



Date: 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2023

**Listing Department/ Department of Corporate Relations,  
The Bombay Stock Exchange Limited,  
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street,  
Mumbai, Fax- 022-22722037/39/41/61/3121/22723719**

**Listing Deptt.**

**National Stock Exchange of India Limited,  
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,  
Bandra- Kurla Complex, Bandra (East),  
Mumbai- 51, Fax- 022-26598237/38- 022-26598347/48**

**Stock Code: - At BSE- 532524; At NSE- PTC**

**Sub: Newspaper Publication titled “Notice of 24<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting, Record Date & E-Voting Information”.**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed the advertisement for the **24<sup>th</sup> Notice of Annual General Meeting, Record Date & E-Voting Information of PTC India Limited** published on August 29, 2023 in the newspapers.

Copy of the notice as published in the newspapers are enclosed.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

**For PTC India Limited**

**(Rajiv Maheshwari)  
Company Secretary  
FCS- 4998**

Encls: as mentioned above

**PTC India Limited**

(Formerly known as Power Trading Corporation of India Limited)

CIN : L40105DL1999PLC099328

2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place New Delhi - 110 066 Tel: 011- 41659500.41595100, 46484200, Fax: 011-41659144

E-mail: info@ptcindia.com Website: www.ptcindia.com,



# ONE-HORN RACE

With Zepto becoming the first unicorn of 2023, quick commerce startups hope to race towards better days. Can they crack the execution code?



Aadit Palicha, CEO, Zepto

ARYAMAN GUPTA  
New Delhi, 28 August

This is what one big funding round can do. Quick commerce rode the buzz of 10- and 15-minute deliveries. But its business model just as quickly came under question. The detractors sniggered that startup innovation, instead of solving the world's intractable problems, was now focused on getting your grocery a few minutes quicker. It did not help that some quick commerce firms found themselves on shaky ground, hobbled by slim margins and high cash burn. But now that Zepto, which first came into the limelight by promising 10-minute deliveries, has become this year's first unicorn while raising \$200 million last week, the tunes are a tad sweeter. "Everyone thought this business model was nonsense, but it is working. It has turned out to be the fastest-growing category in India today and will be the fastest-ever to hit profitability," says Zepto Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Aadit Palicha, while discussing the latest funding. Besides Zepto, the quick commerce sector is led by three companies: Zomato-owned Blinkit, Swiggy-owned Instamart, and Reliance-backed Dunzo. All three began in 2021, when the Covid-induced lockdown propelled demand for grocery delivery. Blinkit, the brainchild of Albinder Dhindsa and Saurabh Kumar, started out as grocery delivery platform Grofers in 2013. It only started offering what it called "express delivery" (within 15 minutes) in July 2021. Later that year, it rebranded to Blinkit and was eventually acquired by food delivery major Zomato in August 2022. Its crowning moment, however, came when, during the FY24 first quarter results, Zomato Co-founder and CEO Deepinder Goyal said Blinkit would deliver more shareholder value over the next 10 years than the company's core food delivery offering. Blinkit recorded its highest ever gross order value (GOV) and transacting customers in June and July, turning contribution-positive for the first time in the quarter ended June 2023 (contribution margin is a measure of the revenue left after subtracting the variable costs linked with production). Senior management at Blinkit expects the firm to be adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda)-positive over the next four quarters. The pivot towards profitability has, however, not come at the cost of growth.

"EVERYONE THOUGHT THIS BUSINESS MODEL WAS NONSENSE, BUT IT IS WORKING"  
AADIT PALICHA  
CEO, ZEPTO

The company operates 383 dark stores and plans to add almost 100 stores in FY24. The Blinkit story resonates well with Zepto, which is on track to turn cashflow-positive in the next 12-15 months. The Mumbai-based startup is, like Blinkit, looking to achieve profitability while increasing its scale. "I don't think it is enough to flatline on growth and then achieve break-even. Our focus has been and continues to be on achieving profitability while increasing scale," Palicha says. Zepto says the dark stores, which contribute over 50 per cent to its business, are now profitable, while the firm has seen 300 per cent growth in sales this year. Likewise, Instamart, which began its operations in August 2020, has doubled down on reducing its burn (see: *Quick Buck*). According to Swiggy CEO Sriharsha Majety, the company's investments in Instamart are bearing fruit. "The peak of our investments is behind us... we've also made strong progress on the profitability of the business and we're on track to hit contribution neutrality for this 3-year-old business in the next few weeks," he wrote in a blog post in May.

How did they get there? Companies like Zepto, Instamart, Blinkit and Dunzo have, in a bid to improve margins, introduced various charges such as "handling fees", "platform fees" and "small cart fees". The handling fee is in the range of ₹3-7, irrespective of the platform used, while the small cart fees — applicable on orders if a minimum cart value is not met — can be ₹15 to ₹35. Such measures have come at a price not just for customers but for delivery workers as well. "The commissions we used to get for each delivery have gone down from ₹30 a few months ago to ₹20 now. The number of orders we used to get in a day has also decreased. It has become much harder to get by," says a delivery executive for Instamart. In April, around 2,500 of Blinkit's Delhi-National Capital Region delivery workers went on strike after it lowered their fixed payouts per delivery from ₹25 to ₹15.

While many Indian firms have been able to get up to speed, others have stumbled. Google-backed Dunzo recently found itself in hot water owing to a severe cash crunch. In a bid to reduce expenses, Dunzo deferred employee salary payments from June and July until September 4 and reportedly laid off 200 employees in July. It had sacked about 300 workers in April. Dunzo now operates seven dark stores in Bengaluru, its home base — down from around 150 across India until mid-2022, as the firm clamours to raise funds. Most of its operations are now carried out via partner stores. In 2022, Frazzo, which delivers fresh farm produce, shut down operations barring in Mumbai over funding challenges; and ride-hailing platform Ola shut down its 10-minute grocery delivery service Ola Dash. "The economics just doesn't work at 10-15 minutes. The consumers did not want it either, it was thrust upon them and they said why not," said Hari Menon, co-founder and CEO of BigBasket, earlier this year. BigBasket hopped on the quick commerce bandwagon with BB Now in late 2021 after many of its competitors had already doubled down on their express delivery services. Yet, 70-80 per cent of BigBasket's sales are now driven by its core e-grocery business, which offers slower same-day or next-day deliveries. Zepto's Palicha, however, has a different take. "It's all about execution," he says, adding, "Ten-minute deliveries matter to customers. Our retention data is meaningfully better for customers who receive orders within 10 minutes compared to those getting deliveries within 20-25 minutes. And we've seen that at scale."

