



S. RAJENDRAN

B.Com., FCMA., FCS., CAIIB., DCG (ICSI)

Registered Insolvency Professional

Regn.No. IBBI/IPA-002/IP-N00098/2017-2018/10241

Ref.: SR/MC/EDL/278/2020-21

Date: 23rd April, 2020

To

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.,
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (e), Mumbai – 400 051.
NSE Symbol: EDL

BSE Limited,
Corporate Relationship Dept.,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001.
Scrip Code: 532920

Dear Sirs,

Sub: **Outcome of 1st meeting of Monitoring Committee of M/S. Empee Distilleries Limited (CIN: L15511TN1983PLC010313) held on 27.01.2020**

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we hereby intimate the important outcome of the 1st meeting of Monitoring Committee held on 27th Jan. 2020:

1. **Constitution of Monitoring Committee:** Monitoring Committee was constituted in accordance with the NCLT order dated 20.01.2020 with the following members to oversee the effective implementation of the Resolution Plan:
 - i) Mr.S. Rajendran (Head of the Monitoring Committee)
 - ii) Representative from Andhra Bank
 - iii) Representative from Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Co. Ltd.
 - iv) Representative from SNJ Distillers Private Ltd. (Successful Resolution Applicant)

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[Forms part of Ref.: SR/MC/EDL/278/2020-21 dated 23rd April, 2020]

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2. Change in Management and Control of Operations of Empee Distilleries Limited:

(i) The Monitoring Committee in terms of the NCLT approved resolution plan took note that :

“the offices of the existing directors of Empee Distilleries Limited stood vacated with immediate effect.”

(ii) The Monitoring Committee approved the reconstitution of the Board of Directors of Empee Distilleries Limited with effect from 27.01.2020 with the following as directors on the Board:

- Mr. N Jayamurugan - (DIN: 00943034)
- Mr. Krishnarajan - (DIN: 03153584)
- Mr. Ujjwal Kumar Jha - (DIN: 03246463)

(iii) The powers of the reconstituted Board shall be subject to supervision of the Monitoring Committee till the implementation of the Resolution Plan.

Yours truly,

S. Rajendran
Resolution Professional &
Head - Monitoring Committee
In the matter of Empee Distilleries Limited

Office at : 2nd Floor, Hari Krupa ,71/1, Mc. Nicholas Road,
(Off. poonamallee High Road) Chetpet, Chennai - 600 031.
Ph: 044 2836 1636, Mobile: 9444648589
Email: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com


the governance people
SR Srinivasan & Co. LLP
Company Secretaries

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

RESERVED ON : 21.02.2020

DELIVERED ON : 19.03.2020

CORAM:

**THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE M.SATHYANARAYANAN
AND
THE HON'BLE MRS.JUSTICE R.HEMALATHA**

**W.P.No.1926 of 2020
and WMP.No.2253 of 2020**

Shaji Purushothaman

..

Petitioner

Vs.

- 1.Union of India,
through Ministry of Corporate Affairs,
A-Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Rajendra Prasad Road,
New Delhi-110 001.
- 2.Registrar of National Company Law Tribunal,
Chennai, Corporate Bhavan (UTI Building),
3rd Floor, No.29 Rajaji Salai,
Chennai-600 021.
- 3.S.Rajendran,
Resolution Professional of Empee Distilleries Limited.
No.188/87, 2nd floor, Evlappan Mansion,
Habibullah Road, (Near Kodambakkam Rly Stn.)
T.Nagar, Chennai-600 017.
- 4.Union Bank of India,
Rep. by its AGM, Mr.Renjith Swaminathan,
Industrial Finance Bank,
Union Bank Bhawan, 1st Floor,
139, Broadway, Chennai-600 108.

5. Andhra Bank,
Rep. by its AGM, Mr.V.Gurusubramaniam,
Andhra Bank, Mount Road Branch,
95, Anna Salai, Mount Road,
Chennai-600 002.
6. IFCI Factors Limited,
Rep. by its VP, Mr.V.S.Ramesh Babu,
2nd Floor, 142, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Nungambakkam, Chennai-600 034.
7. SBI Global Factors Limited,
Rep. by its VC-Mumbai, Mr.Vishal Varma,
6th Floor, Metropolitan Building,
Sandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E),
Mumbai-400 051.
8. IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited,
Rep. by its SVP (EAAA) (VC-Mumbai)
Mr.Navin Sambtani Asian Building,
Ground Floor, 17, R.Kamani Marg,
Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400 001.
9. Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company Limited,
Rep. by its SVP (VC-Mumbai),
Ms.Nivedita Shetty, Edelweiss House,
Off CST Road, Kalina,
Mumbai-400 098.
10. M/s.SNJ Distilleries Pvt. Ltd.
Rep. by its Director,
Ms.Geetha Jayamurugan.
Old No.47, New No.99,
Canal Bank Nagar, CIT Nagar,
Nandanam, Chennai-600 035.

.. Respondents

(R10 impleaded as per order dated 30.01.2020
made in WMP.No.2637 of 2020)

Prayer: Writ Petition filed under Article 226 of the Constitution of India praying for issuance of a Writ of Certiorari, calling for the records of the common order dated 20.01.2020 and made available on 27.01.2020 passed by the learned National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 of CP/280/IB/2018 and quash the same as illegal and non-est in law.

For Petitioner : Mrs.Vibhadatta Makhija, Senior Counsel
for Mr.Karuppaiah Meyappan and
M/s.R.Ramanlal

For Respondents : Mr.K.Ramanamoorthy,
Central Govt. Standing Counsel for R1 & R2

Mr.P.S.Raman, Senior Counsel
for Ms.M.Savitha Devi for R3

Mr.AR.L.Sundaresan, Senior Counsel
for Ms.Harshini J. for R8 and R9

Mr.P.H.Aravind Pandian, Senior Counsel
for Mr.Avinash Krishnan Ravi for R10

Mr.J.Harikrishnan for R5

ORDER

M.SATHYANARAYANAN, J.

The petitioner, who claims to be the suspended Managing Director of M/s.Empee Distilleries Limited, came forward to file this writ petition by making a challenge to the common order passed by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai dated 20.01.2020 made in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 of CP/280/IB/2018.

2. The petitioner, in the affidavit filed in support of this writ petition, would aver among other things that a petition in CP/280/IB/2018 under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 [in short “IBC”] was filed by the 4th respondent, namely Union Bank of India (petitioning creditor) before the National Company Law Tribunal [in short “NCLT”] at Chennai. The petitioner would state that pendency of the said petition, a sum of Rs.50 lakhs was paid to the 4th respondent on 27.08.2018 and a further sum of Rs.50 lakhs was paid on 19.09.2018 and thereby reducing the total outstanding due with accumulated interest to a sum of Rs.9,18,20,789/- and it was also followed by very many requests to the 4th respondent to restructure the said debt.

3. NCLT, Chennai, vide order dated 01.11.2018 in CP/280/IB/2018 had initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process in respect of the said company and moratorium was declared and an Interim Resolution Professional [IRP] was appointed and some orders were also passed. The said order, which was the subject matter before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal [in short “NCLAT”] at New Delhi was also upheld, vide orders dated 29.03.2019 and 15.04.2019 respectively in CA(AT)(Insolv.)Nos.690/2018 and 742/2018 and Review Application

Nos.07/2019 and 08/2019. The petitioner, challenging the legality of the said order, filed Special Leave Petition, which was entertained and converted as Civil Appeal and vide order dated 14.06.2019 in Civil Appeal Diary No.20571 of 2019, taking note of the submission that the petitioner is ready and willing to clear the outstanding dues of the secured creditor / 4th respondent herein within a period of 15 days, time has been granted and accordingly, liberty was granted to move the NCLT within a period of two weeks from the date of the order in terms of the said request with a further direction to NCLT to consider and decide the same expeditiously in accordance with law.

4. The petitioner, in pursuant to the said liberty, had sent a communication as well as E-mail dated 23.07.2019 and the petitioning creditor has also confirmed that the dues as on 24.07.2019 was Rs.12,65,00,000/-. The petitioner has also issued a Bankers Pay Order dated 23.07.2019 for the said sum in favour of the 4th respondent towards full and final settlement and so also the two other financial creditors, namely the respondents 6 and 7. The petitioner, in the light of the said settlement, filed an application before the Adjudicating Authority, namely NCLT, Chennai for setting aside the order initiating Corporate Insolvency

Process against M/s.Empee Distilleries Limited dated 01.11.2018 and the said application was dismissed by the NCLT, Chennai, vide order dated 29.07.2019 holding that consent of 90% of the Committee of Creditors [in short “COC”] ought to have been received for withdrawing the petition in terms of Section 12A of IBC.

5. The petitioner would further state that in the interregnum, a Resolution Plan of a 3rd party had allegedly been approved by the COC consisting of 3 creditors and despite the entire claims having been settled by the petitioner, they continued to attend the meetings convened by COC in their capacity as secured financial creditors of M/s.Empee Distilleries Limited. The 3rd respondent – Resolution Process (RP) filed an application before the NCLT, Chennai in MA/780/2019, praying for approval of the Resolution Plan submitted by the 3rd party, namely the 10th respondent.

6. The order of NCLT, Chennai dated 29.07.2019 referred to supra was put to challenge by way of appeal before the NCLAT and vide order dated 06.09.2019 made in CA(AT)(Insolvency) No.921 of 2019, liberty was granted to the petitioner to move an application under Section 12A of IBC for settling the claims of all the creditors including guarantors, and NCLAT

also taken note of the fact as to the settlement of claims of some financial creditors.

7. In the appeal filed by the petitioner in C.A.No.7581 / 2019, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had initially granted an order of Status Quo on 04.10.2019 and subsequently, the appeal came to be dismissed, vide order dated 18.10.2019 by extended the time granted by NCLAT for a period of two weeks from 18.10.2019. The petitioner, along with M/s.Empee Holdings Limited, had submitted a Settlement Plan to the 4th respondent on 30.10.2019 in terms of Regulation 30A of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulation, 2016.

8. It is the claim of the petitioner that the Settlement Plan submitted by him is much better than the Resolution Plan already approved by the COC for the reason that a sum of Rs.513.51 Crores was sought to be paid vide the said plan, as against Rs.475.04 Crores proposed to be paid by the 3rd respondent. The petitioner also expressed grievance that despite the 4th respondent having received the Settlement Plan of the petitioner and M/s.Empee Holdings Limited, had refused to submit the same before RP in

Form FA and that apart, the 4th respondent having accepted and encashed the Demand Draft for a sum of Rs.12,65 Crores, had also refused to provide Bank Guarantee as requested by the petitioner for a sum of Rs.10.79 Crores towards the estimated cost of Corporate Insolvency in terms of Regulation 30A. The 4th respondent has also acknowledged the receipt of Rs.12.65 Crores and also indicated that it is towards full and final settlement.

9. The petitioner has sent a communication to the 3rd respondent on 02.11.2019 as well as to the 4th respondent seeking certain clarifications as to the methodology adopted in adjusting the amount paid by him and it was rejected and the 11th COC Meeting went ahead on 04.11.2019. Therefore, the petitioner was constrained to file the application in MA/780/2019 under Section 60(5) of IBC and prayed for appropriate direction directing the 4th respondent to submit the relevant Form FA so as to enable COC to consider the Settlement Plan mooted out by the petitioner and M/s.Empee Holdings Limited in terms of the order of the NCLAT dated 06.09.2019.

10. COC, in their 11th meeting, took a view that no Form FA was submitted by the petitioning creditor and therefore, the item for considering the Settlement Plan mooted out by the petitioner and M/s.Empee Holdings

Limited have not been put for voting and according to the petitioner, the 4th respondent alone is to be blamed.

11. The 4th respondent, made a turn around and vide communication dated 04.11.2019 has informed the petitioner that a sum of Rs.12.65 Crores received from them has been kept in Security Deposit amount. The petitioner, in this regard, has filed W.P.No.34664 of 2019 and during the course of hearing, an undertaking was given by the 4th respondent that they would refund the sum of Rs.12.65 Crores to the petitioner. The applications in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 were taken up together and argued at length on 19.11.2019 and the NCLT, Chennai had reserved orders in both the applications on that date. Written submissions were also filed by the petitioner.

