



SINTERCOM

11th March, 2023

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

Subject: Submission of copies of Newspaper advertisement of Postal Ballot
Ref: Series EQ & Symbol: SINTERCOM

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 & 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 please find enclosed herewith copies of Newspaper advertisement of Notice of Postal Ballot and E-Voting details published on 11th March, 2023 in the following newspapers:

- Business Standard (English)
- Punyanagari (Marathi)

The same are also available on website of the Company i.e. www.sintercom.co.in

The same is for your information and records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Sintercom India Limited



Anuja Joshi
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Encl: As mentioned above

K'taka, Haryana report first H3N2 deaths

Ministry says cases likely to decline by March-end; NITI Aayog meeting today to discuss situation

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
New Delhi, 10 March



India has reported two deaths due to H3N2 influenza so far, one each from Karnataka and Haryana, the health ministry confirmed on Friday.

While the government is expecting the influenza cases to decline by the end of March, NITI Aayog will hold an inter-ministerial meeting on Saturday to take stock of the situation in states.

The government think-tank is expected to come up with ways to support the states in terms of public health measures, management guidelines, and protocols to manage the increasing seasonal influenza cases.

The health ministry has issued an advisory to the states to be on the alert and closely monitor the situation. Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya also held a meeting to review rising cases of #H3N2 Influenza virus in the country. He said in a tweet, "Government of India is working with States & extending support for public health measures to address the situation."

In Karnataka's Hasan, an 82-year old man, who was a diabetic and suffered from hypertension as well, died due to the H3N2 virus on March 1, a state health department official told news agency PTT.

In Haryana, a 56-year-old lung cancer patient who died recently had tested positive for the virus on January 17, a state health department official told PTT.

According to the latest data available on the Integrated Health Information Platform, 3,038 laboratory confirmed cases of various subtypes of influenza, including H3N2, have been reported till March 9 by the states.

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H3N2 predominant subtype among the samples testing positive

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Seasonal influenza is an acute respiratory infection caused by influenza viruses which circulate in all parts of the world, and the cases are seen to

increase during certain months globally. Health ministry said India witnesses two peaks of seasonal influenza every year — one from January to March, and another in the post-monsoon season.

Government data also shows that in January, 397,814 cases of acute respiratory illness or influenza-like illness were reported from the country. This increased to 436,523 in February.

The health ministry said in a statement that state surveillance officers were fully geared to meet this public health challenge. "The ministry is also tracking and keeping a close watch on morbidity and mortality due to the H3N2 subtype of the seasonal influenza. Young children and older people with comorbidities are the most vulnerable groups in the context of seasonal influenza," the health ministry said.

The ministry has also made Oseltamivir, the drug recommended by the World Health Organization, available through the public health system free of cost and allowed its sale or wider accessibility and availability.

Carlsen's last gambit: Why the Champ checked his title defence

As the Grandmaster ends his last game as reigning No. 1, a look at ratings and stages to the top

DEVANGSHU DATTA
New Delhi, 10 March

On Sunday, Norwegian Grandmaster Magnus Carlsen played his last game as the reigning world chess champion. It was a hard-fought draw against an old "frenemy", Grandmaster David Howell of England (they've been rivals since they were 12-year-olds).

The 32-year-old Carlsen is not retiring. He continues to be rated World Number 1 and is, in fact, the reigning "triple champion", holding the trifecta of Classical (long time control), Rapid and Blitz titles. But he's not interested in once again defending the classical title he claimed by beating Viswanathan Anand in a title match in Chennai in 2013.

In four subsequent title matches, Carlsen has beaten off challengers such as Anand himself (2014), Sergey Karjakin (2016), Fabiano Caruana (2018) and Ian Nepomniachtchi (2021). Just after Nepomniachtchi once again became the challenger, in July 2022, Carlsen issued a statement that he would not defend the title. Nepo will, therefore, play Chinese Grandmaster Ding Liren for the title in a match to be held in Astana, Kazakhstan, in April-May 2023. But Carlsen's withdrawal somewhat devalues the title itself.

