

Huhtamaki

22nd April, 2022

The Department of Corporate Services
BSE Limited
P J Towers, Dalal Street,
MUMBAI – 400 001
Fax No.: (022) 2272 3121/3719/2037
corp.relations@bseindia.com

Security Code: 509820

Listing Department,
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Plot no. C/1, G Block
Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai - 400 051
Fax. No. (022) 26598237 / 8
cmlist@nseindia.com

Security Code: HUHTAMAKI

Sub: Newspaper Publication regarding the 72nd Annual General Meeting of Huhtamaki India Limited ('Company') through Video Conferencing/ Other Audio Visual Means facility.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time and General Circular Nos. 14/2020, 17/2020, 20/2020, 02/2021, 19/2021 and 21/2021 dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 8, 2021 and December 14, 2021 respectively, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has published a paper advt./ notice informing about the 72nd Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled on Thursday, 12th May, 2022 at 2.00 p.m. through Video Conferencing/Other Audio Visual Means.

We hereby submit the copies of the paper advt./ notice published in English newspaper – Business Standard and Regional (Marathi) newspaper Sakal on 22nd April, 2022, for your information and the same is also uploaded on the website of the Company at www.flexibles.huhtamaki.in

This is for your information and records.

For Huhtamaki India Limited

DAKSHINAM
URTHY IYER

Digitally signed by
DAKSHINAMURTHY IYER
Date: 2022.04.22 13:54:06
+05'30'

D V Iyer

Company Secretary & Legal Counsel

Encl: As above

Registered Office:
Huhtamaki India Ltd.
(Formerly Huhtamaki PPL Ltd)
12A-06 B-Wing, 13th Floor,
Parinee Crescenzo, C-38/39,
G-Block, Bandra Kurla Complex,
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Black swans in India's gas economy

The war in Ukraine is upending the Modi government's efforts to make the creation of natural gas infrastructure and access a critical component of its economic programme

S DINAKAR
New Delhi, 21 April

Natural gas is India's new battleground for politicians, industries and transporters. Protests and strikes have erupted after utilities sharply hiked prices of compressed natural gas (CNG) and piped natural gas (PNG) to record levels, affecting autos, buses and households. Utilities complain over delays in allocation of cheaper domestic cooking fuel. The government is not to blame, however, and consumers must prepare for long periods of high prices as the global gas market has structurally altered in the face of the pandemic and the Ukraine war. Let us look at what led to this transition in the gas market, which carries huge implications for India's economy and investments this fiscal and beyond. India expected demand for gas to surge by a record this fiscal on the back of an aggressive build-up of distribution infrastructure and a resurgent economy, enabling a faster transition to a gas-led future. Demand for gas is expected to increase 13-15 per cent in FY23, said Hetal Gandhi, director at Crisil Research. That is a big jump from the 7.7 per cent growth seen in the April-February period of FY22 to 59.6 billion cubic



UP IN THE AIR
City gas prices in Mumbai

	Gas price changes in April 22				Gas prices changes July 21-Jan 22			
	April 1*	Apr 6	Apr 14	Jul '21	Oct '21	Nov '21	Dec '21	Jan '22
PNG per cubic metre	36	41	45.5	30.4	33.93	36.5	38	39.5
CNG per kg	60	67	72	51.98	57.54	61.5	63.5	66
Spot LNG in \$/million Btu	39			13	39			41
Domestic APM Gas in \$/million Btu	6.1	6.1	6.1	1.79	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

*Price cut due to reduction in VAT.

Source: Mahanagar Gas, oil ministry, Nomura

metres from a year earlier. But in absolute terms, demand for the entire fiscal may still stay flat from pre-Covid levels of 64 billion cubic metres in 2019-20. India may use as much as 76 billion cubic metres of gas this year to power homes, factories and vehicles, according to industry estimates, but the war in Ukraine has drastically altered the energy landscape, especially for gas. Domestic consumption of gas may now grow by only around half of the more bullish double-digit estimates, said senior officials from state-run oil companies, unless prices drop. That means growth will be more at last year levels of 7-8 per cent despite possibilities of a pandemic-free fiscal. Affordability is a key issue because India is a price-sensitive market, said R Ramachandran, an oil industry consultant and former refinery director at BPCL. Refineries and some industries may switch to cheaper low sulphur fuels from gas, Ramachandran said. Utilities cannot pass on higher gas costs to consumers and expect demand to grow, as seen in wealthier nations such as Japan and South Korea. Demand for gas in India is driven by city gas and fertilisers, which have been steadily increasing their share of the total gas consumed over the years on the back of new dis-