12. The petitioner would further state that the Bench which heard both the applications consisted of Mr.B.S.V..Prakash Kumar (Member Judicial) and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan (Member Technical). The 1st respondent, vide notification in S.O.72(E) dated 08.01.2020 had notified that Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, being the seniormost member of NCLT shall act as President, NCLT in terms of Section 415 of the Companies Act,

2013 for a period of 3 years with effect from 05.01.2020 or until a regular President is appointed or until further orders, whichever is earlier. Accordingly, the Principal Bench of NCLT, New Delhi was reconstituted, which include Mr.B.S.V..Prakash Kumar as Acting President and Mr.S.K.Mohapatra as Member Technical.

13. The petitioner has also invited the attention of this Court to the various notification issued by NCLT at New Delhi and stated that, vide order dated 07.01.2020 signed by the Registrar of NCLT, Principal Bench at NCLT, New Delhi was reconstituted comprising of Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar (Member Judicial) and Ms.Sumita Purkayasthya (Member Technical) with effect from 20.01.2010, in partial modification of the order dated 05.01.2020. It is the specific case of the petitioner that on 20.01.2020, the Cause List of Court No.II of NCLT, Chennai had comprised of 31 items that were to be heard by a Special Bench of Mr.R.Varadharajan (Member Judicial) and S.Vijayaraghavan (Member Technical). The petitioner to the shock and surprise became aware of the fact that at about 06.15 p.m. on 21.01.2020, Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan had commenced sitting and the Cause List was affixed as to the constitution of the Bench and pronouncement of orders, which

include MA/780/2019 and MA1250/2019, which was heard along with the same, was not shown in the Cause List. However, common order came to be passed on 20.01.2020 in allowing MA/780/2019 and dismissing MA/1250/2019.

14. The petitioner obtained the certified copy of the order dated 25.01.2020 after repeating requests and after going through the order, became aware of the passing of the common order and challenging the same, present writ petition is filed.

15. Mrs.Vibhadatta Makhija, learned Senior Counsel assisted by Mr.Karuppaiah Meyyappan made the following submissions:

- ✓ Rule 150 of the National Company Law Tribunal Rules, 2016 [in short “NCLT Rules”] speaks about pronouncement of order by any one member of the Bench and admittedly, in the Cause List dated 20.01.2020, notification as to the pronouncement of orders in MA/780/2019 alone was listed with the name of the 3rd respondent and the listing of MP/1250/2019 filed by the petitioner have not been included.
- ✓ Attention of this Court was invited to Part IX of NCLT Rules, more particularly Rule 89, which speaks about preparation and publication of daily cause list and a submission was made that the said Rule have

not at all been complied with and in light of the fact that there was no prior publication in the website as to the pronouncement of orders in MA/1250/2019 and even on the date of pronouncement of the order on 20.01.2020, common order came to be pronounced beyond office hours and an additional Cause List came into being subsequently and on account of the adoption of such dubious procedure, the petitioner has been put to grave prejudice and irreparable loss.

- ✓ In terms of Rule 150 of the NCLT Rules, the Tribunal, after hearing the applicant and respondent, shall make and pronounce an order either at once or, as soon as thereafter as may be practicable but not later than thirty days from the final hearing and as per Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 152, if the order cannot be signed by reason of death, retirement or resignation or for any other reason by anyone of the Members of the Bench who heard the case, it shall be deemed to have been released from part-heard and listed afresh for hearing.
- ✓ In the light of the fact that the Cause List as to the pronouncement of the orders in MA/1250/2019 have not been pre-published or uploaded in the website coupled with the fact that in the Additional Cause List there was no indication as to the pronouncement of the orders in MA/1250/2019 and in the Cause List neither the name of the applicant nor his Counsel has been indicated and that the orders came to be pronounced nearly two months from the date of reserving orders and therefore, prayed for setting aside the common order dated 20.01.2020 with a further direction for listing and hearing of the matter afresh.

- ✓ Attention of this Court was also invited to various notifications issued by the Registrar of NCLT, Principal Bench, New Delhi and a submission was made that as per the order dated 17.01.2020, a Special Bench of NCLT, Chennai was constituted on 20.01.2020 to pronounce the orders reserved by the Bench comprising of Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, Member (Judicial) and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical), in modification of the earlier order dated 05.01.2020 and an yet another order came into being on the very same day and the Registrar of NCLT, Principal Bench at NCLT, Delhi has passed an order that the Acting President Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar was on tour on 20.01.2020 and therefore, reconstituted a Special Bench at New Delhi and even in the said notification, it has not been made clear as to the place on which the Acting President went on tour.
- ✓ Attention of this Court was also invited to the order dated 17.01.2020 passed by the Registrar of NCLT, Principal Bench of NCLT, New Delhi as to the re-constitution of Principal Bench at New Delhi with a coram of Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar as Acting President and Ms.Sumita Purkayastha, Member (Technical) on 20.01.2020 and made a submission that in terms of the notification, Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, who form part of the Bench as to the pronouncement of orders in MA/780/2019 was suppose to sit at New Delhi on 20.01.2020 and if it is so, the Bench consisting of the said Member as well as Member Technical would not have passed orders before NCLT at Chennai on the same day and even assuming that the Bench

has sat on that day, admittedly, there was no prior notification as to the sitting of the said Bench for pronouncement of the said common order.

- ✓ It is also submitted by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner that with regard to the pronouncement of other orders, there was a prior notification and only in respect of pronouncement of common orders in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019, there was complete non-adherence to the above cited Rules and it is for the 2nd respondent to give proper explanation and from the counter affidavit of the 2nd respondent, it became evident that the relevant NCLT Rules have not been adhered to at all.
- ✓ The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner also made an attempt to argue on the merits of the matter and however, this Court was not inclined to entertain to consider the said submission for the reason that it is concerned with rather called upon to answer the issue as to the prejudice caused to the petitioner on account of the alleged non-compliance of the procedure contemplated by the NCLT Rules.

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The learned counsel appearing for the petitioner, in support of his submissions, has placed heavy reliance upon the Division Bench decision of the Bombay High Court in ***Kamal K.Singh v. Union of India and Others [2019 SCC OnLine Bom 5609]*** and also the judgments in ***Pushpa Singh v.***

Union of India and Others [2019 SCC OnLine Bom 2385] and

Arcelormittal India Private Limited v. Satish Kumar Gupta and Others
[(2019) 2 SCC 1].

16. Mr.K.Ramanamoorthy, learned Central Government Standing Counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent has drawn the attention of this Court to the affidavit of the 2nd respondent and the typed set of documents and would submit that on 07.01.2020, four orders were passed by the Registrar, NCLT, New Delhi under directions from the Acting President, which include constitution of a Special Bench for NCLT, Chennai, Court II for pronouncements of orders, comprising of Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, Acting President and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) for 20.01.2020 only and the two orders for reconstitution of bench i.e., Sl.Nos.(i) and (ii) were published in the website and the other two orders in Sl.Nos.(iii) and (iv) were not published in the website and it cannot be construed as infraction of exercise of powers of the Acting President under Section 419(3) of the Companies Act, 2013. The 2nd respondent, in meeting out the allegations of the petitioner, in para 9 of the affidavit would state that on 20.01.2020, orders were pronounced in 9 cases including MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 and for the said pronouncement, Cause List was displayed on 20.01.2020 at 10 a.m. in the Notice Board at the

NCLT, Chennai and it is further averred that the Registry of NCLT, Chennai was unable to display the Cause List as well as on the Notice Board on the previous day as 19.01.2020 was a Sunday (Holiday) and owing to the same, the Registry was unable to upload the Cause List in the website and it cannot be construed as neither wilful nor wanton. The learned Standing Counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent further pointed out that when the orders were pronounced on 20.01.2020, attendance sheets have been signed by number of counsels, who were present in the Court for pronouncement, only after seeing the Cause List on the Notice Board and in para 11 of the counter affidavit, a submission has been made that the common order passed in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 came to be pronounced in the open Court right in the presence of parties and as such, it cannot be stated that pronouncement of orders in MA/1250/2019 was not made known to the applicant and also undertook that the Registry of NCLT, Chennai will strive to perform it's obligations under the Act with great diligence.

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17. Mr.P.S.Raman, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent – Resolution Professional (RP) would submit that the 3rd respondent is in possession, management and control of all the assets of the corporate Debtor from the date he took charge as RP and he was informed

by his counsel as to the pronouncement of orders in MA/780/2019 filed by him under Section 31 for approval of the Resolution Plan and he was further informed that the Bench consisting of Mr.B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, Member (Judicial) and Mr.R.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) sat around 4.45p.m, as the previous bench sitting in Court No.II did not rise until 4.45p.m. It is also brought to the knowledge of this Court by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent that pursuant to the Resolution Plan, the 10th respondent has brought in Rs.134.78 Crores as stipulated in the Resolution Plan and Rs.15.90 Crores towards the difference in payment of Tax and all amounts as stipulated in the Resolution Plan and payment of operational creditors have been done in accordance with the terms of the Resolution Plan and about 33% of the dues to the financial creditors have been paid and also made a submission that the Promoters / Corporate Debtors did not provide for any solution, despite opportunities granted by the NCLAT and the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

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18. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent on the legal plea made a submission that the relevant statutory rules relied on by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner can be construed only as directory in nature, in the absence of any indication as to the result

of such non-compliance and would further add that the petitioner has also not been prejudiced for the reason that he became aware of the order within a short span of time and the remedy open to him is to avail appeal remedy before the NCLAT, New Delhi. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent, in support of his submissions, has placed reliance upon the following decisions:

- 
- (i) Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur v. Municipal Board, Rampur [(1965) 1 SCR 970: AIR 1965 SC 895]**
- (ii) Sharif-Ud-Din v. Abdul Gani Lone [(1980) 1 SCC 403]**
- (iii) Bhavnagar University v. Palitana Sugar Mill (P) Ltd. and Others [(2003) 2 SCC 111]**
- (iv) P.T.Rajan v. T.P.M.Sahir and Others [(2003) 2 SCC 498]**
- (v) M/s.Hyundai Motor India Ltd. v. Union of India, Ministry of Finance and Others [2014 SCC OnLine Mad 12157]**

19. Mr.P.H.Arvind Pandian, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 10th respondent apart from adopting the arguments of the learned Senior

<http://www.judis.nic.in> Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent as to the directory nature of the

relevant statutory rules, would submit that even for the sake of arguments, the Registry of NCLT, Chennai do not follow the rules in letter and spirit, still the petitioner cannot termed to be an aggrieved person for the reason that the alleged non-compliance of the rules do not result in any serious prejudice or loss to the petitioner and would further add that the 10th respondent also espoused *bonafide* by complying with the terms of the Resolution Plan and despite the petitioner has been shown indulgence to come out with a workable solution by means of the orders passed by the NCLAT and the Hon'ble Supreme Court, he failed to avail the benevolence shown and the only intention of the petitioner is to protract the proceedings and prays for dismissal of the writ petition with exemplary costs.

20. Mr.AR.L.Sundaresan, learned Senior Counsel appearing for the respondents 8 and 9 would submit that even for the sake of arguments the petitioner has been put on notice before pronouncement of the orders on 20.01.2020, no prejudice has been caused for the reason that he became aware of the common order passed within a short span of time and the remedy open to the petitioner is to file an appeal before the NCLAT. It is further contended by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the respondents 8 and 9 that the petitioner is said to have been aggrieved only

when the period of limitation expired on account of unawareness of the order and in this case, it is not so and also supported the plea of the 3rd respondent that time limit prescribed for pronouncing orders are only directory in nature.

21. In response to the same, the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner would submit that non-following of certain provisions of NCLT Rules would vitiate the impugned order as the said Rules are mandatory in nature. It is submitted by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner that Section 12A of the IBC have not been followed and there exist manifest error of Law and therefore, it can be set right by this Court by issuing a Writ of Certiorari. It is further submitted by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner that NCLT Rules came to be framed in exercise of the powers conferred under Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013 and therefore, Rules 89, 150 to 153 of NCLT Rules are mandatory and from the materials placed, it is seen that the Tribunal had failed to adhere to the same and as such, the impugned common order stand vitiated and it is to be set aside. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner would further add that the Tribunal did not record any reasons as to the belated pronouncement of the orders and in

the light of various orders passed by the Registrar, NCLT, New Delhi as to the special sitting of the concerned Bench and that the same was not uploaded either in the website or in the Notice Board and that apart, Member Judicial also had a sitting at New Delhi on the same day on 20.01.2020 i.e., on the date of pronouncement of the impugned orders and therefore, has no jurisdiction to pronounce the order at all. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner has also placed reliance upon the decision in *Anil Rai v. State of Bihar [(2001) 7 SCC 318]* as to the adherence of the time line prescribed for pronouncement of the orders.

