



PDS

Global | Collaborative | Digital | Ethical

PDSL/SE/2022-23/146

July 8, 2022

Listing Department National Stock Exchange of India Limited Exchange Plaza, C-1 Block G, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai -400 051 Scrip Symbol: PDSL	Corporate Relationship Department BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai- 400001 Scrip Code: 538730
---	--

Re: ISIN - INE111Q01013

Sub: Notice to the Shareholders of the Company under Regulation 30 and Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

In terms of Regulation 30 and Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 and in compliance with the circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), please find enclosed copies of newspaper advertisement published regarding Notice of the 11th Annual General Meeting along with the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 and Remote E-Voting Information which has been electronically sent to the Members. The advertisement published in the following newspapers on July 8, 2022 –

- i. Business Standard (All India Edition); and
- ii. Hosadigantha (Bengaluru Edition)

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

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

for **PDS Limited**

(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)

Abhishekh Kanoi
Head of Legal & Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No.: F-9530



Encl.: As Above

PDS Limited

(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)

Corporate Office: Unit No. 971, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri Ghatkopar Link Road, Andheri East, Mumbai 400093, Maharashtra, India. ☎ +91 2241441100

Registered Office: No. 758 & 759, 2nd Floor, 19th Main, Sector-2, HSR Layout, Bangalore 560102, Karnataka, India. ☎ +91 8067653000

CIN: L18101KA2011PLC094125 🌐 www.pdsmultinational.com 📧 info@pdsmultinational.com

Many mistakes make a Meesho

The online shopping app discovered its successful business model the hard way

ANJULI BHARGAVA
New Delhi, 7 July

There's only one aspect in his journey to date where he can safely claim he met or even exceeded his father's expectations. That was when he cleared the Joint Entrance Examination with a rank of 182 and made it into the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi (IIT Delhi). Almost all the other decisions that Meesho's founder Vidit Aatrey has taken in his 31 years would go against the very grain of his family and how they envisaged their son's future, ideally as an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer.

But IIT Delhi turned out to be an eye-opener for the young man who'd grown up in Delhi's Rohini, studying at a Sanatan Dharam trust school. He soon realised that few engineers from IIT actually become engineers; most join consultancy, finance and other "cool" tech companies that represent what may be loosely called the "new" economy.

Although Aatrey had long abandoned his parent's dreams of joining the IAS, he still chose something reasonably staid as his first job: a much coveted management traineeship with ITC at its Chennai packaging unit. But even as he settled into his work, he could see his batchmates and friends leaping ahead in assignments and companies where product launches, new discoveries and quick promotions were happening all the time, instilling in him a kind of fomo (fear of missing out).

So, when one of his seniors from IIT quit her job with InMobi and suggested that she refer him to fill in, he jumped at the chance, again to the dismay of his parents. Who gives up a steady job with a reliable name like ITC to join some unknown company somewhere?

Attached to the chief revenue officer, InMobi — which at the time was one of the few unicorns in India — gave him the chance to "learn everything about running a tech-enabled platform" and make it a success. Within a year, Aatrey was ready to launch his own InMobi-like start-up.

To fill in the tech expertise he



SHOP TALK

The lessons Meesho's founders learnt

■ A hyperlocal model for fashion limited the selection for customers

■ Customers care more about the variety than the pace of delivery

■ Tools to facilitate shops selling on WhatsApp and Facebook didn't work because shop

owners couldn't easily adapt to new tools and technology

■ Replicating their business in Indonesia failed because they had spread themselves too thin

■ Blindly aping others such as Amazon and Flipkart by charging a commission on sales doesn't work for small sellers

needed, Aatrey got in touch with a former IIT batchmate who was working as a computer scientist with Sony in Japan, Sanjeev Barnwal, convinced him to quit his job to come and start a business with him. As the two brainstormed, they hit upon something he feels only those with their lower middle-class background and exposure could have.

Everyone around both of them had always bought everything from small shops and kirana stores. Yet there was no way to reach these stores online. You had to

physically go to them to conduct business. This to them felt fundamentally flawed: 80-85 per cent of retail happened through these small stores, yet they had no online presence. That's when the seed of Meesho was sowed: literally short for "Meri Shop".