## QUICK BUCK

Key financials of competitors  
Zepto



- Raised \$200 mn in a series E round last week to become India's first unicorn in 2023
- On track to turn cash flow-positive in the next 12-15 months; 300% YoY growth in sales this year

Blinkit  
■ Expects to be adjusted Ebitda-positive over the next four quarters  
■ Revenue went up to ₹384 cr in Q1 FY24, from ₹363 cr in Q4 FY23  
■ Average order value stood at ₹582 in Q1 FY24, up 11% from ₹522 in the previous quarter

## Instamart

■ Swiggy, of which Instamart is a subsidiary, has reportedly reduced its monthly cash burn to \$20 mn, from about \$45-50 mn that it was losing each month during its peak in 2021

## GLOBAL BENCHMARKS



In June this year, Getir, a prominent Turkey-based fast delivery player, announced its exit from France and filed for bankruptcy. Europe's largest player in grocery quick commerce, Getir was also in plans to pull out of Spain and other markets, according to reports. Firms like Getir, which is valued at \$11.8 billion, have either shut shop or taken the consolidation route. For instance, US-based Buyki, Fridge No More and Zero Grocery have ceased their operations, as reported by TechCrunch. Those who remain have reduced workforce and shifted focus to profitability in a bid to raise funds.

# Towards DPGI 2.0: A case for deep-tech public goods



SHASHI SHEKHAR VEMPATI

As Prime Minister Narendra Modi is set to host the global community of leaders from within the G20 nations in New Delhi, a significant area of focus has been the discussion around digital public goods (DPGI). India's success in scaling digital public goods at the population level to serve hundreds of millions of citizens through billions of online transactions has in recent times attracted the attention of global leaders from Japan to Germany. Elaborating on this mission of digital inclusion in my recent book, *Collective Spirit, Concrete Action*, as elucidated by Prime Minister Modi during his *Mann Ki Baat*, it was highlighted how social and economic barriers have been breached to empower the lowest strata of society through digital public goods. From Aadhaar to UPI, government e-marketplace (GeM) to the account aggregator framework, India's digital public goods are driving financial inclusion, expanding the credit base, democratising e-commerce marketplaces and formalising large swathes of the economy through digital transactions. With several nations looking to adopt the India Stack approach to create digital public goods, the DPGI model is emerging as an alternative to the big-tech platform model that has largely dominated the global digital economy over the past two decades.

There is, however, a significant gap between the two models, which is widening at an accelerated pace. While DPGIs are based on open APIs and rely on a decentralised network of apps and services to participate in concert with a centralised public platform, the underlying technology building blocks are anything but open or public. From cloud computing to the silicon that powers the data centres, the underlying foundation for DPGI con-

tinues to be dependent on deep-tech capabilities from the big-tech majors. In recent times, this foundation has seen exponential advancements in complexity and scale with the advances in artificial intelligence (AI). Today, not only is infrastructure for AI models based on sophisticated and custom-designed, high-performance computing chips, but AI algorithms are also being used to learn and develop even more sophisticated chips. This accelerated loop of innovation is driving advancements that are widening the gap between the big-tech majors and startups and public bodies. While whether this gap can be bridged is an open question, there is a case for developing a new class of digital public goods focused on key deep-tech capabilities — DPGI 2.0.

Two illustrative examples can help understand better the case for deep-tech public goods envisioned to encompass DPGI 2.0. The first example has to do with high performance computing.

Writing in the *SemiAnalysis* recently, Dylan Patel and Daniel Nishball have highlighted how access to high-performance computing capacity is highly restricted to a few large players. While a handful of large tech platforms such as Google, Meta, X and OpenAI have amassed massive amounts of computing power necessary to drive AI research and development, there are a large number of startups and individual researchers that have limited or no access to such large-scale, high-performance computing infrastructure. In their assessment, these smaller efforts will remain uncompetitive owing to their inability to access large-scale computing, which requires huge investments to the tune of billions of dollars. Giving the example of Nvidia's DGX cloud service, they highlight how large-scale, high-performance computing is now the new equivalent of an Amazon Web Service for AI models and application services. If data is the new oil, as is often argued in the context of digital public goods, large scale high performance computing is the

new oilfield, and those who control the new oilfields will end up exercising disproportionate influence on how the new oil economy conducts itself. Hence, the case for large-scale, high-performance computing as a deep-tech public good that is available to startups and independent innovators to level the playing field with big-tech platforms and the Silicon Valley majors becomes essential as we envision DPGI 2.0.

A natural extension of the above example is the need to open up AI models and datasets to empower startups and researchers to innovate on AI on par with the big-tech platforms. There is a real risk that increasing the sophistication of AI models of the big-tech platforms results in a scenario where digital public goods end up depending on these models to a large extent, resulting in further skewing the digital economy. While it may be argued today that the India Stack model of DPGI is an alternative to the Big-Tech Platform approach, in a future dominated by AI and high-performance computing, the underlying deep-tech for the stack would be heavily dependent on those very same platforms and tech majors.

India needs to spur and catalyse a deep-tech ecosystem all the way from fabless chip designs to semiconductor foundries to large-scale, high-performance computing cloud services if the level playing field created by the current generation of digital public goods is to be sustained further. Uniquely, Indian innovators such as direct-to-mobile broadcasting, D2M, offer the opportunity to spur such an ecosystem, creating a new generation of digital public goods rooted in deep-tech developed indigenously. From D2M to large language models (LLMs) and public high performance cloud service, it is important to envision the DPGI 2.0 to sustain the digital public goods momentum while securing India's technology leadership in this area.

