

Date: April03, 2024

To,  
**BSE LIMITED**  
P.J. Towers,  
Dalal Street,  
Mumbai-400001

**Sub.: Newspaper Advertisement for completion of dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice  
BSE Scrip Code: 513430**

Dear Sir/Madam,

In Compliance with Regulation 30 and 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find attached herewith copies of newspaper advertisement regarding completion of dispatch of Postal Ballot Notice dated April01, 2024 published on April03, 2024 in the Free Press Gujarat in English Newspaper and Lokmitra in Gujarati Newspaper.

This is for your intimation and record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
**FOR,MAITRI ENTERPRISES LIMITED**



**JAIKISHAN R. AMBWANI**  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR**  
**DIN: 03592680**

# Rocky road ahead

Over the past three weeks, a new architecture has emerged in Pakistan — a new government but one that has many familiar faces. Shehbaz Sharif is back in spite of some expecting Nawaz Sharif to be the prime minister for a fourth time. The latter stepped aside for his brother; this is being seen as an acknowledgement of his party's lacklustre performance in the February elections in which the real winners in the popular perception were Imran Khan and his supporters, many of whom contested and won as independent forming the single largest group in the new National Assembly. They outnumber the two other national parties — the Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz of the Sharif brothers and the Pakistan Peoples Party of the Bhuttos.

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# How deep-sea mining can power India's green transition

In the annals of human exploration, the narratives of the space race and the nuclear arms race have long captured our imagination. However, there's a new contender on the horizon — the deep-sea race. Instead of reaching for the stars or harnessing the power of atoms, nations are now setting their sights on the depths of the ocean, driven by the promise of untold resources lying beneath the waves. According to scientists, the ocean floor is a treasure trove waiting to be tapped, with estimates valuing its resources between a staggering eight to 16 trillion dollars. India, too, has joined this burgeoning race, aiming to mine the deep sea for its abundant resources.

But how does one embark on such a venture? The first step is securing permission, a license to explore the seabed, granted by the International Seabed Authority (ISA), a United Nations body responsible for regulating deep-sea mining. India has already obtained two such licenses back in 2016, but it now seeks to expand its reach with two additional licenses. One of these licenses is designated for exploring the Indian Ocean's Carlsberg Ridge, while the other aims to investigate a seamount, both potentially rich in valuable minerals. While India awaits approval, its legal team engages with the ISA, demonstrating compliance with regulations.

Yet, obtaining a license is merely the beginning. The next hurdle is the actual descent to the seabed, a perilous endeavour fraught with challenges unique to the deep sea environment. Unlike space, where the vacuum reigns, the deep sea exerts immense pressure, capable of crushing both vessels and their occupants. Preparation and technological innovation are paramount. In 2021, India unveiled its Deep Ocean

Mission, allocating a substantial budget of \$480 million towards this ambitious project. Central to this mission is the development of exploration vehicles like Matsya 6000, a self-propelled marine vessel designed to withstand the crushing depths of 6,000 metres. Scheduled for launch in 2026 under the moniker "Samudrayaan," this vessel heralds India's foray into the deep sea domain.

But what awaits explorers beneath the waves? Polymetallic nodules, potato-sized rocks laden with coveted rare earth metals such as manganese, cobalt, nickel and copper hold the promise of vast riches. India anticipates a potential haul of 380 million tonnes of these nodules, valued at a staggering 110 billion dollars. These minerals are crucial for various industries, from battery manufacturing to renewable energy infrastructure.

However, the pursuit of deep-sea mining is not without its detractors. Environmentalists and concerned nations advocate for caution, citing the fragile and poorly understood nature of deep-sea ecosystems. The risks of irreversible damage loom large, prompting calls for a temporary ban on mining until thorough studies are conducted. Yet, amidst these concerns, geopolitical dynamics come into play. With the United States abstaining from deep-sea mining due to its non-ratification of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, China and Russia have seized the opportunity, securing multiple exploration licenses. India, cognizant of the strategic importance of the Indian Ocean region, aims to assert its presence through deep-sea mining initiatives. As international discussions unfold, India finds itself at a crossroads, balancing the allure of economic prosperity with environmental stewardship.

# Amid Cold War 2.0, Putin's fifth term will consolidate Russia's position



Western sanctions may have definitely impacted the Russian economy and policy. But the Russian 'war economy', which has performed as well, if not better, than their Western partners, growing at over 3 per cent, has gone in Putin's favour. During his 24 years, the GDP seems to have grown by over 11 times to \$2.2 trillion, and its debt-to-GDP ratio went down from 92 per cent to 23 per cent of GDP. Consequently, with a declining population, per capita income also went up by 10 times, and inflation is said to be down to 3.5 per cent from a high of 36.6 per cent in 1999.