tribution projects and facilities, low gas prices and government subsidies. Fertilisers accounted for 28 per cent and city gas for 24 per cent of India's total gas use of 4.3 billion cubic metres in February, according to an oil ministry report. Crisil last month expected the use of gas by city gas distributors and fertiliser units to grow 25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively this fiscal. This is unlikely after the recent fuel price hikes. "High gas costs will impact gas utilities volumes," said Aditya Bansal, an analyst at Nomura. If city gas is affected, overall gas use will drop. Gujarat Gas, a leading gas distributor, recently restricted industrial PNG volume supplies amid high prices for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG), which is imported. The stakes for India have increased after Indian companies committed investments of over ₹2 trillion in gas infrastructure projects, seeking to connect homes and factories to gas grids. These decisions were made in a benign gas environment when domestic APM (administered pricing mechanism) gas rates — molecules from conventional areas — were \$2-\$3 per million British thermal units (Btu) and global LNG prices were less than \$10 per million Btu. The pandemic and the Russian invasion of Ukraine

upended those calculations as spikes in global demand elevated energy use, pushing up spot LNG prices eightfold late last year from the pre-pandemic levels. Prices exceeded \$40 per million Btu after Europe bid aggressively for LNG cargoes to reduce reliance on Russian pipeline gas. LNG prices beyond \$22-25 per million Btu are unsustainable, said Petronet LNG group general manager Rakesh Chawla. India will see demand destruction at high LNG prices, said Rajesh Mediratta, CEO, Indian Gas Exchange. A structural change for the global gas market promises to keep LNG rates elevated for years, threatening the interests of countries like India. India imports over half of its LNG needs and there is little it can do other than cutting consumption — LNG imports may decline by 3 per cent last fiscal. Utilisation of Dahe, India's biggest LNG import facility, will fall to less than 85 per cent this fiscal from over 100 per cent in pre-Covid times, amid elevated prices, an industry official said. High LNG rates also threaten the prospects of three new LNG facilities of 15 million tonnes a year coming up by 2023 — as against India's annual LNG imports of only 2.6 million tonnes and 42.5 million tonnes of existing import capacity. Utilisation of

facilities will be sub-optimal this fiscal from an average 63 per cent last year, Crisil said. Of greater concern is the sharp spike in state-set domestic gas rates, adjusted biannually. In the past, city gas and power plants benefited greatly from cheap domestic supplies. But the government more than doubled prices from APM gas areas, India's biggest source of domestic supplies, to \$6.1 per million Btu for the April-September period. Prices may rise to \$11 per million Btu in the October 22-March 23 period, according to Nomura. The sharp hikes have fuelled street protests. City gas companies increased CNG prices by over 55 per cent in one year, and PNG or cooking gas rates rose by over 30 per cent, prompting scores of transporters to call for a two-day strike in Delhi this week. Auto drivers have demanded a subsidy of ₹35 per kg on CNG, nearly half of current rates, or higher fares. New Delhi cannot afford more subsidies while fare hikes are politically sensitive. Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government made creation of natural gas infrastructure and its access a centrepiece of its economic programme, driving growth, investments and jobs. That promise is now threatened by global black swan events.