The writer is former CEO, Prasar Bharati

**If data is the new oil, large scale high performance computing is the new oilfield**

**NOTIFICATION**  
It is informed to all that, Sri Samarjeet Nagpal S/o Late Sri Madan Lal Nagpal R/o B-16 Dev Vihar Civil Lines Moradabad Tehsil and Distt. Moradabad is the owner of the property a House B-16, situated at Dev Vihar Colony Moradabad Tehsil and Distt. Moradabad, area 121.80 sqm, through the will dated 13.01.2022 executed by Late Smt. Geeta Nagpal Related with above property the prior chain deed, Original Allotment letter dated 19.07.1984 and possession letter dated 20.09.1991 in the name of Smt. Kavita Gupta issued by MDA has been misplaced and not found after doing many efforts. The FIR has been lodged on date 11.08.2023 for the same in the police station Civil Lines Moradabad. The Sri Samarjeet Nagpal is taking the loan from Bank of Baroda Station Road Moradabad on this property. Of Some one has any knowledge or possession or any objection then he can contact the banks Manager Bank of Baroda Station Road, Moradabad. on Mob. No. 8477009409, with in 15 days form this publication.

**SHARE DEPARTMENT, BOARD & CO-ORDINATION DIVISION**  
PLOT No. 4, DWARKA SECTOR-10, NEW DELHI-110075  
Email id: hosd@pnb.co.in, Tel # 011-28044857

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
Notice is hereby given that Share Certificate of the Bank mentioned below have been reported lost/misplaced/stolen and the registered holders thereof / claimants thereto have requested for issue of duplicate share certificate:

| Sr. No. | Name of Shareholder (s) | Folio No. | Share Certificate No. | Distinctive No. of Shares | No. of Shares |
|---------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 1.      | Peoja Gulati            | 0031630   | 002052                | 1712501-1713000           | 500           |
| 2.      | Vinood Gulati           | 0031631   | 002053                | 1713001-1713500           | 500           |

In case any person has any claim in respect of the said shares/any objection(s) for the issuance of duplicate certificate in favour of the above stated shareholders/ claimants, he/she/they should lodge their claim or objection within 15 days of the date of publication of this Notice. If within 15 days from the date hereof no claim is received by the Bank in respect of the said certificate, duplicate share certificates/letters of confirmation will be issued. The public is hereby cautioned against dealing in any way with the above mentioned certificate(s).

Date: 28.08.2023  
Place: New Delhi

For Punjab National Bank  
(Ekta Pasricha)  
Company Secretary

**THE RAMESHWARA JUTE MILLS LIMITED**  
CIN: L17119WB1935PLC046111  
Registered Office: Birla Building, 8th Floor, 9/1, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata-700001  
Phone: +91 33-22109455  
Website: www.rameshwarajute.com; E-mail: sharedepartment@rjm.co.in

**PUBLIC NOTICE**  
The Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of The Rameshwara Jute Mills Limited ('the Company') will be held through Video Conferencing ('VC') / Other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM') on **Wednesday, the 27th September, 2023 at 3:00 p.m. (IST)** in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder, read with 'MCA & SEBI Circulars' to transact the businesses set out in the Notice convening the said AGM.

The e-copy of the Notice of the AGM along with the Annual Report for the financial year 2022-23 of the Company will be sent electronically only to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company/Depositories/RTA. Members may note that the Notice and the Annual Report 2022-23 will be available on the website of the Company at [www.rameshwarajute.com](http://www.rameshwarajute.com) and on the website of Central Depository of Services (India) Limited ('CDSL') at [www.evotingindia.com](http://www.evotingindia.com).

Members can attend and participate in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility only, the details of which will be provided in the Notice of the Meeting. Members attending the Meeting through VC/OAVM facility shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Act.

Members who have not yet registered their e-mail addresses are requested to send an e-mail to the Company at [sharedepartment@rjm.co.in](mailto:sharedepartment@rjm.co.in) mentioning the Name of Member (s), Folio No., Email Id, Mobile No. along with the self-attested copy of PAN card and Aadhaar Card on or before 5:00 p.m. (IST) on September 20, 2023 to receive the Notice of AGM and Annual Report electronically as well as the login id and password for e-Voting.

The Company is pleased to provide remote e-Voting facility ('remote e-Voting') of CDSL to all its Members to cast their votes on all resolutions set out in the Notice of the AGM. Additionally, the Company shall also provide the facility of voting through e-Voting system during the Meeting. Detailed procedure for remote e-Voting/e-Voting during the AGM will be provided in the Notice.

The Notice of the AGM shall be sent to the members on their registered email addresses in due course.

For The Rameshwara Jute Mills Limited  
Sd/-  
Place: Kolkata  
Date: 28th August, 2023

Priyanka Arora  
Company Secretary

**PTC India Limited**  
CIN: L40105DL1999PLC099328  
Regd. Office: 2nd Floor, NBCC Tower, 15 Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi - 110 066  
Tel: 011-41659500, 41595100, 46484200. Fax: 011-41659144  
E-mail: [info@ptcindia.com](mailto:info@ptcindia.com) Website: [www.ptcindia.com](http://www.ptcindia.com)

**NOTICE OF 24th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, RECORD DATE AND REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION**

Notice is hereby given that the 24th Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the members of PTC India Limited ('Company') will be held on Wednesday, 27th day of September, 2023 at 12:30 P.M. (IST) through video conference ('VC'), to transact the businesses as set out in the Notice of AGM. The AGM is scheduled in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and Rules framed thereunder and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) read with General Circular Nos. 14/2020 (dated 8th April 2020), 17/2020 (13th April 2020), 20/2020 (dated 5th May 2020), 22/2020 (dated 15th June 2020), 02/2021 (dated 13th January 2021), 20/2021 (dated 8th December 2021), 2/2022 (dated 5th May 2022) and 28th December 2022, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA Circulars') and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12th May 2020 & SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15th January 2021 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/POD-2/P/2023/4 dated 05th January 2023 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI Circulars'), for conducting AGM without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

The Notice of the AGM alongwith the Annual Report for the financial year 2022-23 of the Company is being sent only by electronic mode to those members, whose email ids are registered with the Company/RTA/Depository participant(s). Please note that the requirement of sending physical copy of the Notice of the 24th AGM and Annual Report to the Members have been dispensed with vide MCA Circular/Sand SEBI Circular(s). However, pursuant to SEBI circular, the hard copy of annual report will be sent to those shareholders who request for the same by writing us at [cs@ptcindia.com](mailto:cs@ptcindia.com). The aforesaid documents will also be available on the Company's website [www.ptcindia.com](http://www.ptcindia.com) and on the websites of BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. at [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com), respectively and of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) website at [www.evoting.nsdl.com](http://www.evoting.nsdl.com).