All these do have an impact on people's political preferences. Hence, Putin's approval ratings have been hovering above 70 per cent. Even the ruble has stabilised and is emerging as a currency backed by huge gold reserves of \$600 billion, compared to the US dollar, which abdicated the gold standard some fifty years ago. In response to weaponisation of financial instruments, the cutting off of Russia from Western financial architecture, and the confiscation of its over \$360 billion reserves, Moscow weaponised: food, fuel, and fertilisers. These 4F have played havoc with the global economy and society, especially the Global South, let alone the contending parties. It is leading to incremental de-dollarisation as more and more countries resort to bilateral or plurilateral

exchange mechanisms. Russia, which is chairing the BRICS-plus this year, will hope to push for alternate financial architecture and clearing mechanisms in concert with the already ongoing 'yuanisation' of the currency landscape by China.

Putin, in his victory speech, took a dig at the US, the greatest democracy, which is going through a major domestic challenge. He called his country's democracy arguably a better model. In any case, while democracy with robust institutions remains the best form of governance, many countries and people have begun to question whether the Westminster style is the best fit for them. Being faced with Western isolationism, Putin began to focus more on the East and Global South, especially in Asia and Africa and even Latin America, and has been able to extract significant support and appreciation for his policies despite direct confrontation with the West using its resource and energy tools. BRICS-plus, the SCO, the Eurasian landscape, and focused connectivity have

become the preferred instruments for regaining influence.

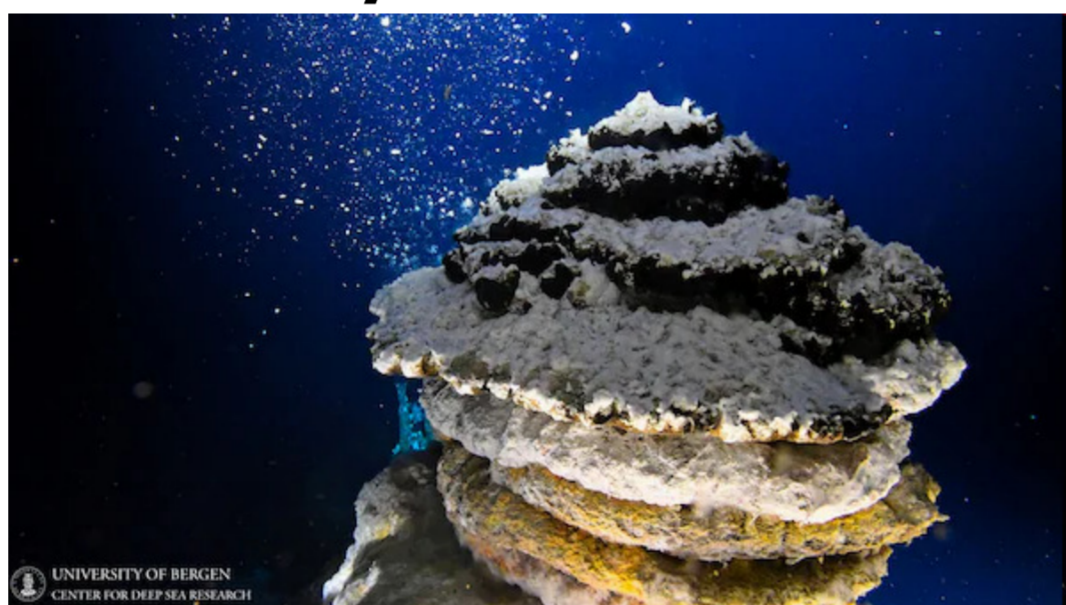
This was evident in the congratulatory messages Putin continued to receive from various leaders as criticism in the West grew louder.

India and Russia have been special, privileged, strategic, and trusted partners since Putin took over the reins of Russia nearly a quarter century ago. The leadership of both countries is heavily invested in it. During the Soviet/Russian era, Moscow stood with India and protected her vital interests in the international forum, especially during the Cold War era, while helping build up its industrial base. President Putin has publicly many times praised PM Modi and his leadership for India's rise. New Delhi, despite not endorsing the invasion of Ukraine and urging dialogue, diplomacy, and respect for the UN Charter, did appreciate the Russian security concerns and did not condemn them, which the western countries pressured her to. The reason was that it could not be a pick-and-choose approach while the barely two-decade-old history of unilateralism by the West was staring at you in invasions of Iraq, Libya, Afghanistan, and elsewhere, leaving a trail of destruction. Two wrongs do not make one right, but one can ignore the wrong and hypocrisy at one's peril.