Although the two batchmates started in 2015, it was a while before they got even the basics right. Initially, they started what was like a Swiggy or Zomato for local fashion, a hyperlocal model which they soon saw didn't work. They realised that they were limiting the selection for customers by offering only localised products and that cus-

tomers care more about the variety than the pace of delivery.

Next, they decided to launch some tools to facilitate these shops selling on WhatsApp and Facebook but soon realised that this didn't work either as this means these shop owners have to adapt to using new tools and technology, which doesn't come to them easily.

That's when they found the core of what their business is today: Swathes of housewives and women selling lifestyle, beauty and fashion products through WhatsApp groups to their peers and relatives all over the country. Their focus shifted to native small online businesses, people who started their business on WhatsApp or Facebook.

Another mistake they made was in the early days when they decided to replicate their business in Indonesia three years ago on the assumption that all developing countries are similar and small-business heavy. They soon realised they had spread themselves too thin.

But perhaps the biggest learning has been not to blindly ape others. To begin with, Meesho decided to charge a commission on every sale on its platform, as is the practice followed by large e-commerce companies like Amazon and Flipkart, but this restricted the number of small sellers who work on wafer-thin margins. Few could afford to pay such commissions. This prevented many small sellers from coming onto their platform, so they did away with the commission.

Learning through a series of mistakes helped the company reach where it is today: 1,900 employees and with over ₹8,000 crore raised over several rounds of funding. The last round of funding was raised at a valuation of \$4.9 billion in September 2021. It has half a million sellers on its platform and recently touched its 100 millionth customer.

Meesho is now "contribution margin positive" but since it is still investing aggressively to acquire new sellers and buyers on its platform, it is not profitable. The plan is to turn "cash flow positive" by the end of March 2023 and to stop burning money from then on. At some stage the company will go public to allow its present investors to exit.

Aatrey's journey is one his parents are now proud of because they can see the impact it is having. At half a million of the 60-million-odd small shops and sellers (MSMEs), Meesho still has a long way to go before it can say it has got anywhere with the problem it set out to solve. As with any route that has not been navigated before, the two founders face myriad challenges on a daily basis. But as the saying goes: A smooth sea never made a skilled sailor.

Longerversion on www.business-standard.com

10 years since the 'God Particle': What it revealed & why it matters

DEVANGSHU DATTA
New Delhi, 7 July

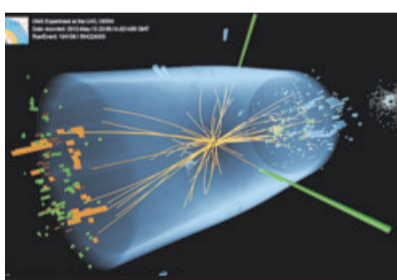
In July 2012, the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) team at CERN, the pan-European Organisation for Nuclear Research, announced proof of the existence of the so-called Higgs boson. This elusive particle had been theorised back in the 1960s by Peter Higgs, and several other physicists, working independently in three different teams.

If it existed, it would explain why most fundamental particles had mass. Higgs & co suggested a mechanism, now known unoriginally as the Higgs Mechanism, where the particle worked with a field (the Brout-Englert-Higgs Field) to explain how it imparted mass.

Did it exist? The Standard Model of physics did not have answers to the "why and how" of mass. Yet, mass is an intrinsic quality — every atom, and most particles, have mass. Mass is constant for a given object and measures the inertia of the object. The more the mass, the more the force required to move it. Weight is a measure of the force of gravity acting on a given mass and differs for the same object on the Earth, Moon and Jupiter.

The Higgs boson could provide an explanation if it existed and the physicists concurred on the characteristics. They could estimate a range for its size and mass. It would have no electrical charge, no "colour" (quantum jargon for a property with nothing to do with colour as Van Gogh understood it), and no spin. They could estimate its life (how long it would last before decaying into other particles), etc.