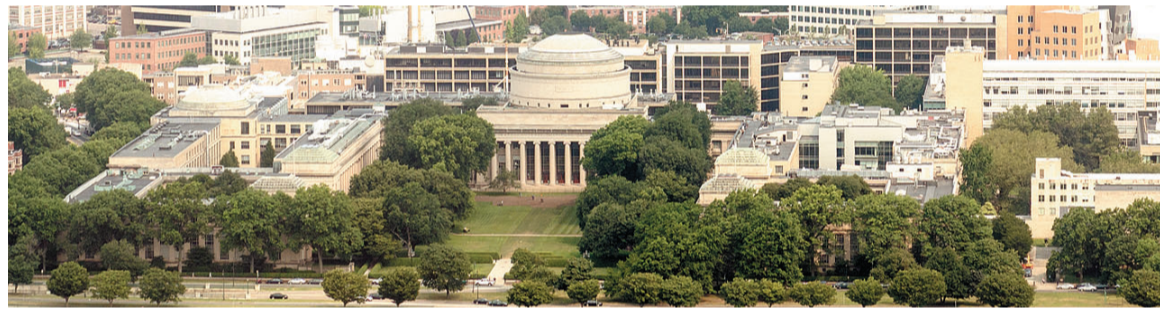
OneWeb, NSIL ink satellite launch pact

DEEPEKHAR CHOUDHURY
Bangalore, 21 April

Bharti group-backed OneWeb, a low Earth orbit (LEO) satellite communications company, and NewSpace India Limited (NSIL), the commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation, have inked an agreement for satellite launches. The first launch with NSIL is anticipated in 2022 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC) SHAR, Sriharikota. These will add to OneWeb's total in-orbit constellation of 428 satellites, which is 66 per cent of the planned total fleet, to build a global network that will deliver high-speed, low-latency connectivity. Sunil Bharti Mittal, OneWeb Executive Chairman, said: "This is yet another historic day for collaboration in space, thanks to the shared ambition and vision of NewSpace India and OneWeb. This most recent agreement on launch plans adds considerable momentum to the development of OneWeb's network, as we work together across the space industry toward our common goal of connecting communities." This contract follows a separate agreement between OneWeb and SpaceX to enable the company to resume satellite launches, announced in March 2022. "We welcome the partnership between OneWeb and NSIL, it's a historic development and this will surely pave the way for a greater participation of private space players, resulting a boost to Indian space economy," said Lt Gen AK Bhatt (Retd), Director General, Indian Space Association (ISPA). "This partnership has the potential to drive the attention of many international players towards India's capabilities, leading to significant increase in our share in the international space economy, which is just 2.6 per cent currently, and contribute to nation building," he added.

PART-18

Charaiveti: An academic's journey



PRANAB BARDHAN

Of the senior professors at MIT other than Samuelson and Solow, I had a somewhat close relationship with Paul Rosenstein-Rodan, a pioneer in development economics. He had grown up in Vienna and taught in England before reaching MIT. He had advised governments in many countries, and was full of stories. In India he knew Nehru and Sachin Chaudhuri well. He had an excited, omniscient way of talking about various things. At the beginning of our many long conversations he asked me what my politics was like. I said "left of centre, though many Americans may consider it too far left while several of my Marxist friends in India do not consider it left enough". As someone from "old Europe" he understood, and immediately put his hand on his heart and said, "My heart too is located slightly left of centre." One of his many stories involved his trip to rural Egypt. He was traveling in the countryside in a car in the early evening. He saw a big field in one village where people were gathering for a cinema show; he stopped there, and as he walked closer to the place he saw that the large screen was made of rather thin paper. So, he asked his Egyptian companion why it was paper, not the usual cloth screen; the latter asked him to wait, he'd soon know why. Then the film started, and sure enough it was a Bombay film, where at the beginning the villain was winning both in the fight scenes with the hero and also in the love scenes with the heroine. As this went on for some time the viewers were getting angrier and angrier, at one point they couldn't take it anymore, they stood up and with great fury started throwing their little knives at the screen, which soon got badly perforated. The projector was then stopped, and another paper screen was installed before the film could continue to its ultimate crowd-satisfying end. In the MIT faculty, apart from the other assistant professors, I got to know reasonably well Peter Diamond (in public economics, a future Nobel laureate), Karl Shell (a growth theorist), Richard Eckaus (a development economist), and Peter Temin (an economic historian). But I became particularly friendly with some of the graduate students who had either just finished their dissertation or were soon going to. In the former group were George Akerlof (another future Nobel laureate) and Mrinal Datta-Chaudhuri (a