Among many felicitation messages, Prime Minister Narendra Modi tweeted warmly, "Warm congratulations to H.E. Mr. Vladimir Putin on his re-election as the President of the Russian Federation. We look forward to working together to further strengthen the time-tested Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership between India and Russia in the years to come." That says it all for a bilateral relationship that is poised for further momentum despite the global downturn.

Whether Putin's victory will lead to the resolution of the Russia-Ukraine war or the escalation and expansion of the conflict between Russia and NATO, with nuclear threats hanging by the thread, remains to be seen. But very likely, Moscow will consolidate its position in the global discourse even as factors for Cold War 2.0 become more salient by the day.

# Will political churn hurt Vietnam's economy and investments?



Vietnam's political landscape. The "Blazing Furnace" anti-corruption campaign, spearheaded by the Communist Party under the leadership of General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong, has led to the removal and imprisonment of numerous officials across all levels of government. The sheer magnitude of individuals affected, including high-ranking figures such as former health minister Nguyen Thi Kim Tien, serves as a testament to the campaign's intensity.

While the crackdown on corruption is commendable on the surface, its unprecedented scale raises pertinent questions about the underlying causes of widespread corruption in Vietnam. The country's political system, dominated by the Communist Party, concentrates power in the hands of a select few, with the General Secretary wielding the greatest influence.

In the case of President Thuong, his close association with General Secretary Trong positioned him as the chosen successor until an old bribery charge from his tenure as a regional-level party worker resurfaced. This revelation casts doubt on the motives behind certain corruption investigations, prompting speculation about political agendas driving the anti-corruption campaign.

However, beyond the political manoeuvring lies a

more pressing concern: the detrimental impact of the crackdown on Vietnam's stability and economic prospects. Public outrage over pervasive corruption has led to governmental paralysis, as officials fear implications in potential scandals. This climate of uncertainty has deterred investors and stalled projects, contributing to a slowdown in economic growth.

Vietnam's remarkable economic trajectory in recent decades has been marred by the persistent shadow of corruption. While the nation has capitalized on its strategic positioning and favourable economic policies to attract investment, the unchecked growth has fuelled systemic corruption. As Vietnam navigates the delicate balance between economic expansion and corruption eradication, it faces the daunting task of preserving its hard-won successes without sacrificing integrity.

Vietnam's internal crackdown on corruption serves as a sobering reminder of the challenges inherent in achieving sustainable development. While the pursuit of economic prosperity is paramount, it must not come at the expense of ethical governance and social justice. As Vietnam charts its course forward, it must heed the lessons of its past and forge a path that prioritizes transparency, accountability and the welfare of its people.

# Record boom in coffee market on the back of short supply

In the country and overseas markets, trends have been seen to be reversed in the coffee sector. The prices of coffee beans were seen rising rapidly. According to market sources, prices were recently seen trading at highs around 15-year highs. A decade of pessimism has been replaced by optimism among coffee farmers. However, due to erratic rains, coffee production per hectare has decreased, whereas farmers in Chikmagalur and Kojadu in South India's Hassan region have seen relief as prices have reached record highs. The prices of Robusta coffee beans increased to around Rs 6,600 to Rs 6,800 per 50 kg while the prices of Arabica coffee beans were seen trading at Rs 7,750 to Rs 7,850 recently. According to world market informants, coffee production has been hit due to adverse weather conditions in the South American country of Brazil. Farmers have also recently been seen replanting coffee plantations in many of Brazil's coffee-growing regions. Brazil has been at the fore as the largest exporter of coffee in the world market. In such an environment, the price of coffee in the world market was seen to go up. The possibility of domestic coffee production to be around 3 lakh 50 to 55 thousand tons is being shown by the government-owned coffee-board. The highest production of coffee in India is in Karnataka and the share of Karnataka in the total production of coffee in the country has been around 70 to 71 per cent. After Karnataka comes Kerala's rank in this regard. Kerala ranks second in the total production of coffee and the percentage of

production in Kerala is about 21 percent of the total production. Coming third after Kerala, Tamil Nadu has such a percentage of five percent.

### MAITRI ENTERPRISES LIMITED

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### NOTICE OF POSTAL BALLOT

Members are hereby informed that dispatch of the Postal Ballot Notice dated April 01, 2024 (along with the Explanatory Statement) to the members of the Company in respect of the Resolutions as set out in the Notice of Postal Ballot has been completed on Tuesday, April 02, 2024 for the following resolution:

Item No. 1: To Consider and Approve the Appointment of M/s. Dinesh R. Thakkar & Co., Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad (FRN: 102612W) as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to fill the Casual Vacancy caused by Resignation of M/s. Shailesh Gandhi & Associates, Chartered Accountants, Ahmedabad (FRN: 109860W).