Given the predicted values, the particle was hard to find. It "lived" for very, very short periods. Particles are discovered in high-energy experiments by banging them together at high velocities and analysing the data for deflections. But the Higgs' mass was outside the range of detection by existing particle accelerators. Hence Leon Lederman (Nobel winner for



Higgs boson allows scientists to make better guesses about the universe's structure in the first 10 microseconds after the Big Bang

CERN FOR THE ATLAS AND CMS COLLABORATIONS, CC BY-SA 3.0/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

discovering classes of neutrinos) called it "That Goddamned Particle", and some prissy mediaperson turned that into the "God Particle".

The LHC is an enormously ambitious engineering project. It consists of a 27 km ring-tunnel deep beneath the Alps on the Swiss-French border near Geneva. It took 10 years to build and involved 10,000 scientists from hundreds of institutions. It quadrupled the energy used and has since upped the energy quotient even more.

One of the primary purposes was to seek the Higgs. A year into operation, the LHC found a particle that fitted the theoretical predictions. Higgs and Francois Englert (co-author of one of the other papers) were jointly awarded the Nobel for Physics in 2013. Sadly, the others were dead by then. So, 10 years down the line, what do we know about the Higgs and how did finding it change our understanding of the universe? Also, what does the LHC do now that the Higgs is nailed down?

The Standard Model offers the minimalist, least complex explanation of physical laws that fits much observed data. It involves just four fundamental forces and 12 particles. Its predictions can be verified

through more experiments. The Higgs filled a gap with its explanation for mass. Knowing the exact characteristics of the Higgs allows scientists to make better guesses of the structure of the universe in the first 10 microseconds after the Big Bang.

The LHC will continue operating of course. It started running again on June 6 after an upgrade. It can now create beams with more density of particles, and higher energy. In the next decade, it will generate at least 50X the current data and may clarify many grey areas.

Scientists also say given the LHC experience, they can now design a particle collider, which will be far more precise in its measurements. This would cost a bomb, of course, and again it would have to be a multi-national, multi-institutional effort.

There are other holes in the Standard Model. It has no explanation for Dark Matter, or Dark Energy, although there's strong indirect evidence for both. Supersymmetry also involves some elegant but unproved hypotheses, which postulate more undiscovered particles out in the wild. The LHC and its successors could hunt those down if they exist.

A key scientific principle is that experiments can disprove hypotheses, but cannot definitively prove a theory. Newton's Laws of Motion explained much of the available data to decimal-point accuracy. But Einstein's Theory of Relativity was even more accurate and it explained things Newton's laws did not. More data out of the LHC and elsewhere could modify the Standard Model and update it for a more complete understanding.

Physics rarely inspires poetry except of the "There was a young lady named Bright/ Whose speed was far faster than light" variety. The 10th anniversary of the Higgs discovery inspired Amy Catanzano to compose "Higgs Boson: The Cosmic Glyph", a beautifully crafted piece which ends, "Coupling to the mass of a thing/the Higgs Boson is the universe letting a poem sing."

Pendencies in hate speech cases on the rise

Between 2017 and 2020, the number of cases filed under Section 153A pending trial in courts doubled; cases pending for 1-3 years saw a 147 per cent jump

ISHAAN GERA
New Delhi, 7 July

Last week, the government arrested Mohammed Zubair, co-founder of Alt News — a fact-checking portal — under Section 153A and Section 295 of the Indian Penal Code. Based on a complaint registered by an anonymous Twitter account, the police filed a case against Zubair for promoting enmity between groups (Section 153A) and offences relating to religion (Section 295).

This is not the first instance of police using Section 153A. An IndiaSpend analysis found that the filing of cases under Section 153A has increased 500 per cent between 2014 and 2020, as per data from the national crime records bureau (NCRB).

Further analysis by Business Standard shows that even though cases have

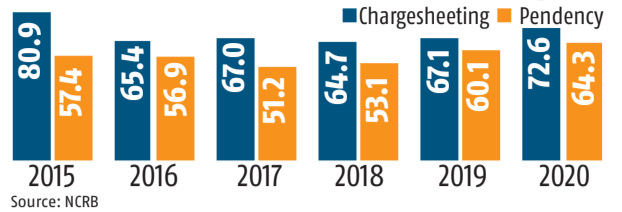
increased, pendency at the stage of police investigations and courts has risen. In 2015, while police filed a chargesheet in 80.9 per cent of cases under Section 153A of the IPC, the pendency was 57.4 per cent. In 2020, NCRB data showed that chargesheet was filed in 72.6 per cent of the cases and pendency on the part of the police had increased to 64.3 per cent. Chargesheet filing had dipped in 2016 to 65.4 per cent, but it has risen back again.