22. This Court paid it's best attention and anxious consideration to the rival submissions and also perused and analysed the entire materials placed as well as the decisions relied on by the respective learned Senior Counsel appearing for the parties. सत्यमेव जयते

23. At the outset, this Court is not inclined to go into the merits of the impugned orders for the reason that the grounds urged by the petitioner can be decided only by the Appellate Forum, as it is an efficacious and alternative remedy available.

24. The sole question arises for consideration is ***“Whether non-adherence to Rules 89, 150 to 153 of NCLT Rules, 2016 would vitiate the impugned order?”***

25. ***Part IX of NCLT Rules*** deals with ***Cause List*** and it is relevant to extract **Rule 89**:

“89. Preparation and publication of daily cause list –

(1) The Registry shall prepare and publish on the notice board of the Registry before the closing of working hours on each working day the cause list for the next working day and subject to the directions of the President, listing of cases in the daily cause list shall be in the following order or priority, unless otherwise ordered by the concerned Bench, namely:-

- (a) cases for pronouncement of orders ;*
 - (b) cases for clarification ;*
 - (c) cases for admission ;*
 - (d) cases for orders or directions;*
 - (e) part-heard cases, latest part-heard having precedence ;*
- and*
- (f) cases posted as per numerical order or as directed by the Bench.*

(2) The title of the daily cause list shall consist of the number of the appeal or petition, the day, date and time of the court sitting, court hall number and the coram indicating the names of the President, Judicial Member and Technical Member constituting the Bench,

(3) Against the number of each case lists in the daily cause list, the following shall be shown, namely:-

(a) names of the legal practitioners appearing for both sides and setting out in brackets the rank of the parties whom they represent ;

(b) names of the parties, if unrepresented, with their ranks in brackets.

(4) The objections and special directions, if any, of the Registry shall be briefly indicated in the daily cause list in remarks column, whenever compliance is required.”

सत्यमेव जयते

26. A perusal of the affidavit of the second respondent dated 13.02.2020 would read that on account of the retirement of Justice M.M.Kumar (Judge Retd., High Court of Karnataka) as the President of NCLT on 04.01.2020, Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar, Member (Judicial), being the seniormost member of NCLT, was appointed as Acting President of NCLT in terms of powers conferred upon the Central Government under

Section 415 of the Companies Act, 2013, vide Gazette Notification dated 03.01.2020 and the said member assumed charge on 05.01.2020 as the Acting President of NCLT, Principal Bench at New Delhi.

27. The Registrar of NCLT, Principal Bench, New Delhi has passed an order dated 17.01.2020 in exercise of powers conferred under Section 419 of the Companies Act, 2013 in and by which reconstituted the Benches at New Delhi for the purpose of exercising and discharging the functions assigned by the Statute(s) and in partial modification of the order dated 05.01.2020 and the following Benches came to be reconstituted and it is relevant to extract the same:

Principal Bench at NCLT, New Delhi – Court No.1

- 1.Shri B.S.V. Prakash Kumar, Acting President.
- 2.Ms.Sumita Purkayastha, Member (Technical).

NCLT, Division Bench at New Delhi – Court No.111

- 1.Shri Ch.Mohd.Sharief Tariq, Member (Judicial),
- 2.Smt. Saroj Rajware, Member (Technical).

The very same official has passed an order dated 17.01.2020 stating that there shall be a Special Bench for NCLT, Chennai on 20.01.2020 for pronouncement of orders at Court No.II, reserved by the Bench comprising

of Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar, Member (Judicial) and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) and the said order is in modification of the order dated 25.07.2019 for 20.01.2020 only and it was issued with the approval of the Hon'ble Acting President of NCLT.

28. In para 5 of the 2nd respondent's affidavit dated 13.02.2020, it is averred that on 17.01.2020, four orders were passed by the Registrar, NCLT, under directions from the Acting President and orders in Sl.Nos.(iii) and (iv) pertain to Constitution of Special Bench for Court I, Principal Bench at New Delhi comprising of Mr.Mohd Sharif Tariq, Member (Judicial) and Ms.Saroj Rajware, Member (Technicla) on 20.01.2020 and on account of the fact that the Acting President was on tour and one of the members, namely Ms.Sumita Purkayasthya was on leave, the order has been passed for constitution of Special Bench at NCLT, Chennai for Court No.2 for pronouncement of orders comprising Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar (Former Judicial Member) and Mr.S.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) on 20.01.2020.

29. It is stated by the 2nd respondent in para 7 of the affidavit that out of the above cited four orders, Sl.Nos.(i) and (ii) as to the Reconstitution of

Benches for Court No.I, NCLT, Principal Bench and Court No.II, NCLT, Chennai Bench, were published in the website and however, two other orders in Sl.Nos.(iii) and (iv) were not published in the website and the reason for non-publication of the pronouncement of the orders in the website is stated in Para 9, wherein it is averred that on 20.01.2020, orders were pronounced in 9 cases including MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 (common order) and for that purpose, cause list was displayed on 20.01.2020 at 10.a.m in the Notice Board at NCLT, Chennai Bench. It is further stated in the 2nd respondent affidavit that the Registrar, NCLT, was unable to display the Cause List as well as in the Notice Board on the previous day on 19.01.2020 as it happen to be a Sunday (Holiday) and on account of the said reason, Cause List was unable to uploaded in the website.

30. In para 10 it is averred by the 2nd respondent that the Coram for pronouncing the orders on 20.01.2020 has been clearly depicted in the Cause List and thereby giving notice to the Bench having been constituted to all parties concerned. It is further stated that the Acting President Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar (Former Judicial Member, Chennai Bench) is the Administrative Authority responsible for constituting Special Bench and

therefore, the said Bench was competent to pronounce orders on 20.01.2020. In para 11, it is averred by the 2nd respondent that the Registrar of NCLT, Chennai ought to have published all the four orders passed on 17.01.2020 and however, orders mentioned in Sl.Nos.(i) and (ii) alone have been uploaded and Sl.Nos.(iii) and (iv) have not been uploaded in the website despite the same having been made available on 17.01.2020 itself. The 2nd respondent also took a stand that non-mentioning of MA/1250/2019 in the Cause List is neither wilful nor wanton and that the common order in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 was pronounced in the open Court right in the presence of parties.

31. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner has placed heavy reliance on the Division Bench judgment of the Bombay High Court in ***Kamal K.Singh v. Union of India [2019 SCC OnLine Bom 5609]***. A perusal of the facts of the said case would disclose among other things that the action of the 5th respondent therein in taking charge / possession of the registered office of the 6th respondent on the basis of an order passed by the NCLT, Mumbai was put to challenge and it was contended among other things that the Insolvency Petition/Proceedings were not listed for pronouncement of the order on 22.10.2019 before the concerned Bench and

that part, Judicial Member was expected to demit office as a member of the NCLT, as he was appointed as a member of the NCLAT, vide notification dated 15.10.2019. As regards pronouncement of the orders, additional Cause List dated 26.10.2019 was uploaded and it pertains to only one item and it was further alleged that on 22.10.2019, the Bench of the Judicial Member and Technical Member did not conduct any adjudicatory business and the order has been put in communication without the same having been pronounced. It was the stand of the petitioner therein that the said order has been passed in violation of the principles of natural justice and the procedure established by law, more particularly Rules 150 to 153 of the NCLT Rules, 2016. The Division Bench of Bombay High Court, on facts, found that NCLT, Bombay heard the matter and reserved orders and the members were aware of the fact that one of them, namely Mr.V.P.Singh (Judicial Member) was promoted as Member of NCLAT, New Delhi and therefore, he was expected to take charge shortly and after the said notification, there was no hurry to pass the order without adhering to the special rules of procedure. The Division Bench of Bombay High Court, in the above cited judgment, in Paras 50, 56, 59 to 61 has dealt with the rule position and in paras 72 and 75 observed as follows:

“72. Therefore, by sub-rule (1) of Rule 89, the Registry is required to prepare and publish on the notice board of the

Registry before the closing of working hours on each working day the cause list for the next working day and subject to the directions of the President, listing of cases in the daily cause list shall be in the order of priority, unless otherwise ordered by the concerned Bench. Ultimately, the requirement of this nature and to be followed by a court, particularly a substitute for a Civil and Company Court means that people and litigants should know when orders are to be pronounced in cases which have been already heard. Therefore, the broad heads which have to be enumerated in the daily cause list ensure that litigants, parties and equally the public at large know that the cases have been listed for that purpose and with that object. In cases in which arguments are concluded and judgments are ready for pronouncement, then, the pronouncement has to be done after notifying to the parties in advance the date of such pronouncement. The rule makers did not desire or contemplate dispensation of the requirement of pronouncement at all. If dispensation of that was contemplated, then, possibly, there would not have been guidance provided by rules such as Rules 89 and 90. By Rule 90, there is a further assurance that if by reason of declaration of holiday or for any other unforeseen reason, the Bench does not function for the day, the daily cause list for that day shall, unless otherwise directed, be treated as the daily cause list for the next working day in addition to the cases already posted for that day. Now that information technology is introduced, particularly for listing of cases, then, all the more with the advances therein, the rule makers desired that there should be complete transparency, fair and just treatment to litigants and parties. Nobody should carry an impression that the case has been heard behind their back or that they have been taken up without any intimation or knowledge to the party or litigant and disposed of. Therefore, when cases are preponed or postponed, litigants have to be informed. They may have engaged advocates, but such transparency, faith, consistency, credibility and sanctity of judicial acts and proceedings is maintained. Everything in relation to judicial proceedings, therefore, is covered in the broad and wider concept of dispensation of justice. Ultimately, courts are endowed with the duty to render justice. If courts and tribunals exercising judicial functions are chosen by the

legislature to render justice to litigants, then, all the more they cannot be expected to work in a closed door fashion. Judicial proceedings have to be open to public.

75. Even if one goes by ordinary meaning of these words, they do not convey one and the same thing. The word pronouncement means to declare formally or officially. The word communication means making known or sharing or imparting. In legal and judicial parlance, particularly as per the Advance Law Lexicon to pronounce means to utter formally, officially or solemnly, to declare or affirm, as pronounce a judgment or order. A declaration authoritatively or by way of a judgment is understood as pronouncement. We do not think that pronouncement is a formality, as is suggested before us. We hasten to clarify that we do not intend to be exhaustive and in every fact situation or circumstances judicial orders would not be declared as illegal or not binding merely because there is a minor deviation or departure or non-adherence to procedural rules. Ultimately, no general rule can be laid down. However, when Part XIX of the NCLT Rules, 2016 titled as "Disposal of Cases and Pronouncement of Orders" contains Rules 146 to 162 and particularly Rules 150 to 152 specifically on the point of subject of pronouncement, then, they cannot be ignored totally and in all situations, particularly on broad consideration of expediency. The expediency that is demonstrated in the present case is disturbing. If there was a hearing held in the month of August, 2019 and that was the last one, the remainder of the months of August and September were available for the Members of the Bench to prepare and pronounce their order. There was no great hurry in rushing and pronouncing the order when the Member (Judicial) knew that he was due for promotion or that he has been intimated about the promotion and that there was a notification issued promoting him. The stage or the date from issuance of such notification till the date of taking charge is the period utilised in this case to prepare the final judgment or order. However, there was no great urgency in then dispensing with the requirement of pronouncement of the judgment kept it in the file and communicating it later on. On a date prior to taking charge as a Member of the NCLAT, by a

prior notice or intimation to both parties, the order could have been pronounced. It could have been pronounced in the Chambers as well. However, in this case, there is no evidence of pronouncement at all.”

In para 79, the Division Bench of Bombay High Court has dealt with Rules 150 and 151 of the NCLT Rules, 2016 and the purport of the said Rule in para 80 and in para 84 has dealt with Justice Delivery System and concluded that the writ petition challenging the order of the NCLT, Bombay is maintainable and after making observations as to the nature and concept of the Tribunals, has set aside the impugned order on the ground that it is nullity and directed that the application is to be decided afresh in accordance with law.