Item No. 2: To Consider and Approve the borrowing limits under section 180(1)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Item No. 3: To Consider and Approve Inter-Corporate Loans, Investments, Guarantee or Security and Acquisition under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Item No. 4: To Consider and seek approval under Section 180(1)(a) of the Companies Act, 2013 inter alia for Creation of Mortgage or Charge on the Assets, Properties or Undertakings of the Company.

Pursuant to the 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, as amended from time to time, and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Circulars issued by MCA & SEBI, the Company is offering the facility of e-voting to its Members. The facility of casting votes by Member using remote e-voting system as well as e-voting during the Postal Ballot will be provided by Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL) and the business may be transacted through such voting.

The e-voting period commences on Saturday, April 06, 2024 at 09.00 a.m. and ends on Sunday, May 05, 2024 at 5.00 p.m. IST. During this period, Members may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDCL thereafter. A vote once cast on the resolution, would not be allowed to be changed subsequently.

The voting rights of Members shall be in proportion to the Equity Shares held by them in the paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company as on Friday, March 29, 2024 (Cut-Off Date). Members are eligible to cast their vote only if they are holding shares as on the cut-off date. A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date should treat this Notice for information purpose only.

As per the SEBI circular dated December 09, 2020 read with SEBI Master Circular dated July 11, 2023 on e-voting facility provided by Listed Companies, e-voting process has been enabled to all the individual demat account holders, by way of single login credential, through their demat accounts / websites of Depositories/ Depository Participants (DPs) in order to increase the efficiency of the voting process. Members are advised to update their mobile number and email address with their respective DPs in order to access e-voting facility. Detailed instructions for login methods of remote e-voting are provided in the Notice of Postal Ballot. For details relating to remote e-voting, please refer to the Notice of the Postal Ballot. In case of any queries relating to voting by electronic means, please refer to the FAQ and e-voting manual available at [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com) or contact at 022-23058542/43, in case of any grievance relating to e-voting please contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Manager, Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futre, Mafatal MI Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com) or call 022-23058542/43.

For, Maitri Enterprises Limited  
 Sd/-  
 Jaikishan Rameshraj Ambwani  
 Managing Director  
 DIN: (03592680)

Place: Ahmedabad  
 Date: April 02, 2024

**SYMBOLIC POSSESSION NOTICE**

**ICICI Bank** Branch Office: ICICI Bank Ltd., Office Number 201-B, 2nd Floor, Road No 1 Plot No-B3, WIFI IT Park, Wagale Industrial Estate, Thane, Maharashtra- 400604

**Whereas**  
 The undersigned being the Authorized Officer of ICICI Bank Limited under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 and in exercise of the powers conferred under section 13 (12) R/W Rule 3 of the Security Interest (Enforcement) rules 2002, issued demand notices upon the borrowers mentioned below, (on underlying pool assigned to ICICI Bank by Dewan Housing Finance Ltd.) in relation to the enforcement of security in respect of a housing loan facility granted pursuant to a loan agreement entered into between DHFL and the borrower, to repay the amount mentioned in the notice within 60 days from the date of receipt of the said notice.

**As the borrower failed to repay the amount, notice is hereby given to the borrower and the public in general that the undersigned has taken Symbolic possession of the property described herein below in exercise of powers conferred on him/her under Section 13(4) of the said Act read with Rule 8 of the said rules on the below-mentioned dates. The borrower in particular and the public in general is hereby cautioned not to deal with the property and any dealings with the property will be subject to the charge of ICICI Bank Limited.**

Sr. No.	Name of the Borrower/ Number (Loan Account Number (DHFL Old LAN & ICICI New LAN)	Description of Property/ Date of Symbolic Possession	Date of Demand Notice/Amount in Demand Notice (Rs.)	Name of Branch
1.	Rahishh Banjara & Sabaranunisha Rahishh Banjara - (Old DHFL Lan No. 01800008947 & New ICICI Lan No. QZBRD00005035577)	Flat No-102, 1st Floor, Tower-e, Fatima Heights, Near Aatli Nagar, Tandajia Road, R.s No. 253-254, C.t S No-162-163, T.P S No. 26, F.P No- 16, Tandajia, Vadodara 391100/ March 28, 2024	December 01, 2023/ Rs. 13,62,752/-	Vadodra

The above-mentioned borrowers(s)/ guarantors(s) are hereby given a 30 day notice to repay the amount, else the mortgaged properties will be sold on the expiry of 30 days from the date of publication of this Notice, as per the provisions under the Rules 8 and 9 of Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules 2002.

Date : April 03, 2024  
 Place : Vadodra  
 Authorized Officer  
 ICICI Bank Limited