The instructions for attending the AGM through VC and detailed manner of electronic voting are being provided in the Notice of AGM. The Company is providing remote e-voting facility ('remote e-voting') and facility of e-voting system during the AGM ('e-voting') (collectively referred as 'electronic voting') to eligible members as per applicable provisions on all the business items as set out in the Notice of AGM. The remote e-voting period commences on 24th September, 2023 at 9:00 A.M. and ends on 28th September, 2023 at 5:00 P.M. The members of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date of 20th September, 2023, may cast their votes by remote e-voting or by e-voting at the time of AGM. Members who have not cast their votes by remote e-voting will be able to vote at AGM through e-voting. Members participating through VC shall be counted for reckoning the quorum under section 103 of the Act.

Members are requested to update their KYC in their folio(s), register their email addresses, and bank account details for receipt of dividend etc. or may intimate any changes if required. The process of registering/changing the same is mentioned below:

| In case, Physical Holding | Register/update the details in prescribed Form ISR-1 and other relevant forms with Company's Share Transfer Agent i.e. M/s. MCS Share Transfer Agent Limited, F-65, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi - 110 020<br>Phone: 41406149; Fax: 41709881<br>E-mail: <a href="mailto:helpdesk@delhi@mcshregistrars.com">helpdesk@delhi@mcshregistrars.com</a><br>Website: <a href="http://www.mcshregistrars.com">www.mcshregistrars.com</a><br>The said forms and relevant provisions of SEBI circular (Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD-1/P/CIR/2023/37 dated March 16, 2023, as amended) are available on the Company's website <a href="http://www.ptcindia.com">www.ptcindia.com</a> . In the absence of any of the required documents in a folio, on or after October 1, 2023, the folio shall be frozen by the RTA. Information letters along with Business Reply Envelopes for furnishing the required details are being sent by the Company. |
|---------------------------|---|
| In case, Demat Holding    | Please contact your DP and register email address and bank account details in your demat account, as per the process advised by your DP.  |

Members, who are holding shares in physical/electronic form and their e-mail addresses are not registered with the Company/ their respective Depository Participants, are requested to register their e-mail addresses at the earliest for receiving the investor communications including Annual Report 2022-23 along with AGM Notice, by following the process referred above. For temporary registration of email for the purpose of receiving of AGM Notice (including login details etc.) along with annual report for 2022-23, members may write to [cs@ptcindia.com](mailto:cs@ptcindia.com).

If the email id is already registered with the Company/Depository, login details for e-voting are being sent on registered email addresses of the member. Same credentials should be used for attending the AGM through VC. For Individual Members holding shares in electronic form with Depositories viz. NSDL and CDSL, should log in through the sites of NSDL and CDSL to cast the votes during the remote e-voting period. For further details and information about registration, please refer the notice of AGM.

Any person who acquires shares and becomes Member of the Company after the electronic dispatch of Notice of AGM and holding shares as on the cut-off date of 20th September, 2023, may obtain the Login ID and Password by following the instructions as mentioned in the Notice of AGM or sending a request at [evoting@nsdl.co.in](mailto:evoting@nsdl.co.in).

The Company has engaged the services of NSDL as the agency to provide the electronic voting facility and VC facility. In case of any queries, including issues and concerns related to remote e-voting and voting at AGM you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of [www.evoting.nsdl.com](http://www.evoting.nsdl.com) or call on toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 22 44 30 or send a request at [evoting@nsdl.co.in](mailto:evoting@nsdl.co.in).

The Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, the September 21, 2023 to Wednesday, September 27, 2023 (both days inclusive) for determining the names of members eligible for final dividend on Equity Shares for the financial year 2022-23; if declared at the meeting. It may be noted that Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended by Finance Act, 2020 mandates that dividends paid or distributed by a Company on or after April 1, 2021 shall be taxable in the hands of shareholders. The Company shall therefore be required to deduct tax at source (TDS) at the time of making the payment of dividend at the prescribed tax rates. It may be noted that Members are requested to refer detailed instructions given in the Notice of AGM and submit tax related documents/declarations at the RTA's email address [helpdesk@delhi@mcshregistrars.com](mailto:helpdesk@delhi@mcshregistrars.com) by September 18, 2023.

The Notice of AGM and Annual Report for financial year 2022-23 will be sent to members in accordance with the applicable laws on their registered email addresses in due course.

By Order of the Board  
For PTC India Limited  
Sd/-  
Rajiv Maheshwari  
Company Secretary

Date: 29th August, 2023  
Place: New Delhi







ONE-HORN RACE

With Zepto becoming the first unicorn of 2023, quick commerce startups hope to race towards better days. Can they crack the execution code?



Aadit Palicha, CEO, Zepto

ARYAMAN GUPTA New Delhi, 28 August

This is what one big funding round can do. Quick commerce rode the buzz of 10- and 15-minute deliveries. But its business model just as quickly came under question. The detractors sniggered that startup innovation, instead of solving the world's intractable problems, was now focused on getting your grocery a few minutes quicker. It did not help that some quick commerce firms found themselves on shaky ground, hobbled by slim margins and high cash burn.

But now that Zepto, which first came into the limelight by promising 10-minute deliveries, has become this year's first unicorn while raising \$200 million last week, the tunes are a tad sweeter. "Everyone thought this business model was nonsense, but it is working. It has turned out to be the fastest-growing category in India today and will be the fastest-ever to hit profitability," says Zepto Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Aadit Palicha, while discussing the latest funding.