32. The judgment of the Division Bench of Bombay High Court in ***Pushpa Shan v. Union of India and Others [2019 SCC OnLine Bom 2385]*** (cited supra) has no application to the case on hand for the reason that in respect of the order passed by NCLT, Bombay, which was the subject matter of challenge, the other Member had neither given concurrence with his reasoning on conclusion nor had he signed the transcript of the purported judgment/order dated 28.08.2018.

33. In the case on hand, the fact remains that the Member (Judicial) and Member (Technical) heard the arguments in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 by sitting together at Chennai and pronounced orders on 20.01.2020.

34. In *Anil Rai v. State of Bihar [(2001) 7 SCC 318]* relied on by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner, the issue relating to delay in pronouncing judgments by High Court came up for consideration and after placing reliance upon the judgment in *R.C.Sharma v. Union of India [(1976) 3 SCC 574]*, in paragraph 45, had extracted the relevant portion of the said judgment and it is relevant to quote the same:

“45. Sethi, J. has enumerated them succinctly as follows:

(i) The Chief Justices of the High Courts may issue appropriate directions to the Registry that in a case where the judgment is reserved and is pronounced later, a column be added in the judgment where, on the first page, after the cause-title, date of reserving the judgment and date of pronouncing it be separately mentioned by the Court Officer concerned.

(ii) That Chief Justices of the High Courts, on their administrative side, should direct the Court Officers/Readers of the various Benches in the High Courts to furnish every month the list of cases in the matters where the judgments reserved are not pronounced within the period of that month.

(iii) On noticing that after conclusion of the arguments the judgment is not pronounced within a period of two months the Chief Justice concerned shall draw the attention of the Bench

concerned to the pending matter. The Chief Justice may also see the desirability of circulating the statement of such cases in which the judgments have not been pronounced within a period of six weeks from the date of conclusion of the arguments amongst the Judges of the High Court for their information. Such communication be conveyed as confidential and in a sealed cover.

(iv) Where a judgment is not pronounced within three months from the date of reserving judgment, any of the parties in the case is permitted to file an application in the High Court with a prayer for early judgment. Such application, as and when filed, shall be listed before the Bench concerned within two days excluding the intervening holidays.

(v) If the judgment, for any reason, is not pronounced within a period of six months, any of the parties of the said lis shall be entitled to move an application before the Chief Justice of the High Court with a prayer to withdraw the said case and to make it over to any other Bench for fresh arguments. It is open to the Chief Justice to grant the said prayer or to pass any other order as he deems fit in the circumstances.”

It is also relevant to extract Para 46 of the said judgment:

“46. I have chosen to reiterate the above instructions in this separate judgment only for providing added emphasis to them. I make it clear that if the Chief Justice of a High Court thinks that more effective measures can be evolved by him for slashing down the interval between conclusion of arguments and delivery of judgment in that particular court, it is open to him to do so as a substitute for the measures suggested by us hereinbefore. But until such measures are evolved by the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, we expect that the measures suggested above would hold the field. I may also mention that the above-enumerated measures are intended to remain only until such time as Parliament would enact measures to deal with this problem.”

35. In *Arcelormittal India Private Limited v. Satish Kumar Gupta and Others [(2019) 2 SCC 1]* relied on by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the petitioner, in para 84 it was observed among other things that the timelines that are to be adhered to by the NCLT and NCLAT are of great importance and that reasons must be recorded by either the NCLT or NCLAT if the matter is not disposed of within the time limit prescribed. The said judgment also deals with the time limit for completion of Insolvency Resolution Process and as such, it has no application to the case on hand.

36. The defence put forward on behalf of the contesting respondents / private respondents is that there was substantial compliance of the relevant statutory rules and the rules are only directory in nature.

37. In *Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd., Rampur v. Municipal Board, Rampur [AIR 1965 SC 895]*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India while dealing with Rules 131 (2) and 131(3) of the U.P. Municipalities Act, 1916, formulated the following 3 questions for consideration:

- (i) *Is the publication as provided in Section 13(3) mandatory or directory?*

(ii) *Was the publication in this case strictly in accordance with the manner provided in Section 94(3)? and*

(iii) *If the publication was not strictly in accordance with the manner provided in Section 94 (3) is the defect curable under Section 135(3)?*

In para 8 of the said judgment, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India had dealt with the general question whether a particular provision of the Statute which on the face of it appears mandatory is merely directory or not? and it is relevant to extract para 8 of the said judgment:

“8. The question whether a particular provision of a statute which on the face of it appears mandatory, inasmuch as it uses the word “shall” as in the present case — is merely directory cannot be resolved by laying down any general rule and depends upon the facts of each case and for that purpose the object of the statute in making the provision is the determining factor. The purpose for which the provision has been made and its nature, the intention of the legislature in making the provision, the serious general inconvenience or injustice to persons resulting from whether the provision is read one way or the other, the relation of the particular provision to other provisions dealing with the same subject and other considerations which may arise on the facts of a particular case including the language of the provision, have all to be taken into account in arriving at the conclusion whether a particular provision is mandatory or directory.”

In para 9, the judgments rendered by the Hon'ble Apex Court in *State of U.P. v. Manbodhan Lal Srivastava [(1958) SCR 533]*, wherein the observations of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Montreal*

Street Railway Company v. Normandin [(1917) LR, AC 170] were extracted and it is relevant to extract the following observations made in para 9:

“9...Thus this Court approximated Article 320(3)(c) to a statutory provision like the one which came up for consideration in Montreal Street Railway Company case [(1917) LR, AC 170] and held that if the article were construed as mandatory, it would cause serious general inconvenience, and injustice to persons who had no control over those entrusted with the duty. That decision was clearly based on the special facts in that case dealing with appointments and dismissals of public servants and the duty of the Government to consult the Public Service Commission in that behalf and cannot and should not be extended to cases based on a different set of facts. As the Judicial Committee itself pointed out the question whether provisions in a statute are directory or mandatory cannot be decided by laying down a general rule and in every case the object of the statute must be looked at. That case therefore in the circumstances if of little assistance to the respondent, except insofar as it lays down the principle that no general rule can be laid down for determining the question whether a provision in a statute is directory or mandatory, and that every case will have to be judged on the basis of the object of the statute concerned.”

38. In *Sharif-ud-Din v. Abdul Gani Lone [(1980) 1 SCC 403]*, the issue as to the mandatory requirement of Section 81(3) of the Jammu and Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957 came up for consideration and in para 9, the Hon'ble Apex Court had dealt with the mandatory rule and directory rule and it is relevant to extract para 9 of the said judgment:

“9. The difference between a mandatory rule and a directory rule is that while the former must be strictly observed, in the case of the latter substantial compliance may be sufficient to achieve the object regarding which the rule is enacted. Certain broad propositions which can be deduced from several decisions of courts regarding the rules of construction that should be followed in determining whether a provision of law is directory or mandatory may be summarised thus: The fact that the statute uses the word “shall” while laying down a duty is not conclusive on the question whether it is a mandatory or directory provision. In order to find out the true character of the legislation, the court has to ascertain the object which the provision of law in question has to subserve and its design and the context in which it is enacted. If the object of a law is to be defeated by non-compliance with it, it has to be regarded as mandatory. But when a provision of law relates to the performance of any public duty and the invalidation of any act done in disregard of that provision causes serious prejudice to those for whose benefit it is enacted and at the same time who have no control over the performance of the duty, such provision should be treated as a directory one. Where, however, a provision of law prescribes that a certain act has to be done in a particular manner by a person in order to acquire a right and it is coupled with another provision which confers an immunity on another when such act is not done in that manner, the former has to be regarded as a mandatory one. A procedural rule ordinarily should not be construed as mandatory if the defect in the act done in pursuance of it can be cured by permitting appropriate rectification to be carried out at a subsequent stage unless by according such permission to rectify the error later on, another rule would be contravened. Whenever a statute prescribes that a particular act is to be done in a particular manner and also lays down that failure to comply with the said requirement leads to a specific consequence, it would be difficult to hold that the requirement is not mandatory and the specified consequence should not follow.”

On the facts of the case, it was held that Section 89(3) of the Jammu and

Kashmir Representation of the People Act, 1957 is mandatory and non-compliance of the same would result in dismissal of the Election Petition under Section 94 of the said Act.

39. In *Bhavnagar University v. Palitana Sugar Mill (P) Ltd. and Others [(2003) 2 SCC 111]*, Section 21 of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 was considered and in paras 43 to 45, the issue relating to the consequence of non-compliance have been considered and it is relevant to extract para 43 to 45 of the said judgment:

“43. In *Sutherland's Statutory Construction*, 3rd Edn., Vol. 3, at p. 102 the law is stated as follows:

“... unless the nature of the act to be performed, or the phraseology of the statute is such that the designation of time must be considered a limitation of the power of the officer”.

At p. 107 it is pointed out that a statutory direction to private individuals should generally be considered as mandatory and that the rule is just the opposite to that which obtains with respect to public officers. Again, at p. 109, it is pointed out that often the question as to whether a mandatory or directory construction should be given to a statutory provision may be determined by an expression in the statute itself of the result that shall follow non-compliance with the provision. At p. 111 it is stated as follows:

“As a corollary of the rule outlined above, the fact that no consequences of non-compliance are stated in the statute, has been considered as a factor tending towards a directory construction. But this is only an element to be considered, and is by no means conclusive.”

44. In *Dattatraya Moreshwar v. State of Bombay* [AIR 1952 SC 181] it was held as under: (AIR p. 185, para 7)

“[G]enerally speaking the provisions of a statute creating public duties are directory and those conferring private rights are imperative. When the provisions of statute relate to the performance of a public duty and the case is such that to hold null and void acts done in neglect of this duty would work serious general inconvenience or injustice to persons who have no control over those entrusted with the duty and at the same time would not promote the main object of the legislature, it has been the practice of the courts to hold such provisions to be directory only, the neglect of them not affecting the validity of the acts done.”

45. In *Craies on Statute Law*, 8th Edn., at p. 262, it is stated thus:

“... It is the duty of courts of justice to try to get at the real intention of the legislature by carefully attending to the whole scope of the statute to be construed.’ ... that in each case you must look to the subject-matter, consider the importance of the provision and the relation of that provision to the general object intended to be secured by the Act, and upon a review of the case in that aspect decide whether the enactment is what is called imperative or only directory.”

The Hon'ble Apex Court, as to the interpretation of Section 21 of the Gujarat Town Planning and Urban Development Act, 1976 found that Section 21 is to meet the changed situation and contingencies which might not have been contemplated while preparing the first final development plan.

purport and object of preparation of an electoral roll especially with regard to the timeline came up for consideration and it was held that “*Where a statutory functionary is asked to perform a statutory duty within the time prescribed therefor, the same would be directory and not mandatory. Furthermore, a provision in a statute which is procedural in nature although employs the word “shall” may not be held to be mandatory if thereby no prejudice is caused*”. [Paras 48 to 50]

41. In ***Pesara Pushpamala Reddy v. G.Veeraswamy and Others [(2011) 4 SCC 306]***, relied on by the learned Senior Counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent, non-compliance of the procedure viz-a viz violation of the proceedings also came up for consideration and in para 31, after considering the judgment in ***State Bank of Patiala v. S.K.Sharma [(1996) 3 SCC 364]***, wherein para 33 of the said judgment has been extracted and it reads as follows:

“33. (3) In the case of violation of a procedural provision, the position is this; procedural provisions are generally meant for affording a reasonable and adequate opportunity to the delinquent officer/ employee. They are, generally speaking, conceived in his interest. Violation of any and every procedural provision cannot be said to automatically vitiate the enquiry held or order passed. Except cases falling under 'no notice', 'no opportunity' and 'no hearing' categories, the complaint of violation of procedural provision should be examined from the point of view of prejudice.”

42. Similar view has been taken in *M/s.Hyundai Motors India Ltd. v. Union of India [(2016) 1 CTC 308]* and it is relevant to extract the following portions of the said judgment:

“56. Generally, time limits prescribed, especially in subordinate legislation, can be taken only to be directory and not mandatory. Otherwise, a subordinate legislation may even destroy the Parent legislation, by default.