"World champion" has been the most valuable intellectual property in chess since 1886 when Wilhelm Steinitz played Johannes Zukertort in what's reckoned to be the first formal title match. Steinitz gained the bragging rights associated with becoming



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There have been only 17 Classical World Champions across 137 years, a measure of how difficult it is to reach this pinnacle. Early on, title matches used to be laissez-faire affairs funded by sponsors (usually rich individuals). That's how it was until 1946, when the fourth champion Alexander Alekhine died in possession of the title.

At that stage, it became a formalised process organised and run by FIDE. There's a chain of qualification events to ensure that anybody, from anywhere, has a theoretical crack at the title. This consists of national championships, World Cups, continental championships, etc. The challenger finally emerges by winning a Candidates Tournament featuring

eight players who've survived that massive filtration process. The Challenger then plays the champion in a big money head-to-head match (Astana offers €2 million in prize money).

Note that the world champion isn't necessarily the world's strongest player. He (or she, although only one woman has made it to the Candidates) is "merely" the individual who has fought through a title cycle.

Chess has a complicated statistical rating system, which is re-calculated game by game, to yield a ranking list. That list is informally updated live every day, and formally updated on a monthly basis. There have been periods when the reigning world champion has not been No 1.

Carlsen, for instance, made it to

No. 1 in January 2010, long before he won the title. Bobby Fischer (the 11th World Champion), who won the title in 1972, was No. 1 from 1970. Garry Kasparov (#13) lost a world title match to Vladimir Kramnik (#14) in 2000 but Kasparov remained No. 1 until his retirement in 2005.

Given how hard it is to claim the title, champions also tend to defend their titles with fierce dedication. At the very least, a title match means a big payoff even for the loser. Prior to Carlsen, only one man, Bobby Fischer, has ever voluntarily relinquished his title. The American GM made a sequence of outlandish demands in 1975, and refused to defend his title, giving challenger Anatoly Karpov (#12) a free pass. The subsequent trajectory of Fischer's life makes it clear that he was mentally unstable. Carlsen is just as clearly not. A title match requires months of preparation and pulling out of other events, putting together a team of seconds, etc. Carlsen just says he lacks the motivation to do this again.

Carlsen has also parlayed his hard-earned position at the top of the chess food chain into financial comfort. He's won more big prize money events than one can count. Plus he's done endorsements, and his company, PlayMagnus, was sold for \$82 million in 2022. So he doesn't need to play another title match to keep his portfolio manager happy. It'll be interesting to see what he chooses to play and whether he gets into the lucrative business of regularly live-streaming games.

India saw women-led growth in last nine years: PM

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Pushing for unicorns in self-help groups for women, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Friday said that India has moved from women development to women-led development in the last nine years.

Addressing a post-Budget webinar on women empowerment, Modi highlighted that enrolment of women in

the fields of engineering, science, technology, and maths in the country today is at 43 per cent.

"Can we make unicorns in self-help groups too, we have brought that vision in this year's Budget," he said.

Unicorns are companies that reach a valuation of \$1 billion without being listed on the stock market.

The prime minister said around 70 per cent beneficiaries of Mudra loan are women. These women are not only

increasing the earnings of their families but also opening new economic avenues for the nation, he added.

Modi also linked India's progress with the level of respect and sense of equality felt by women in the country. "India can move forward only by raising the levels of the respect for women and the sense of equality." The PM said this year's Budget is an "auspicious beginning for achieving the target of Vikas Bharat by 2047".

"This year's budget will give a new momentum to the efforts of women-led development," he said.

The prime minister underlined the Nari Shakti's strengths of determination, will power imagination, ability to work for goals and extreme hard work as reflection of 'Matru Shakti'. He said these qualities are playing a major role in increasing the speed and scale of India in this century.