Besides Zepto, the quick commerce sector is led by three companies: Zomato-owned Blinkit, Swiggy-owned Instamart, and Reliance-backed Dunzo. All three began in 2021, when the Covid-induced lockdown propelled demand for grocery delivery. Blinkit, the brainchild of Albinder Dhindsa and Saurabh Kumar, started out as grocery delivery platform Grofers in 2013. It only started offering what it called "express delivery" (within 15 minutes) in July 2021. Later that year, it rebranded to Blinkit and was eventually acquired by food delivery major Zomato in August 2022.

Its crowning moment, however, came when, during the FY24 first quarter results, Zomato Co-founder and CEO Deepinder Goyal said Blinkit would deliver more shareholder value over the next 10 years than the company's core food delivery offering. Blinkit recorded its highest ever gross order value (GOV) and transacting customers in June and July, turning contribution-positive for the first time in the quarter ended June 2023 (contribution margin is a measure of the revenue left after subtracting the variable costs linked with production). Senior management at Blinkit expects the firm to be adjusted earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda)-positive over the next four quarters. The pivot towards profitability has, however, not come at the cost of growth.

The company operates 383 dark stores and plans to add almost 100 stores in FY24. The Blinkit story resonates well with Zepto, which is on track to turn cashflow-positive in the next 12-15 months. The Mumbai-based startup is, like Blinkit, looking to achieve profitability while increasing its scale. "I don't think it is enough to flatline on growth and then achieve break-even. Our focus has been and continues to be on achieving profitability while increasing scale," Palicha says. Zepto says the dark stores, which contribute over 50 per cent to its business, are now profitable, while the firm has seen 300 per cent growth in sales this year. Likewise, Instamart, which began its operations in August 2020, has doubled down on reducing its burn (see: Quick Buck). According to Swiggy CEO Sriharsha Majety, the company's investments in Instamart are bearing fruit. "The peak of our investments is behind us... we've also made strong progress on the profitability of the business and we're on track to hit contribution neutrality for this 3-year-old business in the next few weeks," he wrote in a blog post in May.

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AADIT PALICHA CEO, ZEPTO

How did they get here? Companies like Zepto, Instamart, Blinkit and Dunzo have, in a bid to improve margins, introduced various charges such as "handling fees", "platform fees" and "small cart fees". The handling fee is in the range of ₹3-7, irrespective of the platform used, while the small cart fees — applicable on orders if a minimum cart value is not met — can be ₹15 to ₹35. Such measures have come at a price not just for customers but for delivery workers as well. "The commissions we used to get for each delivery have gone down from ₹30 a few months ago to ₹20 now. The number of orders we used to get in a day has also decreased. It has become much harder to get by," says a delivery executive for Instamart. In April, around 2,500 of Blinkit's Delhi-National Capital Region delivery workers went on strike after it lowered their fixed payouts per delivery from ₹25 to ₹15.

Hits and misses While many Indian firms have been able to get up to speed, others have stumbled. Google-backed Dunzo recently found itself in hot water owing to a severe cash crunch. In a bid to reduce expenses, Dunzo deferred employee salary payments from June and July until September 4 and reportedly laid off 200 employees in July. It had

QUICK BUCK

Key financials of competitors

Zepto



- Raised \$200 mn in a series E round last week to become India's first unicorn in 2023
■ On track to turn cash flow-positive in the next 12-15 months; 300% YoY growth in sales this year

Blinkit

- Expects to be adjusted Ebitda-positive over the next four quarters
■ Revenue went up to ₹384 cr in Q1 FY24, from ₹363 cr in Q4 FY23
■ Average order value stood at ₹582 in Q1 FY24, up 11% from ₹522 in the previous quarter

Instamart

- Swiggy, of which Instamart is a subsidiary, has reportedly reduced its monthly cash burn to \$20 mn, from about \$45-50 mn that it was losing each month during its peak in 2021

GLOBAL BENCHMARKS



In June this year, Getir, a prominent Turkey-based fast delivery player, announced its exit from France and filed for bankruptcy. Europe's largest player in grocery quick commerce, Getir was also in plans to pull out of Spain and other markets, according to reports. Firms like Getir, which is valued at \$11.8 billion, have either shut shop or taken the consolidation route. For instance, US-based Buyki, Frigde No More and Zero Grocery have ceased their operations, as reported by TechCrunch. Those who remain have reduced workforce and shifted focus to profitability in a bid to raise funds.

Towards DPGI 2.0: A case for deep-tech public goods



SHASHI SHEKHAR VEMPATI

As Prime Minister Narendra Modi is set to host the global community of leaders from within the G20 nations in New Delhi, a significant area of focus has been the discussion around digital public goods (DPGI). India's success in scaling digital public goods at the population level to serve hundreds of millions of citizens through billions of online transactions has in recent times attracted the attention of global leaders from Japan to Germany. Elaborating on this mission of digital inclusion in my recent book, Collective Spirit: Concrete Action, as elucidated by Prime Minister Modi during his Mann Ki Baat, it was highlighted how social and economic barriers have been breached to empower the lowest strata of society through digital public goods. From Aadhaar to UPI, government e-marketplace (GeM) to the account aggregator framework, India's digital public goods are driving financial inclusion, expanding the credit base, democratising e-commerce marketplaces and formalising large swathes of the economy through digital transactions. With several nations looking to adopt the India Stack approach to create digital public goods, the DPGI model is emerging as an alternative to the big-tech platform model that has largely dominated the global digital economy over the past two decades.

tinues to be dependent on deep-tech capabilities from the big-tech majors. In recent times, this foundation has seen exponential advancements in complexity and scale with the advances in artificial intelligence (AI). Today, not only is infrastructure for AI models based on sophisticated and custom-designed, high-performance computing chips, but AI algorithms are also being used to learn and develop even more sophisticated chips. This accelerated loop of innovation is driving advancements that are widening the gap between the big-tech majors and startups and public bodies. While whether this gap can be bridged is an open question, there is a case for developing a new class of digital public goods focused on key deep-tech capabilities — DPGI 2.0. Two illustrative examples can help understand better the case for deep-tech public goods envisioned to encompass DPGI 2.0. The first example has to do with high performance computing.