57. In *Raza Buland Sugar Co. Ltd. v. The Municipal Board [AIR 1965 SC 895]*, a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that the question whether a particular provision is mandatory or directory, cannot be resolved by laying down any general rule and that it would depend upon the facts of each case. The Court has to consider the purpose for which the provision had been made, its nature, the intention of the legislature in making the provision, the serious general inconvenience or injustice to persons resulting therefrom when the provision is read one way or the other, the relation of the particular provision to other provisions dealing with the same subject as well as other considerations which may arise on the facts of a particular case, including the language of the provision. The said decision of the Constitution Bench was followed in *Salem Advocate Bar v. Union of India [(2005) 6 SCC 344]*. While doing so, the Supreme Court pointed out therein that our laws on procedure are grounded on a principle of natural justice which requires that men should not be condemned unheard, that decision should not be reached behind their back, that proceedings that affect their lives and properties should not continue in their absence and that they should not be precluded from participating in them.

58. In *Sharif-Ud-Din v. Abdul Gani Lone [(1980) 1 SCC 403 : AIR 1980 SC 303]*, the Supreme Court indicated that the question whether a provision of law is mandatory or not depends upon its language, the context in which it is enacted and its object. The Court made an important observation, which will resolve the problem for us and hence it is extracted as

follows:—

“In order to find out the true character of the legislation, the Court has to ascertain the object which the provision of law in question is to subserve and its design and the context in which it is enacted. If the object of a law is to be defeated by non-compliance with it, it has to be regarded as mandatory. But when a provision of law relates to the performance of any public duty and the invalidation of any act done in disregard of that provision causes serious prejudice to those for whose benefit it is enacted and at the same time who have no control over the performance of the duty, such provision should be treated as a directory one.”

59. Therefore, it is clear that if the condition imposed by the provision of law to do a certain thing within a time frame is upon an authority (such as the Designated Authority in this case) and the consequences of the failure of that authority to comply with the condition, is to fall upon someone else (such as the persons in the domestic market) who have no control over the authority which is to perform the duty, then the provision of law cannot be construed as mandatory, but only directory.

63. Another simple test to determine whether a time limit stipulated in a rule is directory or mandatory, is to see whether there is any indication in the Rule itself about the consequences of non compliance with the same. If a statutory provision contains a prescription and also stipulates the consequences of non compliance with the condition, it would normally be taken to be mandatory. If the consequences of non compliance are not indicated, then, the provision has to be seen only as directory.”

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43. NCLT Rules, 2016 came to be framed in exercise of powers conferred under Section 469 of the Companies Act by the Central Government.

44. Now coming to the issue as to the non-uploading of the information relating to pronouncement of the orders made in MA/780/2019 and MA/1250/2019 either in the website or in the Cause List, it is stated by the 2nd respondent that the said information could not be uploaded in the website on the previous day on 19.01.2020 as it happens to be a Sunday (Holiday) and however, took a stand that the common order in the said applications were pronounced in the open Court and also seems to be apologetic by stating in para 11 that non-mentioning of the information as to the pronouncement of the orders in MA/1250/2019 in the Cause List is neither wilful nor wanton.

45. A perusal of the Cause List dated 20.01.2020 with regard to the pronouncement of the orders by the Bench having coram of Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar, Acting President, Former Member (Judicial) and Mr.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) in Court Hall -II, NCLT, Chennai Bench would disclose that Sl.No.7 is MA/780/2019 in CP/280/IN/2018 and in that case, the name of the petitioner, namely Mr.S.Rajendran (RP)/3rd respondent alone has been stated and in the column pertaining to name of the respondent as well as Advocate name, no names have been stated and there was no indication as to the pronouncement of the orders in

MA/1250/2019. Thus, there appears to be a lapse on the part of the 2nd respondent for which they took a stand that it cannot be construed as neither wilful nor wanton.

46. A perusal of the impugned order would disclose that reasons were assigned for allowing of MA/780/2019 filed by the 3rd respondent and dismissal of MA/1250/2019 filed by the petitioner and however, this Court is not inclined to go into the merits or demerits of the said order and it has also expressed so.

47. A perusal of the orders dated 17.01.2020 passed by the Registrar, NCLT, Principal Bench, New Delhi would disclose that a Special Bench at NCLT, Chennai will sit on 20.01.2020 for pronouncement of the reserved orders by Mr.B.S.V.Prakash Kumar, Member (Judicial) [Acting President of NCLT, New Delhi] and Mr.Vijayaraghavan, Member (Technical) and the said constitution of the Bench is having legal sanctity and it was passed under Section 419(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

48. ***Rule 151 (1) of the NCLT Rules, 2016*** says that ***any Member of the Bench may pronounce the order for and on behalf of the Bench.*** Sub-

Rule (4) of Rule 152 says that *if the order cannot be signed by reason of death, retirement or resignation or for any other reason by anyone of the Members of the Bench who heard the case, it shall be deemed to have been released from part-heard and listed afresh for hearing.* Such a situation has not arisen in this case for the reason that both Members of the Bench heard together and reserved orders and only pronounced orders by way of Special Sitting on 20.01.2020 at NCLT, Chennai.

49. **Sub-Rule (1) of Rule 150** says that *the Tribunal, after hearing the applicant and respondent, shall make and pronounce an order either at once or as soon as thereafter as may be practicable but not later than thirty days from the final hearing.* **Rule 153** speaks about **Enlargement of Time** and as per the said Rule, in the interest of justice and for reasons to be recorded, enlarge such period, even though the period fixed or under these rules or granted by the Tribunal have expired. In the case on hand, the timeline have not been adhered to.

50. In para 5 of the affidavit of the 3rd respondent, it is stated that after the dismissal of the appeal by the Hon'ble Supreme Court on 18.10.2019, the Ex-Directors / Promoters failed to provide Settlement Plan under

Section 12A of IBC and the said fact was recorded in the Minutes of the Meeting of COC dated 04.11.2019. The Ex-Director filed an application in MA/1250/2019 in MA/780/IB/2019 in CP/280/IB/2019 challenging the consideration of the Settlement Plan by COC on various grounds and the NCLT, Chennai reheard the entire resolution plan along with MA/1250/IB/2019 and reserved orders on 19.11.2019 and a mention was made by the learned counsel appearing for the 3rd respondent on 06.01.2020 by way of reminder as to the pronouncement of the orders and the Bench assured that orders would be pronounced immediately after the Pongal Holidays and accordingly, orders were pronounced approving the Resolution Plan on 20.01.2020.

51. In *Balwant Singh and Others v. Anand Kumar Sharma and Others [(2003) 3 SCC 433]*, a particular portion of Bihar Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Act, 1947 as to the mandate cast upon a tenant to remit rent within time line and the mandatory nature of the said rule came up for consideration and it is relevant to extract the following portion of the same judgment:

“7. Yet there is another aspect of the matter which cannot be lost sight of. It is a well-settled principle that if a thing is required to be done by a private person within a specified time, the same would ordinarily be mandatory but

when a public functionary is required to perform a public function within a time-frame, the same will be held to be directory unless the consequences therefor are specified. In *Sutherland's Statutory Construction*, 3rd Edn., Vol. 3, at p. 107, it is pointed out that a statutory direction to private individuals should generally be considered as mandatory and that the rule is just the opposite to that which obtains with respect to public officers. Again, at p. 109, it is pointed out that often the question as to whether a mandatory or directory construction should be given to a statutory provision may be determined by an expression in the statute itself of the result that shall follow non-compliance with the provision. At p. 111 it is stated as follows:

“As a corollary of the rule outlined above, the fact that no consequences of non-compliance are stated in the statute, has been considered as a factor tending towards a directory construction. But this is only an element to be considered, and is by no means conclusive.”

52. In the light of the ratio laid down in the above cited pronouncements, this Court is of the considered view that though Rule 89 of the NCLT Rules have not been complied with by the 2nd respondent, the fact remains that after the pronouncements of the impugned common order on 20.01.2020, certified copy of the said order was furnished to the learned counsel for the petitioner on 27.01.2020 i.e., within 7 days from the date of pronouncement of the order.

53. *Section 30 of IBC* speaks about *Submission of Resolution Plan* and *Section 31* speaks about *Approval of Resolution Plan*. *Section 61* speaks about *Appeals and Appellate Authority* and *Sub-Section (1) of Section 61* says that “*Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under the Companies Act, 2013, any person aggrieved by the order of the Adjudicating Authority under this Part may prefer an appeal to the NCLAT*”. *Sub-Section (2) of Section 61* says that *the appeal shall be filed within 30 days before the NCLAT* and *Sub-Section (3) of Section 61* says that an *appeal against an order approving a resolution plan under Section 31 may be filed on five grounds*.

54. The petitioner got the certified copy of the order within 7 days from the date of pronouncement of the common order dated 20.01.2020 i.e., within the timeline contemplated under Section Sub-Section (2) of Section 61 of IBC and as such, it cannot be said that he has been put to serious prejudice on account of non-uploading of the information relating to pronouncement of the orders on 20.01.2020 and non indication of the same in the Cause List.

55. Now coming to the mandatory nature of NCLT Rules, 2016, more

particularly Rules 150 and 153, in the light of the settled legal position that consequences that may arise on account of the non-adherence to the time line/procedure have not been indicated in the said Rules, it can be considered to be only directory.

56. The Division Bench judgment of the Bombay High Court in *Kamal K.Singh v. Union of India [2019 SCC OnLine 5609]* is distinguishable for the reason that the legal position as laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court in the various pronouncements as to the directory/mandatory nature of Statutory Rules have not been dealt with in the said judgment. It is a settled legal dictum that ***“when a public functionary is required to perform a public function within a time-frame, the same will be held to be directory unless the consequences therefor are specified”***. Admittedly, the consequences that may emanate as to the non-adherence/infraction of the Rules have not been indicated in the Statutory Rules. Hence, the impugned common order cannot be set aside on that ground.

57. This Court has entertained the writ petition on 27.01.2020 only on

that issue and finds the grounds put forward by the petitioner in this regard, lack merit. It is once again made clear that this Court have not gone into the merits or otherwise of the impugned common order, as it is for the petitioner to workout his remedy by making a challenge to the said order before the competent forum in accordance with law. It is also be observed at this juncture that the second respondent shall be careful and not to give any room for emanation of such complaints in future.

58. In the result, **this Writ Petition is dismissed, subject to above observations.** Consequently, the interim orders granted in WMP.No.2253 of 2020 shall stand vacated and consequently, WMP.No.2253 of 2020 is dismissed. However, in the circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to costs.

[M.S.N., J.] [R.H., J.]

19.03.2020

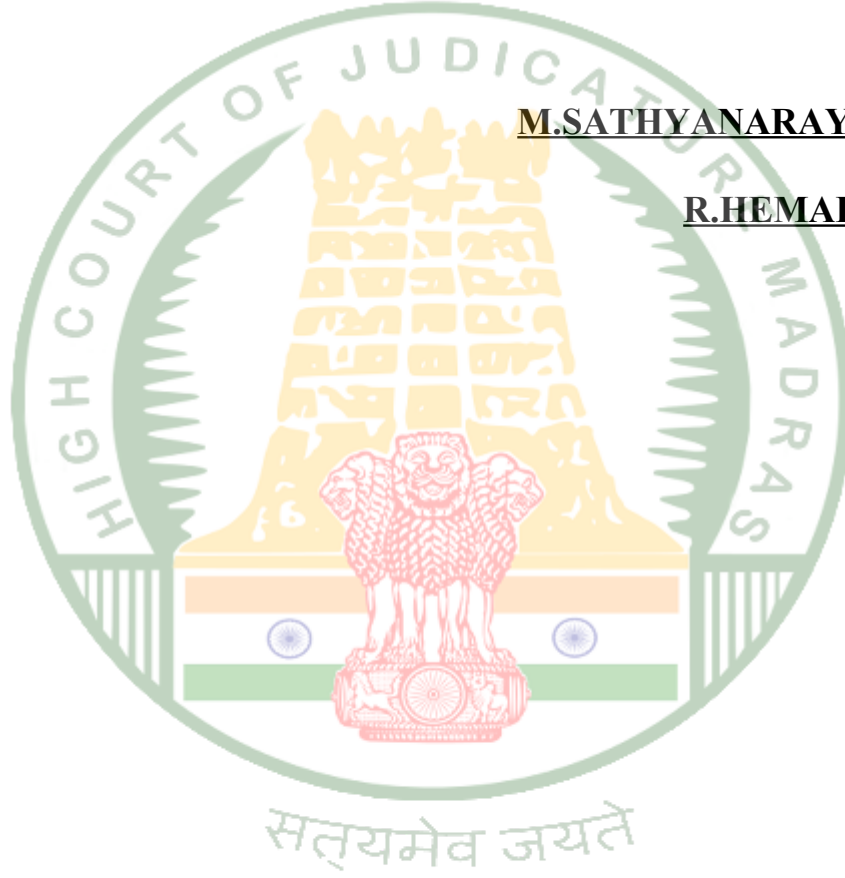
Index : No
Internet : Yes
Jvm

WEB COPY

1.Union of India,
through Ministry of Corporate Affairs,
A-Wing, Shastri Bhavan,
Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi-110 001.