Pashtunwali and Islam

Tilak Devasher's deep study of this ethnic group explains how it negotiates its identity and religiosity in a deeply contested geography

CHINTAN GIRISH MODI



been writing extensively about Pakistan in the past few years. After *Pakistan: Courting the Abyss* (2016), *Pakistan: At the Helm* (2018), and *Pakistan: The Balochistan Conundrum* (2019), his latest book is *The Pashtuns: A Contested History* (2022).

The menacing cover by artist Saurav Das attempts to evoke many of the significant themes — bravery, honour, patriarchy, radicalisation, terror — that come up for discussion in Devasher's detailed study of the Pashtuns, an ethnic group that holds the status of a minority in Pakistan and majority in Afghanistan while being deeply invested politically and emotionally in the idea of a Pashtunistan beyond these nation states separated by the contentious Durand Line.

The people on the cover could be seen as rugged, heroic, battered or ruthless depending on the gaze of the onlooker. Whether this image merely holds up a mirror to reality, or ends up reinforcing colonial and imperialist stereotypes about Pashtuns is a bit debatable. What is most striking, however, is the harsh geographical terrain and the absence of women in the image. Both these factors have played a crucial role in the history of the Pashtuns.

As Devasher recounts, the strategic location of the Pashtuns has led to invasions from various groups of people over centuries including Aryans, Greeks, Persians, Sakas, Kushans, Hephthalites, Arabs, Mongols, Turks, Mughals, British, Soviets and Americans; and the invisibility of women in the public sphere has strengthened the culture of treating them as property to be used by men in violent power games or as peace offerings to settle disputes.

One of the most significant chapters in this book is the one on Pashtunwali, described as a "tribal code" and "an unwritten set of values, customs and cultural codes that governs routine life", which is at times in conflict with the law of the land or with Islam itself because it includes not only chivalry and

hospitality but also revenge that often ends in bloodshed.

According to Pashtunwali, a Pashtun is required to act with mercy if an enemy comes to his doorstep and asks for forgiveness or if someone in danger asks for protection or safe passage. This book uses the example of Mullah Omar refusing to hand over his "guest" Osama bin Laden to the United States or to "fellow Muslims" in Saudi Arabia and Pakistan. Devasher writes, "Mullah Omar prioritized Pashtunwali over Sharia in defending his decision when the ulema argued that under Islamic principles bin Laden should be handed over for trial."

The conflict between Pashtunwali and Islam also comes up in matters related to women's rights. Devasher explains that, according to Pashtunwali, a widow can be remarried to her dead husband's brother or another close male relative without her consent whereas Islamic law does not allow for women to be remarried to anyone without their explicit consent.

How Pashtuns negotiate ethnicity and religion is a complex matter especially in Pakistan — an Islamic republic — where a large number of Pashtuns live as "internally displaced persons" and are viewed as outsiders who compete for scarce material resources but whose loyalty lies with Afghanistan and not Pakistan. While Pakistan was created as a home for all the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, the ground reality is that people's ethnic identities — Punjabi, Bengali, Seraiki, Baloch, Sindhi, Pashtun, Kashmiri — are extremely important to them.

Islam, again, is no monolith. As Devasher points out, a major development in the last few decades is that Pashtuns who live along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, especially in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), have begun to shift their religious affiliation from "the more tolerant Hanafi Sufi beliefs to the more restricted and militant Salafi interpretation of Islam that is more commonly practiced in the Middle East."

Devasher's remarks about the shift

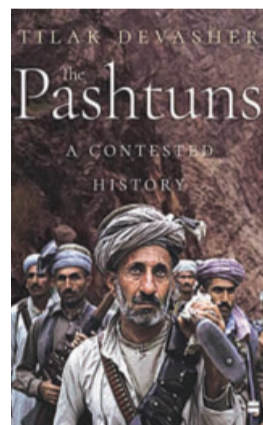
from moderate to extremist forms of Islam need to be read in a wider context. Religious extremism is on the rise everywhere in South Asia, not just in Afghanistan, and also in countries where Islam is not the state religion. Where does this leave Pashtuns who look up to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan aka Frontier Gandhi as their role model for a politics of non-violence? Devasher's book leaves the reader to reflect on this important question without providing a neat or clear answer.

