramproperties.com

5TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING POST IPO AND INFORMATION ON E-VOTING
NOTICE is hereby given that the **5th Annual General Meeting** ("AGM") post IPO of members of Shriram Properties Limited ("the Company"), will be held on **Saturday, September 26, 2026 at 12:00 Noon (IST)** through Video Conferencing or Other Audio-Visual Means ("VC/OAVM") [Deemed Venue: Lakshmi Neela Rite Choice Chamber, New No. 9 - Bazullah Road, T.Nagar, Chennai - 600017] in conformity with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Rules made thereunder, SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, and relevant circulars issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") and Securities Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), to transact the business(es) set out in the Notice calling AGM ("AGM Notice").
The Company has completed dispatch of the AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26 on September 3, 2026 through electronic mode only to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Depository Participant(s)/Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("the RTA"). Additionally, a letter containing the weblink, including the exact path, where the AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 is available, is also dispatched to those members whose e-mail address is not registered with the Company/RTA/Depository Participant(s)/Depositories.
The AGM Notice and the Annual Report of the Company for the financial year 2025-26 are available on the website of the Company at <https://www.shriramproperties.com/company-announcements> and on the websites of the stock exchange(s) viz. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") (Agency engaged for providing e-Voting facility) viz. <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>.
In compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, read with MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the Company is providing to its Members the facility of remote e-Voting before as well as during the AGM in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM.
Members, who are holding shares of the Company as of the cut-off date for e-voting i.e., **Monday, September 21, 2026**, ("Cut-off date") be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting as well as voting in the general meeting. If members opt for remote e-Voting, then they should not vote at the Meeting. They can also cast their votes during the AGM using e-Voting facility, if not casted the same during the remote e-Voting period. However, once an e-Vote on a resolution is casted by a member, such member is not permitted to change it subsequently or cast the vote again. Members who have casted their vote by remote e-Voting prior to the date of the Meeting can attend the Meeting and participate in the Meeting. A person who is not a shareholder as on the Cut-off date should treat this communication for information purposes only. The voting rights of the Member shall be in proportion of the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company.
The remote e-Voting facility shall commence on **Wednesday, September 23, 2026, at 09:00 A.M. (IST)** and ends on **Friday, September 25, 2026, at 05:00 P.M. (IST)**. The remote e-Voting will not be allowed beyond the aforesaid date and time and the remote e-Voting module shall be disabled upon expiry of aforesaid period.
Any person who acquires shares of the Company after the dispatch of the AGM Notice and holds shares as on the Cut-off date, may obtain the login-id and password for remote e-Voting by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in as provided by NSDL.
All documents referred to in the AGM Notice and the Explanatory Statement setting out material facts can be obtained for inspection by writing to the Company at its email ID cs.spl@shriramproperties.com till the date of AGM. The same will be replied by the Company suitably. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Act, the Register of Contracts or arrangements on which the directors are interested under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 will be available electronically for inspection during the AGM.
For any grievances connected with the e-Voting or remote e-Voting you may also contact Mr. K. Ramaswamy, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer of the Company at e-mail: cs.spl@shriramproperties.com or Phone: 080 4022 9999.
Members are requested to please keep the most updated email id registered with the Company/your Depository Participant to receive timely communications.
Members are further advised to carefully read all the Notes set out in the AGM Notice and in particular, instructions for joining the AGM, manner of casting of votes through remote e-voting and remote e-voting during the AGM.