<http://www.judis.nic.in> 2.Registrar of National Company Law Tribunal,

Chennai, Corporate Bhavan (UTI Building),
3rd Floor, No.29 Rajaji Salai,
Chennai-600 021.



M.SATHYANARAYANAN, J.,
and
R.HEMALATHA, J.

Jvm

Order in
W.P.No.1926 of 2020

WEB COPY

**IN THE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
DIVISION BENCH, CHENNAI**

*MA/1250/2019 filed under section
60(5) of the IBC, 2016 & MA/780/2019
in CP/280/IB/2018 filed under section
30(6) & 31 of the IBC, 2016.*

In the matter of Empee Distilleries Limited

MA/1250/2019:-

Shaji Purushothaman & 1 Anr

---Applicants

Vs

S. Rajendran, RP

(For Empee Distilleries Limited) & 6 Ors

---Respondents

MA/780/2019:-

S. Rajendran, Resolution Professional

Representing Corporate Debtor

(Empee Distilleries Limited)

---Applicant

Order delivered on: 20.01.2020

Coram:

B. S.V. PRAKASH KUMAR, ACTING PRESIDENT

S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, MEMBER (TECHNICAL)

Present:

MA/780/2019:-

For the Applicant

: *Shri. N.P Vijay Kumar, advocate*

Ms. M. Savitha Devi, Advocate

Ms. R.V Yajura Devi, Advocate

For Shri. S. Rajendran, RP

For Resolution Applicant

: *Shri. P.H Arvindh Pandian, Sr. Advocate*

Shri. Avinash Krishnan Ravi, Advocate

Counsel for the CD

: *Shri. T. K. Bhaskar, Advocate*

For Shri. SR Raghunathan, Advocate

MA/1250/2019:-

Counsel for Applicant : *Shri. T. K. Bhaskar, Advocate*
Shri. S.R Raghunathan, Advocate
For Shri. D. Teack Raj, Advocate

Counsel for R1 (RP) : *Shri. N.P Vijay Kumar, advocate*
Ms. M. Savitha Devi, Advocate
Ms. R.V Yajura Devi, Advocate

Counsel for R2 (UBI) : *Shri. Muthupariasamy, Advocate*
Ms. Geethapriya, Advocate

Counsel for R3 (AB) : *Shri. J. Harikrishna, Advocate*

Counsel for R7 (Edelweiss ARC): *Shri. Rajmahesh, Advocate*

COMMON ORDER

Per: B. S.V. PRAKASH KUMAR, ACTING PRESIDENT

Order Pronounced on: 20.01.2020

It is an MA/780/2019 filed u/s 30 (6) of the Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code, 2016(**the Code**) by the Resolution Professional (RP) for this Bench approval of the Resolution Plan already approved by the Committee of Creditors on 22.07.2019 with requisite majority u/s 30 (4) of the Code.

2. This Company Petition filed u/s 7 of the Code was admitted on 01.11.2018 by appointing Mr. Venkata Shivakumar as Interim Resolution Professional. Pursuant to which on receipt of claims based on paper publication inviting claims, after creditors' claims being collated, CoC was constituted. Thereafter, when first meeting

was held on 27.11.2018, the CoC replaced the IRP with the present Applicant S. Rajendran as RP. Subsequent thereto, the RP, after compliance of the procedural aspect of the Code for example, determination of the liquidation value of the Corporate Debtor, preparation of Information Memorandum, on the same being considered by the CoC, the invitation for Expression of Interest was given on 15.01.2019.

3. On receipt of prospective Resolution Plans, two Resolution Applicants, namely, SNJ Distilleries Limited and Mandovi Distilleries and Breweries Private Limited were placed before the CoC in the meeting held on 12.04.2009, upon consideration, the CoC gave an opportunity to both the Applicants to improvise their respective plans by giving time upto 10.05.2019. When the CoC, in the fifth meeting held on 23.05.2019, noticed that none of them increased their Resolution Plan values, on there being no improvement in their plans, the CoC decided to issue fresh EOI giving chance to the existing Applicants to participate in the 2nd round.

4. As 180 days of CIRP was coming to end, this Bench, at request of the CoC u/s 12 of the Code, extended the CIRP period for another 90 days. Again on receipt of Resolution Plan application, the RP, after scrutiny of the same, placed before the CoC in the meeting held on 11.07.2019. In the said meeting, for the CoC having considered that SNJ Distilleries Private Limited and Kals Distilleries Limited Resolution Plans values were more than other plans, they were given final opportunity for providing and amending the Resolution Plans on the suggestions made by the CoC and for submission of improvised plan as 12.07.2019.

5. After improvising their plans, finally on 17.07.2019, the Resolution Applicants submitted their revised Resolution Plans to the CoC in sealed covers. Whereupon the CoC decided H1 Bid after scrutinising them based on the evaluation matrix agreed by the CoC. Finally, the CoC requested the RP to communicate to SNJ Distilleries Private Limited that it has been declared as H1 bidder. The CoC being satisfied in declaring SNJ Distilleries Private Limited as H1 bidder, the said Resolution Plan was put to vote through e-

voting on 20.07.2019 until 22.07.2019 8.00 P.M., wherein 100% of the CoC members voted in favour of the resolution plan submitted by SNJ Distilleries Limited.

6. This Plan Applicant sets out its plan for a sum of ₹475,04,32,494 providing payment to all the stakeholders including payment of ₹2.52 crores towards CIRP cost and to pay 100% of salaries for the employees and workmen during CIRP period, ESI and PF, put altogether coming to ₹ 6.50 Crores within 10 days from the date of approval of the Resolution Plan by the Adjudicating Authority. It has further set out to pay the secured Financial Creditors total admitted claim amount of ₹154,28,61,171 and unsecured Financial Creditors total admitted amount of ₹148,45,697. As to timing of payments, out of the admitted claims, 78% would be paid within 20 days and the balance of 22% within 60 days from the date of approving the Resolution Plan by this Adjudicating Authority.

7. For the operational creditors other than workmen and employees admitted claim amount is ₹39,80,24,737, against which, ₹ 29,83,35,053 being 75%, is provided in the Resolution Plan. Out of this amount, 78% would be paid within 20 days and the balance of 22% would be paid within 60 days from the date of approving the Resolution Plan by the Adjudicating Authority.
8. Operational Creditors – Statutory dues admitted claim amount is ₹126,77,35,373, for which, 100% provision is made in the Resolution Plan. This payment is split into two payments as ₹36,77,35,573 and ₹90,00,00,000. Out of ₹36,77,35,573, 78% would be paid within 20 days and remaining 22% would be paid within 60 days from the date of approving the Resolution Plan by the Adjudicating Authority. As far as ₹90,00,00,000 is concerned, the amount would be paid over 12 months from the date of approval of the Resolution Plan by the Adjudicating Authority. Provision for contingent liability is made for about ₹7,00,00,000.

9. On approval of this Plan by the Adjudicating Authority, a Monitoring Committee is proposed to be formed comprising Resolution Professional, two members representing the Resolution Applicant and two members of the Committee of Creditors being 1) Edelweiss Asset Reconstruction Company and 2) Andhra Bank which has been unanimously agreed to by members of the CoC and the Resolution Applicant. The Monitoring Committee will oversee the effective implementation of the Resolution Plan.

10. The above description is the summary of how the Resolution Professional makes payment to various stakeholders.

11. In the side lines, the erstwhile Director (namely Mr. Purushothaman) of the Corporate Debtor kept on filing one or other application before this Bench thereafter before Hon'ble NCLAT, then ultimately before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

12. In the 1st round, the shareholders raised litigation over timing of admission of the CP, wherein they failed before this Bench as well as Honourable NCLAT, when Second Appeal filed, the

Honourable Supreme Court dismissed the Appeal keeping the limitation point open in case of further proceedings.

13. In the 2nd round, Mr. Purushothaman filed MA/496, MA/497, MA/498 of 2019 for setting aside of the admission order dated 01.11.2018 on the ground Company Petition was hit by limitation but those applications were also dismissed on 27.05.2019 with an observation that NCLT has no power to review its own orders.

14. Over which, Mr. Purushothaman filed an appeal before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India wherein this MD having raised plea that he would settle the dues of the Secured Creditor (Union Bank of India), the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India disposed of the said appeal granting liberty to move an application to NCLT within two weeks i.e. 14.06.2019. Based on the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, instead of filing an application within two weeks from 14.06.2019, Mr. Purushothaman on 02.08.2019, after 40 days from the date of Hon'ble Supreme Court order, filed an MA for implementation of the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

For Purushothaman filed this MA after expiry of the time given by the Honourable Supreme Court, this Bench has dismissed that application on the ground that he filed it after 40 days stating that the CoC did not approve the plea of withdrawal raised by the MD and on the ground Section 12(A) application has not been filed before this Bench. When this MD filed an appeal against the order dated 02.08.2019 passed by this Bench in MA/718/2019, Hon'ble NCLAT disposed of the appeal with liberty to the MD to move an application under Section 12A for settling the claims of all the creditors including the claims of the guarantor. Subsequently when the erstwhile MD filed appeals before Hon'ble NCLAT on the order passed by NCLT in MA/735/2019, Hon'ble NCLAT dismissed the said appeal stating that there is no reasonable cause to condone the delay. In the meanwhile, when this MD again assailed the order dated 06.09.2019 before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, it has passed status quo as on 04.10.2019 to be maintained. When this present application again came before this Bench on 10.10.2019, this Bench recorded that CoC has not received any settlement proposal



from the promoter-directors in the CoC meeting held on 09.10.2019 stating so this application was posted for hearing on 07.11.2019. Again when the erstwhile MD approached Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India on 18.10.2019 dismissed the appeal filed against the order dated 06.09.2019 passed by Hon'ble NCLAT giving liberty of two weeks to seek withdrawal from 18.10.2019.

15. But no application has come to the CoC within two weeks from the order dated 18.10.2019 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. The Applicant (RP) has further stated that the ex-promoters filed draft settlement plan with Union Bank of India (original Applicant who had filed the application u/s 7 of IBC) on 30.10.2019. Since that settlement plan of the ex-promoters is based on the order of Hon'ble NCLAT dated 06.09.2019, it has to be Section 12 (A) application for withdrawal of the company petition on 90% approval of the CoC as envisaged u/s 129(A) of the Code r/w Regulation 30 (A) of CIRP Regulations. According to the mandate of the Code, the FC needs to file Form-FA by Union Bank

of India along with bank guarantee for meeting the expenses incurred for the purpose of CIRP till the date of filing Sec. 12(A) application to the RP,. Thereafter, RP shall place the said Form FA along with the BG before the CoC, then CoC shall consider such application within seven days then CoC shall approve with 90% value of the CoC, soon thereafter it has to be placed by RP along with an application before this Tribunal within three days of such approval.

16. Here in this case, the RP says no Form-FA has been filed, no guarantee has been given, no approval has been given by the CoC, and therefore settlement plan by the suspended directors will not amount to compliance of withdrawal as stated under Sec. 12 (A) of the Code.

17. However, with abundant caution, the CoC called for a meeting to consider this draft settlement plan of the suspended directors and in the meeting held on 04.11.2019, CoC considered the settlement plan and found the settlement is not better than the

Resolution Plan earlier approved by the CoC on the ground settlement plan is not acceptable to CoC and the promoters to be financially credible to approve the settlement plan therefore the CoC requested the RP to place their decision before the Adjudicating Authority (in short "AA") in the hearing on 07.11.2019.