Writing in the SemiAnalysis recently, Dylan Patel and Daniel Nishball have highlighted how access to high-performance computing capacity is highly restricted to a few large players. While a handful of large tech platforms such as Google, Meta, X and OpenAI have amassed massive amounts of computing power necessary to drive AI research and development, there are a large number of startups and individual researchers that have limited or no access to such large-scale, high-performance computing infrastructure. In their assessment, these smaller efforts will remain uncompetitive owing to their inability to access large-scale computing, which requires huge investments to the tune of billions of dollars. Giving the example of Nvidia's DGX cloud service, they highlight how large-scale, high-performance computing is now the new equivalent of an Amazon Web Service for AI models and application services. If data is the new oil, as is often argued in the context of digital public goods, large scale high performance computing is the

new oilfield, and those who control the new oilfields will end up exercising disproportionate influence on how the new oil economy conducts itself. Hence, the case for large-scale, high-performance computing as a deep-tech public good that is available to startups and independent innovators to level the playing field with big-tech platforms and the Silicon Valley majors becomes essential as we envision DPGI 2.0.

A natural extension of the above example is the need to open up AI models and datasets to empower startups and researchers to innovate on AI on par with the big-tech platforms. There is a real risk that increasing the sophistication of AI models of the big-tech platforms results in a scenario where digital public goods end up depending on these models to a large extent, resulting in further skewing the digital economy. While it may be argued today that the India Stack model of DPGI is an alternative to the Big-Tech Platform approach, in a future dominated by AI and high-performance computing, the underlying deep-tech for the stack would be heavily dependent on those very same platforms and tech majors.

India needs to spur and catalyse a deep-tech ecosystem all the way from fabless chip designs to semiconductor foundries to large-scale, high-performance computing cloud services if the level playing field created by the current generation of digital public goods is to be sustained further. Uniquely, Indian innovators such as direct-to-mobile broadcasting, D2M, offer the opportunity to spur such an ecosystem, creating a new generation of digital public goods rooted in deep-tech developed indigenously. From D2M to large language models (LLMs) and public high performance cloud service, it is important to envision the DPGI 2.0 to sustain the digital public goods momentum while securing India's technology leadership in this area.

The writer is former CEO, Prasar Bharati

If data is the new oil, large scale high performance computing is the new oilfield

PPGCL NOTICE INVITING EXPRESSION OF INTEREST. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited invites expression of interest (EOI) from eligible vendors for "O&M AMC for HVAC System" for 3x60 MW Thermal Power Plant at Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited, Bara, Dist. Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India.

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THE RAMESHWARA JUTE MILLS LIMITED PUBLIC NOTICE. The Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of The Rameshwara Jute Mills Limited ('the Company') will be held through Video Conferencing ('VC') / Other Audio Visual Means ('OAVM') on Wednesday, the 27th September, 2023 at 3:00 p.m. (IST) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and the rules made thereunder, read with 'MCA & SEBI Circulars' to transact the businesses set out in the Notice convening the said AGM.

PTC India Limited NOTICE OF 24th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, RECORD DATE AND REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION. Notice is hereby given that the 24th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the members of PTC India Limited (Company) will be held on Wednesday, 27th day of September, 2023 at 12:30 P.M. (IST) through video conference (VC). (Contract) to transact the businesses as set out in the Notice of AGM. The AGM is scheduled in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) and Rules framed thereunder and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) read with General Circular Nos. 14/2020 (dated 8th April 2020), 17/2020 (13th April 2020), 20/2020 (dated 5th May 2020), 22/2020 (dated 15th June, 2020), 02/2021 (dated 13th January, 2021), 20/2021 (dated 8th December, 2021), 2/2022 (dated 5th May, 2022) and 28th December, 2022, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA Circulars') and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/1/CIR/P/2020/79 dated 12th May, 2020 & SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/2/CIR/P/2021/11 dated 15th January, 2021 and Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/POD-2/P/CIR/2023/4 dated 05th January, 2023 issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI Circulars'), for conducting AGM without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.



(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.  
 (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.  
 (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 132 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.  
 (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.  
 (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till date for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial years amounting to Rs. 157.13 millions and 96.61 millions respectively. No qualifications in the audit report has been expressed in the current year and in the immediately preceding financial year, thus there is no possible effect of qualification on the cash losses incurred by the company.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial records, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has met the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, however, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

**Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (f) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')**

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Ebix Payment Services Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended March 31, 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

**Responsibilities of Management for Internal Financial Controls**

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

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|--|---|
| <p><b>For Walker Chandniak &amp; Co LLP</b><br/>Chartered Accountants<br/>Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013</p> <p><b>Nitin Toshniwal</b><br/>Partner<br/>Membership No.: 507568<br/>UDIN: 23507568BGYWBK9575</p> | <p><b>For KG Somani &amp; Co LLP</b><br/>Chartered Accountants<br/>Firm's Registration No.: 006591N/N500377</p> <p><b>Karan Chadha</b><br/>Partner<br/>Membership No.: 522201<br/>UDIN: 2352201BGWMDK9366</p> |
|--|---|

Place: Noida  
Date: May 10, 2023

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**24वीं वार्षिक आम बैठक की सूचना, रेकार्ड तिथि और रिमोट ई-वोटिंग की जानकारी**