To enable this enquiry, he writes not only about the pre-Islamic history of Pashtunistan, the Great Game, and the War on Terror but also the resurgence of the Taliban, the emergence of the

Pashtun Tahafuz Movement, and the recruitment of Pashtuns in Al Qaeda and the Islamic State Khorasan Province. In his book, Pashtuns come across as pawns, victims as well as perpetrators. While he must be applauded for his efforts to foreground how Pashtuns see themselves, he ends up highlighting mostly what Pashtun men have to say about their history.

A more inclusive history of the Pashtuns would have drawn on the contributions of Pashtun women in defending Pashtunistan against the onslaught of marauding armies, and learnt from the experiences, perspectives and achievements of contemporary Pashtun women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the diaspora who are putting their lives on the line and fighting the Taliban. These are writers, activists, filmmakers, diplomats, artists, politicians, and students.

Devasher ends the book on a hopeful note. He is confident that Pashtuns in Pakistan and Afghanistan will rise above "internal differences" and resist not only "foreign interference" in their affairs but also extremism sponsored by the Pakistani state. He does not say much about India's future role, and whether it will be welcomed or rejected on both sides of the Durand Line. Another missing link in this book, which one hopes to see substantially addressed in a future edition from Devasher, is how minorities in Afghanistan view Pashtun dominance.



THE PASHTUNS: A CONTESTED HISTORY
Author: Tilak Devasher
Publisher: HarperCollins India
Pages: 496 Price: ₹799

SINTERCOM INDIA LIMITED

CIN: L29299PN2007PLC129627

Registered Office: GAT No.127, At Post Mangrul, Taluka Maval (Talegaon Dabhade) Pune 410507
Tel.: +91-20-4852-2679 Telefax: +91-20-4852-2698

Email: investor@sintercom.co.in Website: www.sintercom.co.in

NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 and Section 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (including any statutory modification or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) read with General Circular Nos.14/2020 dated 8th April 2020, 17/2020 dated 13th April 2020, 22/2020 dated 15th June 2020, 33/2020 dated 28th September 2020, 39/2020 dated 31st December 2020, 10/2021 dated 23rd June 2021, 20/2021 dated 8th December 2021, 3/2022 dated 5th May 2022, 10/2022 dated 28th December, 2022 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (the "MCA Circulars"), Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations") and pursuant to other applicable laws and regulations, for seeking approval of the shareholders by way of ordinary / special resolutions (as indicated) for matters as considered in the Resolutions mentioned in the notice through postal ballot ("Postal Ballot").

In terms of the MCA Circulars, the Company is allowed to send Postal Ballot Notice in electronic form only and hard copy of the Postal Ballot Notice along with the Postal Ballot Forms and pre-paid business envelope is not required to be sent to the shareholders for the Postal Ballot undertaken up to 30th September 2023. Accordingly, the Company has completed the dispatch of notice of Postal Ballot via electronic mode on 10th March, 2023 only to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Registrar & Share Transfer Agent(RTA) or Depository Participant(s) as on the Cut-off Date i.e. Friday, 03rd March, 2023. The Postal Ballot Notice along with Explanatory Statement and Notes thereof have also been uploaded on the Website of the Company www.sintercom.co.in along with that of websites of the Stock Exchange viz. www.nseindia.com and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com and will remain posted till the last date Postal Ballot.

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Mr. Sunil Nanal (Membership No. F5977, C.P. No: 2809), Partner, M/s. Kanj & Co. LLP, Practicing Company Secretaries as the Scrutinizer ("Scrutinizer") for conducting the Postal Ballot in a fair and transparent manner. The voting through e-voting will commence at 09:00 AM on Wednesday, 15th March, 2023 and will end at 05:00 PM on Thursday, 13th April, 2023. The e-voting facility shall be disabled beyond 05.00 p.m. on Thursday, 13th April, 2023 and the e-voting by members shall not be allowed beyond the said date and time. Any Members who have not received e-voting details can contact the Company by sending an e-mail to investor@sintercom.co.in by mentioning their DP ID and Client ID No.