Santiniketan classmate of Amartya-da, doing his dissertation a bit late in his academic life — Samuelson for fun used to call him Chhatta-Daduri). Mrinal soon became one of the best friends I ever had (more on him later). George is one of the most imaginative and creative economists around, his Woody Allenesque anxiety-prone and easily-frazzled manners hide his powerful mind. He also became a good friend whom I saw a lot more later as a colleague at Berkeley. At MIT I was often together with Joe Stiglitz, George, and Mrinal — this was the most sparkling set of companions I could imagine. (Through them I also got to meet the distinguished growth theorist Hirofumi Uzawa — more on him later). Among all of us, Joe was then in a phase of spectacular productivity, publishing numerous first-rate papers. Among the students who were nearing the end of their dissertation I knew well Avinash Dixit and Martin Weitzman. Avinash brought from his mathematics background (in Cambridge, England) an elegance of analysis to economic-theoretical problems that was impressive. Apart from his many original contributions, his unifying overviews on different topics have been a valuable guide for many. He used to be a bit of an Anglophile, but racial issues in England were partly responsible for his moving to the US. Marty Weitzman was in many ways a striking character. When I first met him, the first thing I noticed about him was his accent — it sounded like a deep New York street drawl, which at first I had some difficulty in following. (I don't know if his early years in a New York orphanage were responsible for this; Weitzman was actually the surname of his foster parents.) But soon I got used to his accent and his charming informality. At that time, he was a leftist, fresh from his formative student years in the tumultuous sixties. He was a technically sophisticated economist, but unlike many others of his ilk, he grappled with big systemic issues, which particularly attracted me. We spent several afternoons discussing those issues, but unlike many on the left he was a maverick, spurning clichés and thinking always out of the box. Over the years, his economics became somewhat less radical. He once told me that in a recent visit to his parents' summer cottage he discovered on a shelf his heavily-marked old copy of Hayek's book *The Road to Serfdom*. In his youthful radical days, he had marked many of Hayek's passages there with loud dismissive comments like "BS-BS-

BS". But now, he told me, he was surprised to find how some of the issues Hayek raised were important, and he felt compelled to erase those profane markings. When in the early 1990s I wrote an article about how the old idea of market socialism (using the market mechanism to achieve objectives of social justice) needs to be reformulated to take into account many of the incentive and information issues raised by Hayek, Marty was a particularly appreciative reader. After making path-breaking contributions in the field of comparative economic systems he gradually moved to the field of environmental economics, soon becoming a leader in it, challenging some of the standard cost-benefit calculations, when we cannot ignore the small but not entirely negligible probability of catastrophic risk in the matter of climate change from greenhouse gas emissions. So, his pleading for control of those emissions became particularly urgent and influential. (I grieve personally and for the world that such a brilliant man recently took his own life.) Two other MIT students I knew well were Stan Fischer (he was my student at the International Trade class, later taught at MIT, and held top positions at IMF, the World Bank, and at the Federal Reserve) and Robert Merton (later a Harvard Professor and a Nobel laureate). After I moved from our Harvard Square apartment to a campus apartment at MIT, both Stan and Robert also lived in the same tall apartment building. We all worked until very late at night at the department, and for occasional breaks, we used to play table tennis. I remember one night when Robert and I were playing, some piece of paper fell out of his pocket. When I pointed his attention to that he thanked me profusely because in that piece of paper he had written out the formula for option pricing in stock markets with the intricate proof of the relevant theorem that he had recently worked out (presumably he had not kept copies), that ultimately got him the Nobel Prize. Robert's father, also with a similar name, was famous as the founder of modern sociology. Robert told me that in his early youth almost every night at the family dinner table there were distinguished scholars whose conversations he could hardly fathom. His Nobel Prize may have elevated his position later at that table. *The author is Professor of Graduate School at University of California, Berkeley. The article was first published in the blog 3 Quarks Daily*

Huhtamaki India Ltd.
(formerly Huhtamaki PPL Limited)
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Tel No.: + 91 (22) 6174 0400, Fax No.: +91 (22) 61740401
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Email address: investor.communication@huhtamaki.com
CIN No. L21011MH1950FLC145537

NOTICE OF 72nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND E-VOTING INFORMATION
Notice is hereby given that the 72nd Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Members of Huhtamaki India Limited ("Company") is scheduled on Thursday, May 12, 2022 at 2.00 p.m. through Video Conference ("VC")/Other Audio Visual Means ("OVAM") facility as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with General Circular Nos. 14/2020, 17/2020, 20/2020, 02/2021, 19/2021 and 21/2021 dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, May 5, 2020, January 13, 2021, December 8, 2021 and December 14, 2021 respectively, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA Circulars"), without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue.