Pendencies are even higher in cases placed before the courts. In 2015, 91.4 per cent of the cases filed under Section 153A were pending before courts. In 2020, as per NCRB data, 93.2 per cent cases were pending.

While conviction rates rose from 13.8 per cent in 2015 to 20.4 per cent in 2020, so have acquittals. In 2017, for instance, while 15 people were convicted

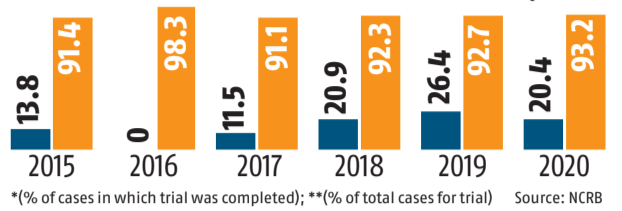
PENDENCY IN POLICE INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN RISING

(% of total cases filed for investigation)



COURT-RELATED PENDENCIES ARE ALSO ON THE RISE

Conviction rate* Pendency rate**



JUDICIAL DELAYS HAVE INCREASED

	2020	2017
Total cases pending trial	2,869	1,435
Pending for less than a year	815	485
Pending for 1-3 years	1,282	520
Pending for 3-5 years	542	330
Pending for 5-10 years	193	89
Pending for over 10 years	37	11

Source: NCRB

The NCRB data also illustrates the slow pace of the judicial process. Between 2017 and 2020, the number of cases filed under Section 153A pending trial in courts doubled from 1,435 to 2,869. The number of cases pending for less than a year increased 68 per cent during this period; there was a 147 per cent jump in cases pending for one to three years and a 117 per cent jump in cases pending for 5-10 years. According to NCRB data, the number of cases pending for over a decade increased nearly four times from 11 in 2017 to 37 in 2020.

Cases filed under Section 153A had one of the lowest conviction rates among other IPC crimes and some of the highest pendency rates.

Hindustan Unilever Limited

Registered Office: Unilever House, B. D. Sawant Marg, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai - 400 099. CIN: L15140MH1933PLC002030. Web: www.hul.co.in. Email: levercare.shareholder@unilever.com. Tel: +91 22 5043 3000 / 5043 3070

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on 19th July, 2022 inter-alia, to consider the Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated financial results for the quarter ended 30th June, 2022.

For Hindustan Unilever Limited
Dev Bajpai
Executive Director, Legal and Corporate Affairs & Company Secretary
DIN : 00050516 / FCS No: F3354

Date: 8th July, 2022 Place: Mumbai

The Notice is also available at Investor Relations section of the Company's website www.hul.co.in and corporate announcement section of www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com

RPG LIFE SCIENCES LIMITED

Regd. office: RPG House, 463, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai 400 030. CIN: L24232MH2007PLC169354. Tel: +91-22-2498 1650; Fax: +91-22-2497 0127. E-mail: info@rplifesciences.com; Web: www.rplifesciences.com

NOTICE OF THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND E-VOTING INFORMATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of RPG Life Sciences Limited ("the Company") will be held on Friday, July 29, 2022 at 03:00 p.m. through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio-Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the business as set out in the Notice convening the AGM, in compliance with the relevant circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), from time to time and the provisions of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations").