By Order of the Board
For SHRIRAM PROPERTIES LIMITED
Sd/-
K. Ramaswamy
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ACS 28580



AFCOM HOLDINGS LIMITED
CIN: L512011TN2013PLC089652
Registered Office: No. 2, LIC Colony, Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar, Thiruvanniyur, Chennai, Tamil Nadu - 600041
Phone: +91 44 2221 3333 | E-mail: info@afcomcargo.com | Website: <https://afcomcargo.com/>

NOTICE OF THE 13TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND E-VOTING INFORMATION
1. Notice is hereby given that the 13th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of **Afcom Holdings Limited** ("the Company") will be held on **Friday, September 25, 2026 at 03:30 p.m. (IST)** through Video Conferencing ("VC") / Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM"), to transact the business set out in the Notice convening the AGM, in compliance with the applicable circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Securities and Exchange Board of India. The deemed venue of the AGM shall be the Corporate Office of the Company.
2. In accordance with the said circulars, the Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2026 has been sent on September 03, 2026 through electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("RTA") / Depository Participants. The said documents are also available on the website of the Company at www.afcomcargo.com, on the website of BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com, and on the website of MUFG Intime India Private Limited at www.in.mpnms.mufg.com.
3. Members holding shares in physical form who have not registered their e-mail addresses may register the same by writing to the RTA, MUFG Intime India Private Limited, C-101, 247 Park, L.B.S. Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400083, Maharashtra, at mt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in, along with a signed request letter, self-attested copy of the PAN card and share certificate. Members holding shares in dematerialised form are requested to register or update their e-mail address and bank account details with their respective Depository Participants.
4. Pursuant to Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and SS-2, the Company is providing to its Members the facility to exercise their right to vote on the resolutions proposed to be considered at the AGM by electronic means. The facility for **remote e-Voting shall commence on Tuesday, September 22, 2026 at 9:00 A.M. (IST) and end on Thursday, September 24, 2026 at 5:00 P.M. (IST)**. The remote e-Voting module shall be disabled by NSDL thereafter. Members participating in the AGM who have not cast their vote by remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so shall be entitled to vote through the e-Voting system during the AGM.
5. The cut-off date for determining the eligibility of Members to vote by remote e-Voting and at the AGM is **Friday, September 18, 2026**. A person whose name appears in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on the cut-off date shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-Voting and e-Voting at the AGM. The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date.
6. Members attending the AGM through VC / OAVM shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013. Since the AGM is being held through VC / OAVM, physical attendance of Members has been dispensed with and accordingly the facility for appointment of proxies will not be available. Members may participate in the AGM through the **NSDL e-Voting system**. Detailed instructions for participation and voting are set out in the Notes to the Notice of the AGM.
7. In case of any queries or grievances relating to remote e-Voting or e-Voting during the AGM, Members may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions and the e-Voting user manual available on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com. Members may also contact NSDL through the contact details provided in the Notice of the AGM. For matters relating to the Company, Members may write to the Company at corporate@afcomcargo.com or contact the Company Secretary and Compliance Officer, Mr. Ajith Kumar, at ajith@afcomcargo.com.

By the Order of the Board
For AFCOM HOLDINGS LIMITED
Sd/-
Ajith Kumar
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No.: ACS 61367

Place: Chennai
Date: September 03, 2026



VASTU HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION LTD
Unit 203 & 204, 2nd Floor, "A" Wing, Navbharat Estate, Zakaria Bunder Road, Sewri (West), Mumbai 400015, Maharashtra. CIN No.: U65922MH2005PLC272501

Demand Notice Under Section 13(2) of Securitisation Act of 2002
Whereas, Vastu Housing Finance Corporation Ltd through its head office Mumbai, Notice issued to the following borrowers / guarantors / mortgagors have defaulted in the repayment of principal and payment of interest of credit facilities obtained by them from the VHFCL and said facilities have turned to be Non Performing Assets. The notices were issued to them under section 13(2) of Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 on their last known addresses however the same have returned un-served and as such they are hereby informed by way of public notice about the same.