The Resolutions, if approved by requisite majority, will be deemed to be passed on the last date specified for e-voting i.e. Thursday, 13th April, 2023. The results of postal ballot and e-voting will be declared by the Chairman on or before 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, 15th April, 2023 at the Registered Office of the company. The said results will also be displayed at the notice board of the Registered Office of the Company and intimated to the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") where the Company's securities are listed, and also be displayed on the website of the Company i.e. www.sintercom.co.in as well as on the website of the NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com

In case of any query(ies) or grievance/s, in respect of Resolution/s proposed to be passed by Postal Ballot, the Member/s may contact CS Anuja Joshi, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer at Registered Office of the Company at GAT No.127, At Post Mangrul, Taluka Maval (Talegaon Dabhade) Pune 410507 or send an e-mail to investor@sintercom.co.in or Call on +91 20 4852 2679.

For Sintercom India Limited

Anuja Joshi
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Date: 11th March, 2023
Place: Pune

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As the Grandmaster ends his last game as reigning No. 1, a look at ratings and stages to the top

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Tilak Devasher's deep study of this ethnic group explains how it negotiates its identity and religiosity in a deeply contested geography

CHINTAN GIRISH MODI



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The conflict between Pashtunwali and Islam also comes up in matters related to women's rights. Devasher explains that, according to Pashtunwali, a widow can be remarried to her dead husband's brother or another close male relative without her consent whereas Islamic law does not allow for women to be remarried to anyone without their explicit consent.

How Pashtuns negotiate ethnicity and religion is a complex matter especially in Pakistan — an Islamic republic — where a large number of Pashtuns live as "internally displaced persons" and are viewed as outsiders who compete for scarce material resources but whose loyalty lies with Afghanistan and not Pakistan. While Pakistan was created as a home for all the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent, the ground reality is that people's ethnic identities — Punjabi, Bengali, Seraiki, Baloch, Sindhi, Pashtun, Kashmiri — are extremely important to them.

Islam, again, is no monolith. As Devasher points out, a major development in the last few decades is that Pashtuns who live along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, especially in the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), have begun to shift their religious affiliation from "the more tolerant Hanafi Sufi beliefs to the more restricted and militant Salafi interpretation of Islam that is more commonly practiced in the Middle East."

Devasher's remarks about the shift

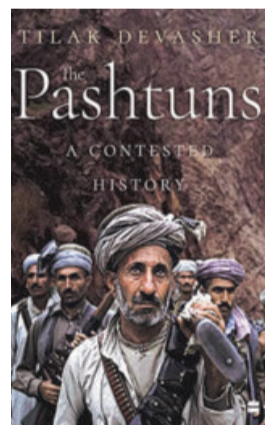
from moderate to extremist forms of Islam need to be read in a wider context. Religious extremism is on the rise everywhere in South Asia, not just in Afghanistan, and also in countries where Islam is not the state religion. Where does this leave Pashtuns who look up to Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan aka Frontier Gandhi as their role model for a politics of non-violence? Devasher's book leaves the reader to reflect on this important question without providing a neat or clear answer.

To enable this enquiry, he writes not only about the pre-Islamic history of Pashtunistan, the Great Game, and the War on Terror but also the resurgence of the Taliban, the emergence of the

Pashtun Tahafuz Movement, and the recruitment of Pashtuns in Al Qaeda and the Islamic State Khorasan Province. In his book, Pashtuns come across as pawns, victims as well as perpetrators. While he must be applauded for his efforts to foreground how Pashtuns see themselves, he ends up highlighting mostly what Pashtun men have to say about their history.

A more inclusive history of the Pashtuns would have drawn on the contributions of Pashtun women in defending Pashtunistan against the onslaught of marauding armies, and learnt from the experiences, perspectives and achievements of contemporary Pashtun women in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the diaspora who are putting their lives on the line and fighting the Taliban. These are writers, activists, filmmakers, diplomats, artists, politicians, and students.