18. In view thereof, the RP has sought for approval of the Resolution Plan given by SNJ Distilleries stating that (i) Total value of the Resolution Plan is ₹ 475.04 Crores well above liquidation value; (ii) Amounts due to Financial Creditors is ₹ 302 Crores which would be paid in full; (iii) Payments would be made in 4 stages, 35% in 20 days, 25% in 60 days, 20% in 90 days and 20% in 120 days; (iv) State VAT dues of ₹ 126.77 Crores would be paid in 12 months' time, wherein ₹ 90 Crores would be paid in 12 equated monthly instalments and ₹ 36.77 Crores would be paid in 60 days, out of which 78% would be paid in 20 days and balance 22% in 60 days; (v) Workmen would be paid their dues; (vi) The operations of the company would remain as a going concern; (vii) There are

concessions sought for delisting of company as it would remain private limited company and for carrying forward of losses despite change in management under Section 79 read with Section 2(18) of the Income Tax Act and that MAT to be not made applicable similar to SICA rehabilitated company until net worth becomes positive. As to concessions, no concession is deemed as approved, if it is inconsistent to any other law.

19. For the CoC has approved the Resolution Plan with 100% voting by exercising its commercial wisdom and by this Resolution Plan 100% payment would come to the creditors and workmen, we are of the considered opinion that the CoC has approved the Resolution Plan in accordance with Section 30 and Regulations there to, in furtherance of it, for the Resolution Plan is in accordance with law as contemplated under Section 31 of the Code, we hereby approve the Resolution as recommended by the CoC.

20. As to the MA/1250/2019 filed by the Promoter Directors seeking direction against the financial creditors and a direction

against Union Bank of India to submit Form FA to the RP and CoC, for the reasons stated above concluding the Promoter Director failed to comply with the directions of Honourable NCLAT and Honourable Suprem Court of India, Therefore, this MA/1250/2019 filed by the promoter director is hereby **dismissed as misconceived.**

-SD-

**[S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN]
MEMBER (Technical)**

-SD-

**[B.S.V PRAKASH KUMAR]
ACTING PRESIDENT**

TJS/SR

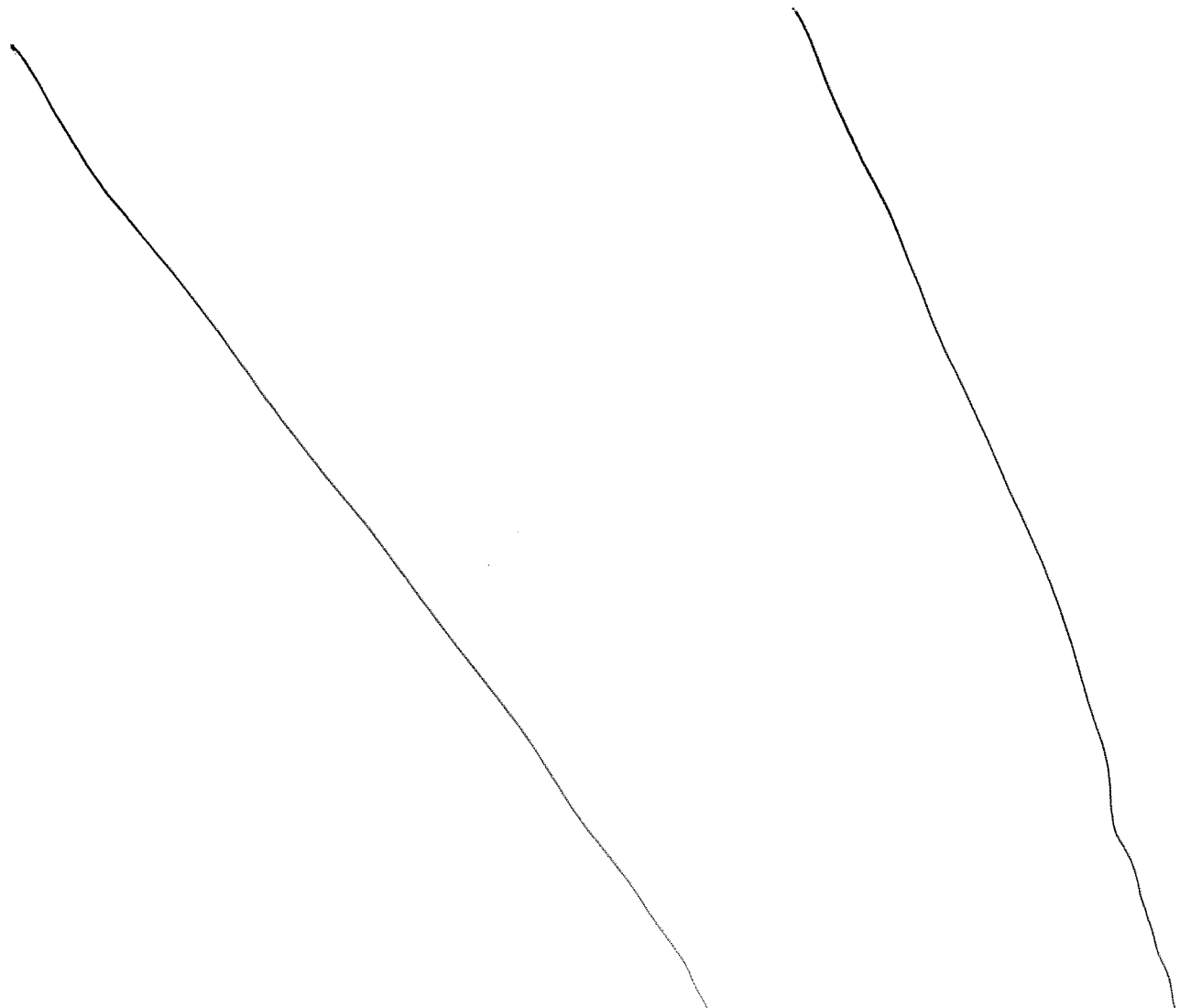
NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL
DIVISION BENCH
CHENNAI

ATTENDANCE CUM ORDER SHEET OF THE HEARING OF CHENNAI BENCH, CHENNAI
NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL, HELD AT 10.30 AM ON 13-12-2018

PRESENT: SHRI B.S.V. PRAKASH KUMAR, MEMBER (JUDICIAL)
SHRI S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN, MEMBER (TECHNICAL)

APPLICATION NUMBER : MA/654/2018 . MENTION CASE
PETITION NUMBER : CP/280/18/2018 .
NAME OF THE PETITIONER(S) : Empee Distilleries Ltd .,
NAME OF THE RESPONDENT(S) :
UNDER SECTION : 22(3)(b)

S.No.	NAME (IN CAPITAL)	DESIGNATION	SIGNATURE
		REPRESENTATION BY WHOM	



MENTION CASE:

(27)

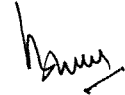
[MA/654/2018 IN CP/280/IB/2018]

ORDER

On the confirmation coming from IBBI appointing Mr.S. Rajendran (Regn. No.IBBI/IPA-002/IP-N00098/2017-2018/10241) as Resolution Professional, the application MA/654/2018 is hereby **allowed**.



(S.VIJAYARAGHAVAN)
Member (Technical)



(B.S.V.PRAKASH KUMAR)
Member (Judicial)

knp



S. RAJENDRAN

B.Com., FCMA., FCS., CAIIB., DCG (ICSI)

Registered Insolvency Professional

Regn.No. IBBI/IPA-002/IP-N00098/2017-2018/10241

Ref.: SR/MC/EDL/273/2020-21

Date: 10th April, 2020

To,

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.,
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (e), Mumbai – 400 051.
NSE Symblo: EDL

BSE Limited,
Corporate Relationship Dept.,
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001.
Scrip Code: 532920

Dear Sirs,

Sub: **Intimation of Public Announcement for delisting of shares of
M/S. Empee Distilleries Limited (CIN: L15511TN1983PLC010313)**

Pursuant to regulation 30 read with clause 4(i) of Para A of Part A of Schedule III of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed herewith e-copies of advertisement with respect to public notice as required under SEBI (Delisting of Equity Shares), 2009 as amended, for Delisting of Equity shares of the company from the exchanges.

We request you to take note that, we were unable to receive the hard copies of the newspapers due to the prevailing novel corona virus outbreak. So, kindly acknowledge the e-copies of the newspapers as enclosed.

Further, due to unavailability of the Login Credentials to access the exchange portal, we are unable to upload the details regarding public announcement. Hence, we request you to take such intimation on record.

Yours Truly,

RAJENDRAN SHANMUGAM

Digitally signed by RAJENDRAN
SHANMUGAM
Date: 2020.04.10 16:11:37 +05'30'

S. Rajendran

Resolution Professional &
Head Monitoring Committee
In the matter of Empee Distilleries Limited

Office at : 2nd Floor, Hari Krupa ,71/1, Mc. Nicholas Road,
(Off. poonamallee High Road) Chetpet, Chennai - 600 031.
Ph: 044 2836 1636, Mobile: 9444648589
Email: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com


the governance people
SR Srinivasan & Co. LLP
Company Secretaries

English – All India

EMPEE DISTILLERIES LIMITED
CIN: L1551TN1903PLC010313
Emppee Tower, No.59, Harfa Road Padupet Chennai, TN- 600002

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the general public that the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench (NCLT) vide its order dated 20 th January 2020 (NCLT Order) has approved the Resolution Plan submitted by SNJ Distillers Private Limited (Resolution Applicant). As an integral part of the Resolution Plan and with effect from the date of NCLT Order, the equity shares of the Company will stand delisted in accordance with the NCLT Order read with Regulation 3(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

As per the approved Resolution Plan, entire existing shareholding of the company shall stand extinguished for NIL consideration, as the liquidation value of the Company as determined under regulation 35 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 after paying off dues in the order of priority as defined under section 53 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 stands NIL. Hence, all the rights of the existing shareholders in Company shall stand extinguished and none of the existing shareholders shall have any rights whatsoever, in the Company, its assets or its business.

Therefore the existing equity shareholders will not be entitled to receive any payment and hence no offer will be made to any of the existing equity shareholders of the Company as per the terms of the Resolution Plan.

S. Rajendran
Resolution Professional & Head-Monitoring Committee
In the matter of Empee Distilleries Ltd.
Email: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.empeegroup.co.in/#>

Hindi – All India

एमपी डिस्टिलरीज लिमिटेड
CIN:L1551TN1903PLC010313
एम्पी, टावर, नं. 59, हार्फा रोड पदुपेट चेन्नई, टी एन-600002

सार्वजनिक सूचना

एम्पूटाउर वरुन-उपपराव नुी खुबिस किये जलल है कि उरुने खेरिल सिधि 20 जनवरी, 2020 (एनसीएलटी खेरिल) उरुन राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी कडुन खेरिलक, केन्सर्ट वीड (एनसीएलटी) ने एम्पूने डिस्टिलरीज प्रड्युस लिमिटेड (प्रलतन खेरिलक) उरुन जव नुी पूरु प्रलतन वीरनस नुी ज्येकल किये है।

प्रलतन वीरनस के खेरिलन धन के रूप में उरुन एम्पूएलटी खेरिल नुी सिधि वे कम्पनी का दुमिनी केरल धरलतन प्रलतन और डिस्टिलरी नुी (दुमिनी केरल का खेरिलकल) डिस्टिलरन, 2019 के विनियमन 3(3) के खेरिलन वेरुन एम्पूएलटी खेरिल के खेरिलन खेरिलकल वीरु।

जुनीकुरी प्रलतन वीरनस के खेरिलन कम्पनी नुी खेरिलन नुीरन केरल धरलतन नित उी खेरिलन खेरिलन किये उरुन सिधिलिय खेरिलन, 2016 नुी धरुन 53 के खेरिलन धरुन धरुन में खेरिलन के खेरिलन में कडुन के धरुनन के खेरिलन धरुनन किये उरुन सिधिलिय खेरिलन (खेरिलन खेरिलन के सिधि किये उरुन प्रलतन प्रलतन) के विनियमन 35 के खेरिलन कम्पनी का खेरिलन धरुन नित सिधिलिय किये उरुन है। खेरिलन कम्पनी में खेरिलन केरल धरुन नुी का खेरिलन खेरिलन उी खेरिलन उरुन सिधिली धी सिधिलिय केरल धरुन नुी कम्पनी, उरुनो खेरिलनधरुन खेरिलन खेरिलन खेरिलन में सिधिली धी खेरिलन का नुी खेरिलन नुी वीरु।

खेरिलन खेरिलन दुमिनी केरलधरुन सिधिली धी खेरिलन का धरुनन धरुन कुरी के सिधि खेरिलन नुी वीरु और उरुन खेरिलन प्रलतन वीरनस के खेरिलन कम्पनी के खेरिलन दुमिनी केरल धरुन नुी के सिधि नुी धी प्रलतन नुी किये खेरिलन।

एस. राजेन्द्रन
प्रलतन कमी एस प्रलतन-नियनन धरुनिस
एम्पी डिस्टिलरीज लि. के धरुनन में
ईमेल: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com
वेबसाइट: <http://www.empeegroup.co.in/#>

Marathi – Mumbai Edition

EMPEE DISTILLERIES LIMITED
CIN: L1551TN1903PLC010313
Emppee Tower, No.59, Harfa Road Padupet Chennai, TN- 600002

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the general public that the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench (NCLT) vide its order dated 20 th January 2020 (NCLT Order) has approved the Resolution Plan submitted by SNJ Distillers Private Limited (Resolution Applicant). As an integral part of the Resolution Plan and with effect from the date of NCLT Order, the equity shares of the Company will stand delisted in accordance with the NCLT Order read with Regulation 3(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

As per the approved Resolution Plan, entire existing shareholding of the company shall stand extinguished for NIL consideration, as the liquidation value of the Company as determined under regulation 35 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 after paying off dues in the order of priority as defined under section 53 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 stands NIL. Hence, all the rights of the existing shareholders in Company shall stand extinguished and none of the existing shareholders shall have any rights whatsoever, in the Company, its assets or its business.