Name of Borrower, Co-borrower and Loan A/c No.	Date and Amount of Demand Notice Under Sec. 13(2)	Description of Mortgaged property
RAVI MURUGESAN (Borrower), VANITHA (Co Borrower) HL0000000195201	24-08-2026 Rs.1257639/- as on 17-08-2026 with further Interest and charges thereon	All that Piece and Parcel of the land and building situated at Odugathur Village, Anaicut Tk, Vellore Dt., measuring 22 Cents or 9592 Sq.Ft of land comprised in Survey No.472/2B5 within the Sub-Registration District of at Odugathur, Registration District of Vellore, Tamil Nadu - 632103.Measuring 22 Cents or 9592 Sq.Ft of land and building., North: Remaining land of Mani, South: Road, East: Remaining land of Mani, West: Remaining land of Mani
MICHEL Eswari (Borrower), TAMILSELVI Thamaraiselvan (Co Borrower), Eswari Muniappan (Co Borrower) MLP0000000291590	24-08-2026 Rs.792675/- as on 17-08-2026 with further Interest and charges thereon	Survey No. Old Natham S.No-68(Part) , New Natham S.No-68/7, Total extent 1308 Sq.Ft., Mallapuram Village, Uthangarai Taluk, Krishnagiri District , Uthangarai SRO. With all easements Rights and Pathway. North: Deepa Plot, South: Thamarai Selvan Plot, East: Panchayat Cement Road, West: Eswariplot
MUTHURAJA M (Borrower), KALAIYARASI M (Co Borrower) MLP0000000234835	25-08-2026 Rs.1123828/- as on 17-08-2026 with further Interest and charges thereon	All that piece and parcel of house property situated at R.C. Street, Ward No. 3, 12th Street, Therku Medu, Puliyara Village, Sengottai Taluk, Tenkasi District, Tamil Nadu, falling within the jurisdiction of Sengottai Sub-Registrar Office and Tenkasi Registration District, comprised in New Survey No. 224/7, admeasuring 871.20 Sq. Ft. (80.94 Sq. Metres), together with the house constructed thereon, and all rights, easements and appurtenances attached thereto, Tamil Nadu-627813. North: Anandana Penumal Thoppu, South: Street, East: House property of Jayappan, West: House property of Arumugam
BHARATHGOPI . (Borrower), Sivasankari Kannan (Co Borrower), Pichaye Kannan (Co Borrower) MLP0000000274268	26-08-2026 Rs.752163/- as on 17-08-2026 with further Interest and charges thereon	All that piece and parcel of land situated at Kallakurichi R.D., Sankrapuram Sub-Registration Office, Senbarampattu Village, comprised in S.No. 69/1, New S.No. 246/27, measuring 0.01% cents, equivalent to 753 sq. ft. of land,TAMIL NADU, 606401. North: Jeganathan vacant plot, South: Road, East: Late Karuppa Konar House, West: Late Gokulavasan House
BALAMURUGAN Ponnusamy (Borrower), SUBBULAKSHMI BALAMURUGAN (Co Borrower) LP00000000299583	26-08-2026 Rs.730089/- as on 17-08-2026 with further Interest and charges thereon	All that piece and parcel of vacant house site situated at Thoothukudi R.D., Perungulam S.R., Aniyapurannallur Village, comprised in Grama Natham Survey No. 1688/24, corresponding to New Survey No. 1688/3, measuring Hectare 0.08.06, together with the vacant house site, The property measures 19.75 feet East-West and 34.75 feet North-South, admeasuring 686.3125 sq. ft., equivalent to 63.76 sq. metres, being a vacant house site, TAMIL NADU, 628008. North: East-West middle street, South: House site belonging to the share of Mariyammal Vellachamy, East: Public pathway, West: North-South common lane of Gomathi Ramachandira Vagayara

The steps are being taken for substituted service of notice. The above borrowers, co-borrowers and/or their guarantors (where ever applicable) are advised to make the payments of outstanding within 60 days from the date of the publication of this notice failing which further steps will be taken after the expiry of 60 days of the date of this notice as per the provision of Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
Please be informed that the said notice is also under section 13(13) informing the borrowers/guarantors/ mortgagors that the said mortgaged property should not be sold/leased/transferred.

Date : 04.09.2026
Place : Vellore, Krishnagiri, Kallakurichi, Thoothukudi

Authorized Officer,
VASTU HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION LTD