Electronic copies of the Notice of the 72nd AGM and Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been sent by email on April 13, 2022 to all those members, whose email address are registered with the Company/Depository Participants ("DPs") and the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, TSR Darashaw Consultants Private Limited ("TCPL"). For those members, who have not registered their email address, hard copies of the Notice of the 72nd AGM and the Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been sent at their registered address in the permitted mode, which has been completed on April 16, 2022. Members can join and participate in the AGM through VC/OVAM facility only. The instructions for joining the AGM and the manner of participation in the remote electronic voting or casting vote through the e-voting system during the AGM are provided in the Notice of the AGM. Members participating through the VC/OVAM facility shall be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Annual Report of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2021 along with the Notice of AGM are available and can be downloaded from the Company's website <https://www.huhtamaki.com/globalassets/flexible-packaging/india/investors-india/annual-reports/2021/2nd-annual-report-2021.pdf> and <https://www.huhtamaki.com/globalassets/flexible-packaging/india/investors-india/annual-reports/2021/notice-of-72nd-agm.pdf> and the website of National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL), BSE Limited (BSE) and The National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE), i.e. <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>, www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.

In terms of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is providing facility to its Members to exercise their right to vote by remote e-voting as well as voting on any or all the resolutions set forth in Notice of the 72nd AGM of the Company using electronic voting system facility ("Remote e-voting") provided by NSDL.

The relevant details of voting are given as under:

- Members holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form and whose name is recorded in the Register of Members or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the depositories, as on the cut-off date, i.e. Thursday, May 5, 2022 ("eligible Members"), shall be entitled to exercise their right to vote by remote e-voting as well as voting to be held at AGM on any or all the resolutions specified in the Notice convening 72nd AGM of the Company;
- The remote e-voting period commences on Monday, May 9, 2022 (9.00 a.m. IST) and ends on Wednesday, May 11, 2022 (5.00 p.m. IST);
- The remote e-voting module shall be disabled for voting after the expiry of the date and time mentioned above. Once the vote on a resolution(s) 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 i.e. Thursday, May 5, 2022;
- Those Members, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OVAM facility and have not cast their vote on the resolutions through remote e-voting and are otherwise not debarred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-voting system during the AGM on all the resolutions specified in the Notice convening the 72nd AGM of the Company. Further, an eligible Member may participate in AGM even after exercising his right to vote through remote e-voting but shall not vote again during the AGM. Only the eligible Members shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or e-voting during the AGM;
- In case a person has become a Member of the Company after the Notice is being sent but on or before the cut-off date i.e. Thursday, May 5, 2022, they may write to NSDL on email ID: evoting@nsdl.co.in for obtaining credentials for remote e-voting;
- The Company has appointed Ms. Malati Kumar, Practicing Company Secretary or failing her Ms. Ashwini Vartak, Practicing Company Secretary of M/s S. N. Ananthasubramanian & Co., Company Secretaries to scrutinize the voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

If you have not registered your email address with the Company/Depository, you may follow below instructions for obtaining login details for e-voting:

Physical Holdings : Please send a request to the Company at email : investor.communication@huhtamaki.com by providing Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of Share Certificate (Front and back), self-attested scanned copy of PAN card, Aadhar card for registering email address.

Demat Holding : Please provide DPID-CLID (DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, self-attested scanned copy of PAN card, self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card to investor.communication@huhtamaki.com. Alternatively, shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@nsdl.co.in for procuring user ID and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.

For details regarding remote e-voting, please refer to the Notice of the AGM. If you have any queries relating to remote e-voting, please refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the Downloads section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or contact at toll free no. 1800-1020-990/1800 22 44 30 or send a request to Ms. Sarita Mote, Assistant Manager at evoting@nsdl.co.in.