The Company has sent the Annual Report for FY 2021-22 along with the Notice of AGM on July 7, 2022 through electronic mode (i.e., e-mail) to those Members whose e-mail addresses were registered with the Depository Participant(s), the Company or Link Intime India Private Limited, the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("RTA"). The Annual Report of the Company for the FY 2021-22 along with Notice of AGM which includes e-voting instructions is also available on the Company's website at www.rplifesciences.com, BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com, National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.nseindia.com and National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 44 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, the Company is pleased to provide the Members with the facility to cast their votes electronically ("remote e-voting") as well as e-voting at the AGM using e-voting system of NSDL in respect of all the businesses to be transacted at the AGM. The procedure to cast vote using e-voting system of NSDL has been described in the Notice under the caption "Remote e-voting and Voting at AGM".

The remote e-voting period commences at 09:00 a.m. (IST) on Tuesday, July 26, 2022 and ends at 5:00 p.m. (IST) on Thursday, July 28, 2022. During this period, Members of the Company who hold shares of the Company (either in physical form or in dematerialized form) as on Friday, July 22, 2022, may cast their votes electronically on the business set forth in the Notice. The e-voting module shall be disabled for voting by NSDL thereafter. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the Member, the Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently. The voting rights of the Members shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date Friday, July 22, 2022. Any person, who acquires the share(s) of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after the dispatch of Notice of AGM and holds the share(s) as on the cut-off date, may follow the instructions given in the Notice of AGM to cast their vote and attend AGM.

The Members, who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to AGM, may also attend the AGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again at the AGM. Members, who are present at the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not already cast their votes on the resolutions via remote e-voting shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM.

The Members of the Company who have not registered their e-mail address can register the same as per the following procedure:

- The Members holding shares in physical form may get their e-mail addresses registered with RTA, at rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in by providing details such as Name, Folio Number, Certificate Number, PAN, mobile number and e-mail ID and also upload the image of share certificate in PDF or JPEG format (upto 1 MB).
- The Members holding shares in Demat form may also temporarily register their e-mail addresses with the RTA, at rnt.helpdesk@linkintime.co.in by providing details such as Name, DPID/Client ID, PAN, mobile number and e-mail ID. It is clarified that for permanent registration of e-mail address, the Members are requested to register the same with their respective DPs.

In case of any queries, with respect to remote e-voting or e-voting at the AGM, Members may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for shareholders and e-voting User Manual for shareholders available at the Download section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call on Toll free No: 1800-1020-990 or contact NSDL on evoting@nsdl.com or contact Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Manager, NSDL or Ms. Sarita Mote, Assistant Manager, NSDL at the designated e-mail id: evoting@nsdl.co.in.

For RPG Life Sciences Limited
Rajesh Shirambekar
Head - Legal & Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai Date: July 7, 2022

PDS LIMITED

(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)
CIN: L18101KA2011PLC094125
Registered Office: #758 & 759, 2nd Floor, 19th Main, Sector-2, HSR Layout, Bengaluru - 560 102, Karnataka, India.

Corp. Office: Unit No.971, Solitaire Corporate Park, Andheri - Ghatkopar Link Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400093, Maharashtra, India. Tel: +91 80 67653000; 022 41441100
Email: investors@pdsinternational.com / Website: www.pdsinternational.com

NOTICE OF THE 11TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION

NOTICE is hereby given that the 11th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of PDS Limited (Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited) ("the Company") will be held on Friday, July 29, 2022 at 2:30 PM. (IST) through Video Conferencing ("VC")/ Other Audio Visual Means ("OAVM") to transact the business as set out in the Notice of AGM.

In compliance with all the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Rules made thereunder and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") read with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") General Circular nos. 14/2020 dated April 8, 2020; 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020; 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020; 02/2021 dated January 13, 2021; 19/2021 dated December 8, 2021; 21/2021 dated December 14, 2021 and General Circular No. 2/2022 dated May 5, 2022 and SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated January 15, 2021 and SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD 2/CIR/P/2022/62 dated May 13, 2022 alongwith other applicable Circulars issued by the MCA and SEBI (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Circulars"), the AGM of the Company will be held through VC/OAVM.

The Notice convening the 11th AGM and the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 has been electronically sent to all the Shareholders whose Email IDs are registered with the Company or Depository Participant(s).