एतद्वारा सूचना दी जाती है कि पीटीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड (कम्पनी) के सदस्यों की 24वीं वार्षिक आम बैठक (एजीएम) बुधवार, 27 सितम्बर, 2023 को अथ 12.30 बजे (आईएसटी) शीडिया कॉन्फ्रेंस (वीसी) के माध्यम से, एजीएम की सूचना में सूचीबद्ध व्यवसायों के निष्पादन हेतु आयोजित की जाएगी। यह एजीएम कम्पनी अधिनियम, 2013 (अधिनियम) और तदधीन विरचित नियमों तथा सेबी (सूचीयन दायित्व एवं प्रकटीकरण अध्याय) विनियमावली, 2015 (सूचीयन विनियमावली) के साथ पठित कागज़ीट मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी जनरल सर्कुलर नंबर 14/2020 (दिनांकित 8 अप्रैल, 2020), 17/2020 (दिनांकित 13 अप्रैल, 2020), 20/2020 (दिनांकित 5 मई, 2020), 22/2020 (दिनांकित 15 जून, 2020), 02/2021 (दिनांकित 13 जनवरी, 2021), 20/2021 (दिनांकित 8 दिसम्बर, 2021), 2/2022 (दिनांकित 5 मई, 2022) तथा 28 दिसम्बर, 2022 ('एसीए सर्कुलर') तथा भारतीय प्रतीकृति एवं विनियम बोर्ड ('सेबी') द्वारा जारी सर्कुलर नंबर सेबी/एचओ/सीएफडी/सीएमडी1/सीआईआर/फे/2020/79 दिनांकित 12 मई, 2020 एवं सेबी/एचओ/सीएफडी/सीएमडी2/सीआईआर/फे/2021/11 दिनांकित 15 जनवरी, 2021 तथा सर्कुलर नंबर सेबी/एचओ/सीएफडी/फेओडी-2/फे/सीआईआर/2023/4 दिनांकित 05 जनवरी, 2023 ('सेबी सर्कुलर') के लागू प्राधान्यों के अनुसार सदस्यों की किसी एक स्थान पर भौतिक उपस्थिति के बिना एजीएम के संचालन हेतु आयोजित की जाएगी।

एजीएम की सूचना दिवसीय वर्ष 2022-23 हेतु कम्पनी की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सहित केवल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विधि द्वारा उन सदस्यों को भेजी जा रही है, जिनकी ई-मेल आईडीज कम्पनी/आरटीए/डिजिटल सिग्नेचर (पासवर्ड/पासवर्ड) के पास पंजीकृत है। कृपया नोट करें कि सदस्यों को 24वीं एजीएम की सूचना और वार्षिक रिपोर्ट की भौतिक प्रतियां भेजने की आवश्यकता, एसीए सर्कुलर/सर्कुलर तथा सेबी सर्कुलर/सर्कुलर द्वारा समाप्त कर दी गई है। तथापि सेबी सर्कुलर के अनुसार, वार्षिक रिपोर्ट की भौतिक प्रतियां उन शेयरधारकों को भेजी जाएगी, जो उसके लिए हमसे [cs@ptcindia.com](mailto:cs@ptcindia.com) पर लिखित अनुरोध करेंगे। उपरोक्त दस्तावेज कम्पनी की वेबसाइट <https://www.ptcindia.com/annual-report/> पर तथा बीएसई लिमिटेड और नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड की वेबसाइट [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) और [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) क्रमशः पर तथा नेशनल निवेशोरेटिव डिवाइजिटी लिमिटेड (एनएसडीएल) की वेबसाइट <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com> पर भी उपलब्ध होंगे।

एजीएम की सूचना में बीसी के माध्यम से एजीएम में भाग लेने हेतु अनुरोध और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग की विस्तृत विधि दी जा रही है। कम्पनी, एजीएम की सूचना में सूचीबद्ध सभी व्यवसायों में भाग लेने हेतु अनुरोध का अनुसार माह सदस्यों को, रिमोट ई-वोटिंग सुविधा (रिमोट ई-वोटिंग) तथा एजीएम के दौरान ई-वोटिंग सिस्टम की सुविधा ('ई-वोटिंग') (सामूहिक रूप से इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग) कही गई है। प्रदान कर रही है। रिमोट ई-वोटिंग की अवधि 24 सितम्बर, 2023 को प्रातः 9.00 बजे आरंभ होगी तथा 28 सितम्बर, 2023 को सायं 5.00 बजे समाप्त होगी। कम्पनी के सदस्य, जो 20 सितम्बर, 2023 को कट-ऑफ तिथि को भौतिक या अर्थात्क रूप में शेयरस के धारक हैं, अपना वोट रिमोट ई-वोटिंग द्वारा अवका एजीएम के समय पर ई-वोटिंग द्वारा जाल सकते हैं। जिन सदस्यों ने रिमोट ई-वोटिंग द्वारा वोट नहीं जाला होगा, वे एजीएम में ई-वोटिंग द्वारा वोट जाल सकते हैं। बीसी के माध्यम से भाग ले रहे सदस्यों की गणना अधिनियम की धारा 103 के तहत गणपूर्ति हेतु की जाएगी।

सदस्यों से लानारा इत्यादि की प्राप्ति के लिए अपने कोलियोजन में कंपाईसी अद्यतन करकने, ई-मेल पता और बैंक खाता विवरण पंजीकृत करवाने अथवा किसी परिवर्तन, यदि अनिश्चित है, की सूचना देने का अनुरोध किया जाता है। उपरोक्त के पंजीकरण, परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया नीचे वर्णित अनुसार है:

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|----------------------------|---|
| भौतिक धारण के मामले में    | अपना विवरण निम्नलिखित प्रपत्र आईएसआर-1 और अन्य संबंधित प्रपत्रों में कम्पनी के सेक्टर ट्रांसफर एजेंट नामतः मेसर्स एमएसएस शेयर ट्रांसफर एजेंट लिमिटेड एम-65, ओखला औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, फेज-1, नई दिल्ली-110020 फोन : 41406149; फैक्स : 41709881 ई-मेल : <a href="mailto:helpdeskdelhi@mcsregistrars.com">helpdeskdelhi@mcsregistrars.com</a> के पास पंजीकृत/अद्यतन करवाएं।<br>उक्त प्रपत्र और सेबी सर्कुलर (सर्कुलर नंबर सेबी/एचओ/एमआईआरएसडी/एमआईआरएसडी-पीओडी-1/फे/सीआईआर/2023/37 दिनांकित 16 मार्च, 2023 तथा संशोधित) के संबंधित प्राधान्य कम्पनी की वेबसाइट <a href="http://www.ptcindia.com">www.ptcindia.com</a> पर उपलब्ध हैं। दिनांक 01 अक्टूबर, 2023 को अथवा उसके पश्चात किसी फोलियो में किसी भी अपडिटे दस्तावेज की उपलब्ध नहीं होने की स्थिति में आरटीए द्वारा कोलियोजन जारी कर दिया जाएगा। |
| अर्थात्क धारण के मामले में | कृपया अपने बीसी से सम्पर्क करें और अपना ई-मेल पता तथा अपने डोमेन खाले में बैंक खाता विवरण, आपके डीपी द्वारा सुझाई गई प्रक्रिया के अनुसार पंजीकृत करवाएं।  |