The Annual Report, Notice containing e-voting procedure and other relevant documents, are also available on the Company's website and can be accessed at www.flexibles.huhtamaki.in

By Order of the Board
For Huhtamaki India Limited
D V Iyer
Company Secretary

22nd April, 2022
Mumbai

HOOGLY RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS
St. George's Gate Road, Kolkata-700021

NOTICE INVITING e-RFP (Abridged)
NIE-RFP No. HRBC/02/2nd Call/DYDRPLDN/21-22 dt. 22.04.2022

Online bids are invited by the Deputy Director (Planning & Design), HRBC from eligible bidders having requisite credential for "Consultancy service for the rehabilitation and replacement of bearings of the viaduct and interchanges of Vidyasagar Setu, Kolkata". Earnest Money/Bid Security is Rs. 75,000/-. Bid submission closing date (Online): 20/05/2022 at 1:00 PM. NIE-RFP details can be obtained from <https://wbttenders.gov.in> and www.hrbc.org.in.

Sd/-
Deputy Director (Pl. & Dn.), HRBC

ASSAM POWER GENERATION CORPORATION LIMITED

Tender Notice No.: APGCL/DGM (Proc)/e-Tender- 3.3 KV XLPE Cable of LTPS/2022-23/02

The Chief General Manager (Gen.), APGCL invites online tenders from manufacturer of 3.3 KV or above HT XLPE Cables or manufacturer's authorized supplier for the following work at Lakwa Thermal Power Station, APGCL, Maibella, Dist. Charaideo, Assam - 785689.

Name of the work :- Supply of 3.3 KV, 400 mm² three core XLPE insulated, Armoured, Aluminum Cable for Lakwa Thermal Power Station, APGCL, Maibella.

Important Dates regarding the tender :

Online Bid submission start date : From 04/05/2022 at 12.00 hrs.
Online Bid submission end date : Up to 12.00 hrs. of 11/05/2022
a) Technical Bid opening date : At 12.00 Hrs. on 12/05/2022
b) Price Bid Opening Date : At 12.00 Hrs. on 19/05/2022

For details, please visit e-procurement portal <https://assamtenders.gov.in>

Any addendum/corrigendum/extensions/cancellation etc. will be made available in <https://assamtenders.gov.in> only.

Bidding shall only be done online at <https://assamtenders.gov.in>

Sd/-, Chief General Manager (Gen)
APGCL, Bijulee Bhawan, Guwahati -1

SIG/2022-23/06

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 50432791 / 50432792

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY For transfer of shares to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Account (As per Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013)

In terms of requirements of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("the Rules"), the Company is required to transfer the shares, in respect of which the dividend remains unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven consecutive years or more, to the IEPF Account established by the Central Government.

A separate communication has been/shall be sent to all the shareholders, who have not encashed the final dividend for the financial year 2014-15 and interim dividend for the financial year 2015-16 and all subsequent dividends declared and paid by the Company, which are liable to be transferred to IEPF Account as per the said Rules.

A list of such shareholders who have not encashed their dividends for seven consecutive years and whose shares are therefore liable for transfer to the IEPF Account is available on the website of the Company at <https://www.hul.co.in/investor-relations/unclaimed-and-unpaid-dividend/>.

Shareholders are requested to forward the requisite documents, as per the above-mentioned communication, to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, to claim the shares and unclaimed dividend amount(s). Notice is hereby given that in the absence of receipt of a valid claim by the shareholder, the Company would be transferring the said shares to IEPF Account without further notice in accordance with the requirement of said Rules.

Please note that no claim shall lie against the Company in respect of unclaimed dividend amount and shares transferred to IEPF pursuant to the said Rules. Please note that, upon such transfer, shareholders can claim the transferred shares along with dividends from the IEPF, for which details are available at www.iepf.gov.in.

For any information/clarifications on this matter, concerned shareholders may write to the Company at levercare.shareholder@unilever.com or contact the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s. KFin Technologies Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot No. 31-32, Gachibowli Financial District, Nanakramurba, Hyderabad- 500 032. Tel.: 91-40-67161500, email: einward.ris@kfintech.com.

For Hindustan Unilever Limited
Sd/-
Executive Director, Legal & Corporate Affairs and Company Secretary

Date: 21st April, 2022
Place: Mumbai
DIN: 00050516 / FCS No.: F3354