Instructions for Remote E-Voting and E-Voting during the AGM

- Pursuant to provisions of Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("ICSI") and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, to provide its Members the facility to cast their votes either for or against each resolutions set forth in the Notice of the 11th AGM using electronic voting system ("Remote E-Voting") and E-Voting (during the 11th AGM), provided by Link Intime India Private Limited ("Link Intime") and the business may be transacted through such voting.
- The Remote E-Voting period begins on Tuesday, July 26, 2022, 9:00 AM (IST) and will end on Thursday, July 28, 2022, 5:00 PM (IST). Voting through Remote E-Voting will not be permitted beyond 5:00 PM (IST) on Thursday, July 28, 2022. E-Voting shall also be made available at the 11th AGM and the Members attending the Meeting who have not cast their vote through Remote E-Voting shall be able to vote at the 11th AGM.
- The cut-off date for determining eligibility of Members for voting through Remote E-Voting and Voting at the 11th AGM is Friday, July 22, 2022. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by Depositories as on the cut-off date, i.e., Friday, July 22, 2022, shall only be entitled to avail the facility of Remote E-Voting as well as voting at the AGM.
- Members who have acquired shares after sending the Annual Report through electronic means and before the cut-off date are requested to refer to the Notice of AGM for the process to be adopted for obtaining the USER ID and password for casting the vote.
- The manner of voting remotely or during the AGM for Shareholders holding shares in dematerialized mode, physical mode and for shareholders who have not registered their email IDs has been provided in the Notice convening the AGM. Instructions for attending the AGM through VC/OAVM are also provided in the Notice of the AGM.
- Members who have cast their vote through Remote E-Voting can participate in the 11th AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.
- In case of any shareholders/ members have any queries regarding login/ e-voting, they may send an email to instameet@linkintime.co.in or contact on: - Tel: +91 22 49186175.

The Notice of the 11th AGM and Annual Report for the Financial Year 2021-22 along with further details are available on the website of the Stock Exchanges, BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com and the National Stock Exchange of India Limited at www.nseindia.com and on the website of the Company at www.pdsinternational.com and on Link Intime's website at <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in/>.

Shareholders holding shares in physical mode and who have not updated their details are requested to update the same with the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, Link Intime India Private Limited at delhi@linkintime.co.in. Shareholders holding Shares in dematerialized mode are requested to register their Email Addresses and Mobile Numbers with their relevant Depositories through their Depository Participants. Shareholders holding shares in physical form and who have not updated their email or KYC details are requested to register/update the said details in the prescribed Form ISR-1 with Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. The shareholders can access the relevant forms on the Company's website at www.pdsinternational.com.

The relevant documents pertaining to the items of business to be transacted at the 11th AGM are available for inspection through electronic mode. Members are requested to write to the Company on investors@pdsinternational.com for inspection of the said documents.

The Board of Directors at their Meeting held on Monday, May 16, 2022, have considered and recommended payment of Final Dividend of Rs. 23.85/- (Rupees Twenty-Three and Eighty-Five Paise Only) per Equity Share of Face Value of Rs. 10/- (Ten) each for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2022, subject to approval of Shareholders in the ensuing 11th AGM.

The Record Date fixed for determining the eligibility of shareholders for the payment of Final Dividend is Friday, July 22, 2022. The Final Dividend, if approved would be paid to the eligible Shareholders on or before August 27, 2022. The manner in which the shareholders who wish to register their bank mandates for receiving their Dividends are detailed in the Notice of the AGM.

Members may note that the Income-tax Act, 1961, ("the IT Act") as amended by the Finance Act, 2020, mandates that Dividend paid or distributed by a company after April 1, 2020 shall be taxable in the hands of members. The Company shall therefore be required to deduct Tax at Source ("TDS") at the time of making the payment of Final Dividend. In order to enable us to determine the appropriate TDS rate as applicable, members are requested to submit relevant documents, as specified in the below paragraphs, in accordance with the provisions of the IT Act. Shareholders are also requested to refer to the Notice of the 11th AGM for more detailed procedure, if any, in this regard.

For PDS Limited
(Erstwhile PDS Multinational Fashions Limited)
Sd/-
Abhishek Kanoi
Head of Legal & Company Secretary

Date: July 7, 2022
Place: Mumbai (India)