भौतिक/अर्थात्क रूप में शेयरों के धारक जिन सदस्यों ने अपना ई-मेल पता कम्पनी/अपने संबंधित डिजिटल सिग्नेचर के पास पंजीकृत नहीं करवाया है, उनसे अनुरोध है कि निदेशक संदेश जिनमें वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2022-23 सम्मिलित है, एजीएम की सूचना सहित प्राप्त करने के लिए अपना ई-मेल पता यथाशीघ्र, उपरोक्तद्विधित प्रक्रिया का अनुसरण करते हुए कल्प दें। एजीएम की सूचना (लॉन्गवेल विवरण इत्यादि सहित) वार्षिक रिपोर्ट 2022-23 सहित प्राप्त करने के प्रयोजन हेतु ई-मेल के अथवा भौतिक वोटिंग हेतु सदस्यगत [cs@ptcindia.com](mailto:cs@ptcindia.com) को लिख सकते हैं।

यदि ई-मेल आईडी कम्पनी/डिजिटल सिग्नेचर के पास पहले ही पंजीकृत है, ई-वोटिंग के लॉन्गवेल विवरण सदस्य के पंजीकृत ई-मेल पते पर भेजे जा रहे हैं। बीसी के माध्यम से एजीएम में भाग लेने के लिए इन्हीं प्रथमपत्रों (अधिनियम) का प्रयोग किया जाना चाहिए। डिजिटल सिग्नेचर नामतः एनएसडीएल तथा सीडीएसएल के साथ इलेक्ट्रॉनिक रूप में शेयरों के धारक व्यक्तिगत सदस्य रिमोट ई-वोटिंग अवधि के दौरान वोट जालने के लिए एनएसडीएल तथा सीडीएसएल की साइट्स के माध्यम से लॉग इन करें। पंजीकरण के बारे में अतिरिक्त विवरण और जानकारी के लिए, कृपया एजीएम की सूचना देखें।

कोई व्यक्ति, जो एजीएम की सूचना के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक प्रेषण के पश्चात कम्पनी के सेक्टर अर्जित करता है और कम्पनी का सदस्य बनता है तथा 20 सितम्बर, 2023 को कट-ऑफ तिथि को शेयर धारक है, वह एजीएम की सूचना में वर्णित अनुरोधों का पालन कर अथवा [evoting@nsdl.co.in](mailto:evoting@nsdl.co.in) पर अनुरोध भेजकर लॉन्गवेल आईडी तथा पासवर्ड प्राप्त कर सकता है।

कम्पनी ने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वोटिंग सुविधा और वीसी सुविधा प्रदान करने के लिए एजीएम के रूप में एनएसडीएल को सेवाएं अनुबंधित की है। किसी पूछताछ की स्थिति में, जिसमें रिमोट ई-वोटिंग तथा एजीएम में वोटिंग के साथ संबंधित मुद्दे और विचार शामिल हैं, आप [www.evoting.nsdl.com](http://www.evoting.nsdl.com) के क्वेरीरिज सेक्शन में उपलब्ध सेक्टरधारकों के लिए क्वेरीरिज लॉन्गवेल एक्सप्लेन (एक्सप्लेन) तथा शेयरधारकों के लिए ई-वोटिंग सूर्यरिज देवे अथवा टोल फ्री नंबर : 1800 1020 990 और 1800 22 44 30 पर कॉल करें या [evoting@nsdl.co.in](mailto:evoting@nsdl.co.in) पर अनुरोध भेजें।

कम्पनी के सदस्यों का रजिस्ट्रार और शेयर ट्रांसफर बहियां बुधवार, 21 सितम्बर, 2023 से बुधवार, 27 सितम्बर, 2023 तक (दोनों तिथियां सहित) दिवसीय वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक शेयरों पर अंतिम लाभांश, यदि बैंक में घोषित किया गया, के लिए माह सदस्यों को नामों की विवरण हेतु बंद रहेगी। यह नोट करें कि आरकर अधिनियम, 1981, किल अधिनियम, 2020 द्वारा संशोधित में अंतिम किया गया है कि कम्पनी द्वारा, 01 अप्रैल, 2021 को या उसके पश्चात, मुतातान या सतिवित्त किया गया लाभांश शेयरधारकों के हाथों में कर योग्य होगा। इसलिए कम्पनी को लाभांश का मुतातान करते समय, निर्धारित कर दूरी पर, झॉट पर कर कटौती (टीडीएस) करनी होगी। यह नोट करें कि सदस्यों से एजीएम की सूचना में दिए गए विस्तृत अनुरोध देखने और कर संबंधी दस्तावेज/घोषणा आरटीए के ई-मेल पते [helpdeskdelhi@mcsregistrars.com](mailto:helpdeskdelhi@mcsregistrars.com) पर 18 सितम्बर, 2023 तक प्रस्तुत करने का अनुरोध किया जाता है।

एजीएम की सूचना और वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 हेतु वार्षिक रिपोर्ट सदस्यों को, लागू कानूनों के अनुसार, उनके पंजीकृत ई-मेल पते पर तथा समय सेबी लागू की।

बोर्ड के आदेश द्वारा  
वास्तु पीटीसी इंडिया लिमिटेड  
हरस्ता, /-  
(राजनीय माहेश्वरी)  
कम्पनी सचिव

तिथि : 29 अगस्त, 2023  
स्थान : नई दिल्ली

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