Devasher ends the book on a hopeful note. He is confident that Pashtuns in Pakistan and Afghanistan will rise above "internal differences" and resist not only "foreign interference" in their affairs but also extremism sponsored by the Pakistani state. He does not say much about India's future role, and whether it will be welcomed or rejected on both sides of the Durand Line. Another missing link in this book, which one hopes to see substantially addressed in a future edition from Devasher, is how minorities in Afghanistan view Pashtun dominance.



THE PASHTUNS: A CONTESTED HISTORY
Author: Tilak Devasher
Publisher: HarperCollins India
Pages: 496 Price: ₹799

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NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 and Section 110 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (including any statutory modification or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force) read with General Circular Nos.14/2020 dated 8th April 2020, 17/2020 dated 13th April 2020, 22/2020 dated 15th June 2020, 33/2020 dated 28th September 2020, 39/2020 dated 31st December 2020, 10/2021 dated 23rd June 2021, 20/2021 dated 8th December 2021, 3/2022 dated 5th May 2022, 10/2022 dated 28th December, 2022 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India (the "MCA Circulars"), Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (the "Listing Regulations") and pursuant to other applicable laws and regulations, for seeking approval of the shareholders by way of ordinary / special resolutions (as indicated) for matters as considered in the Resolutions mentioned in the notice through postal ballot ("Postal Ballot").

In terms of the MCA Circulars, the Company is allowed to send Postal Ballot Notice in electronic form only and hard copy of the Postal Ballot Notice along with the Postal Ballot Forms and pre-paid business envelope is not required to be sent to the shareholders for the Postal Ballot undertaken up to 30th September 2023. Accordingly, the Company has completed the dispatch of notice of Postal Ballot via electronic mode on 10th March, 2023 only to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Registrar & Share Transfer Agent (RTA) or Depository Participant(s) as on the Cut-off Date i.e. Friday, 03rd March, 2023. The Postal Ballot Notice along with Explanatory Statement and Notes thereof have also been uploaded on the Website of the Company www.sintercom.co.in along with that of websites of the Stock Exchange viz. www.nseindia.com and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com and will remain posted till the last date Postal Ballot.

The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed Mr. Sunil Nanal (Membership No. F5977, C.P. No: 2809), Partner, M/s. Kanj & Co. LLP, Practising Company Secretaries as the Scrutinizer ("Scrutinizer") for conducting the Postal Ballot in a fair and transparent manner. The voting through e-voting will commence at 09:00 AM on Wednesday, 15th March, 2023 and will end at 05:00 PM on Thursday, 13th April, 2023. The e-voting facility shall be disabled beyond 05.00 p.m. on Thursday, 13th April, 2023 and the e-voting by members shall not be allowed beyond the said date and time. Any Members who have not received e-voting details can contact the Company by sending an e-mail to investor@sintercom.co.in by mentioning their DP ID and Client ID No.

The Resolutions, if approved by requisite majority, will be deemed to be passed on the last date specified for e-voting i.e. Thursday, 13th April, 2023. The results of postal ballot and e-voting will be declared by the Chairman on or before 5.00 p.m. on Saturday, 15th April, 2023 at the Registered Office of the company. The said results will also be displayed at the notice board of the Registered Office of the Company and intimated to the National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") where the Company's securities are listed, and also be displayed on the website of the Company i.e. www.sintercom.co.in as well as on the website of the NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com

In case of any query(ies) or grievance/s, in respect of Resolution/s proposed to be passed by Postal Ballot, the Member/s may contact CS Anuja Joshi, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer at Registered Office of the Company at GAT No.127, At Post Mangrul, Taluka Maval (Talegaon Dabhade) Pune 410507 or send an e-mail to investor@sintercom.co.in or Call on +91 20 4852 2679.

For Sintercom India Limited

Anuja Joshi
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Date: 11th March, 2023
Place: Pune