Therefore the existing equity shareholders will not be entitled to receive any payment and hence no offer will be made to any of the existing equity shareholders of the Company as per the terms of the Resolution Plan.

S. Rajendran
Resolution Professional & Head-Monitoring Committee
In the matter of Empee Distilleries Ltd.
Email: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com
Website: <http://www.empeegroup.co.in/#>

**NOTICE CUM ADDENDUM NO. AD/12/2020**

Uploading half yearly portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 for the schemes of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund:

NOTICE is hereby given to all investor(s) / unit holder(s) of Mirae Asset Mutual Fund ("the Fund") that in accordance with Regulation 59 (A) of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and read with SEBI (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 dated May 30, 2018 and SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 05, 2018, the half yearly portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 has been hosted on AMC website i.e. www.miraeeassetmf.co.in and on AMFI i.e. www.amfiindia.com.

Investors can request for physical / soft copy of the half yearly portfolio for the year ended March 31, 2020 through any of the following means:

1. Email: customercare@miraeeasset.com;
2. Toll free number: 1800-2090-777;
3. Letter: Written request letter can be sent at KFin Technologies Private Limited, KFinTech, Tower-B, Plot No. 31 & 32, Selenium Building, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally, Gachibowli, Hyderabad - 500 032.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MIRAE ASSET INVESTMENT MANAGERS (INDIA) PVT. LTD.
(Asset Management Company for Mirae Asset Mutual Fund)

Place : Mumbai Sd/-
Date : April 09, 2020 **AUTHORISED SIGNATORY**

MIRAE ASSET MUTUAL FUND (Investment Manager: Mirae Asset Investment Managers (India) Private Limited) (CIN: U65990MH2019PTC324625).
Registered & Corporate Office: 606, Windsor, Off CST Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai - 400098.
☎ 1800 2090 777 (Toll free), ✉ customercare@miraeeasset.com, 🌐 www.miraeeassetmf.co.in

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

**ESSEL FINANCE AMC LIMITED**

Registered Office:

Peerless Mansion, 1, Chowringhee Square, Kolkata-700069

Tel: 033 40185000; Fax: 033 40185010; Toll free no.: 1800 103 8999,

Website: <https://mutualfund.esselfinance.com>, Email: mutualfund@esselfinance.com

CIN: U65990WB2009PLC134537

NOTICE (No. 01 of 2020-21)

NOTICE is hereby given to all unit holders of EsSEL Mutual Fund ("Fund") that in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 5, 2018, the half yearly portfolios of the schemes of the Fund for the half year ended March 31, 2020 has been hosted on the website of EsSEL Finance AMC Limited (the AMC) viz. <https://mutualfund.esselfinance.com> and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com.

Investors can request for physical or electronic copy of half yearly portfolios of the schemes of the Fund through any of the following means:

- a. **SMS:** Send SMS to 9289200039 from investor's registered mobile number simply by typing "PHY" for receiving physical copy and by typing "EMAIL" for receiving electronic copy on registered email id. Only investors having email id registered with the AMC would be sent half yearly portfolios via electronic mode.
- b. **Telephone:** Give a call at our Contact Centre at 1800-103-8999
- c. **Email:** Send an email to mutualfund@esselfinance.com
- d. **Letter:** Submit a letter at the registered office of the AMC.

Unit holders are requested to note that there will be delays in dispatch of physical copy of Half Yearly Portfolio of the Schemes as the same will be provided once the lockdown is over and situation due to Covid-19 pandemic normalises.

For EsSEL Finance AMC Limited
(Investment Manager to EsSEL Mutual Fund)

Place : Mumbai Sd/-
Date : April 09, 2020 **Authorized Signatory**

MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.

**NOTICE****Disclosure / Hosting of Half Yearly Portfolio of the Schemes of PPFAS Mutual Fund**

All unit holders of PPFAS Mutual Fund are requested to note that in terms of Regulation 59A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and SEBI circulars issued in this regard from time to time, the Half Yearly Portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 of Schemes of PPFAS Mutual Fund have been hosted on the website of PPFAS Mutual Fund viz. www.amc.ppfas.com and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India, www.amfiindia.com. Investors can access / download the half yearly disclosure from the above-mentioned websites.

Investors are requested to take note of the same.

Further, investors can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of half yearly portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 by any of the following modes at free of cost:

1. Email to us at mf@ppfas.com or
2. Contact us at Investor Helpline no. 1800-266-7790 or
3. Sending a written request at the Registered office address of the PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited as given below.

For PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited
(Investment Manager to PPFAS Mutual Fund)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 09th April, 2020

Name of Mutual Fund: PPFAS Mutual Fund

For more information please contact:

PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited (Investment Manager for PPFAS Mutual Fund)
CIN No : U65100MH2011PTC220623

Registered Office: - 81/82, 8th Floor, Sakhar Bhavan, Ramnath Goenka Marg, 230 Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021, INDIA. Tel.: 91 22 6140 6555 Fax: 91 22 6140 6590.
E-mail: mf@ppfas.com. **Website:** www.amc.ppfas.com. **Toll Free Number:** 1800-266-7790.

MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.

"IMPORTANT"

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L&T Mutual Fund

6th Floor, Brindavan, Plot No. 177
C. S. T. Road, Kalina
Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400 098

call 1800 2000 400
email investor.line@lntmf.co.in
www.ltfs.com



L&T Financial Services
Mutual Fund

Notice (No. 02 of F.Y. 2020 – 2021)

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 05, 2018, the half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio of L&T Mutual Fund ("the Fund") for half year ended March 31, 2020 has been hosted on the website of the Fund viz. www.ltfs.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com.

Investors can request for physical/soft copy of statement of scheme portfolio through any of the following means:

- a. **SMS:** Send SMS to 567678 from investor's registered mobile number. SMS format "LTMFHEP <Space> Folio no. for soft copy and LTMFHPP <Space> Folio no. for physical copy.
- b. **Telephone:** Give a call at our toll-free no. at 1800 2000 400 & 1800 4190 200
- c. **E-mail:** Send an email to investor.line@lntmf.co.in
- d. **Letter:** Submit a letter at any of the AMC Offices or CAMS investor Service Centres, details available at www.ltfs.com.

As you are aware, due to COVID-19 pandemic and as per the government and Municipal authorities directive, the Investor Service centres of L&T Investment Management and Registrar and Transfer Agent (CAMS) including our Call centers are closed for the temporary period and hence the request for the physical copy will be addressed only after the situation comes under control and until social distancing advisory is withdrawn by the authorities.

Investors/Unit holders are requested to take note of the aforesaid

For L&T Investment Management Limited
(Investment Manager to L&T Mutual Fund)

Date : April 09, 2020
Place: Mumbai

Kailash Kulkarni
Chief Executive Officer

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

NOTICE**Half Yearly Portfolio Statement of the Scheme(s) of Axis Mutual Fund ("The Fund")**

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to SEBI circular dated June 5, 2018 on 'Go Green Initiative in Mutual Funds', the Half Yearly Portfolio Statement of the scheme(s) of Axis Mutual Fund as on March 31, 2020 has been hosted on the website of the Fund (<https://www.axismf.com/about-us#financials>) and AMFI (<https://www.amfiindia.com>), respectively.

Unit holders may accordingly view / download the statements from the website of the Fund.

Unit holders can also submit a request for electronic or physical copy of the Half Yearly Portfolio Statement of the scheme(s) of Axis Mutual Fund through the following modes/options:

1. Telephone : Contact us at our Customer Care Centre at **81086 22211** from 9.00 am to 6.00 pm (Monday to Saturday); or
2. E-mail : Send us an e-mail at customerservice@axismf.com from registered e-mail id; or
3. Letter : Submit a written request letter at any of the Official Point of Acceptance ("OPA") of the schemes of the Fund. Investors can visit our website i.e. www.axismf.com for the updated list of OPA.

Unit holders are requested to kindly take note of the above.

For Axis Asset Management Company Limited
(CIN - U65991MH2009PLC189558)
(Investment Manager to Axis Mutual Fund)

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 09, 2020
No. : 02/2020-21

Sd/-
Chandresh Kumar Nigam
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer

Statutory Details: Axis Mutual Fund has been established as a Trust under the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, sponsored by Axis Bank Ltd. (liability restricted to ₹ 1 Lakh). **Trustee:** Axis Mutual Fund Trustee Limited **Investment Manager:** Axis Asset Management Company Limited (the AMC) **Risk Factors:** Axis Bank Ltd. is not liable or responsible for any loss or shortfall resulting from the operation of the schemes. **Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.**



AXIS MUTUAL FUND

Axis House, First Floor, C2, Wadia International Centre, Pandurang Budhkar Marg, Worli, Mumbai - 400 025, India.
TEL : (022) 4325-5161, FAX : (022) 4325-5199, EMAIL : customerservice@axismf.com, WEBSITE : www.axismf.com,
EASycALL : 1800 221 322 ADDITIONAL CONTACT NUMBER : 8108622211



801, 802 & 803, 8th Floor, Windsor, Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai 400 098

NOTICE**HALF YEARLY PORTFOLIO STATEMENT OF THE SCHEMES OF EDELWEISS MUTUAL FUND FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2020**

NOTICE is hereby given to the Unit holders of the Schemes of Edelweiss Mutual Fund ("the Fund") that in accordance with Regulation 59A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 5, 2018, the Half Yearly Portfolio Statement of the Schemes of the Fund for the half year ended March 31, 2020 has been hosted on the website of the Fund viz. www.edelweissmf.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com.

Unit holders can also request for physical and/or electronic copy of the Half Yearly Portfolio Statement of the Schemes of the Fund through any of the following modes:

- a. **Telephone** : By giving a call at our Customer Service Centre on **1800 425 0090 (Toll Free No.- MTNL/BSNL) / 91 40 23001181 (Non Toll Free No.)**
- b. **Email** : By writing an email to EMFHelp@edelweissfn.com.
- c. **Letter** : By submitting a letter at any of the Investor Service Centres of the AMC or Karvy as listed on the website of the Fund viz. www.edelweissmf.com.

Unit holders are requested to note that there will be delays in providing physical copies of the Half Yearly Portfolio Statement on account of COVID-19 pandemic.

Unit holders are requested to take note of the above.

For Edelweiss Asset Management Limited
(Investment Manager to Edelweiss Mutual Fund)

Place : Mumbai Sd/-
Date : April 9, 2020 **Radhika Gupta**
Chief Executive Officer

For more information please contact:

Edelweiss Asset Management Limited (Investment Manager to Edelweiss Mutual Fund)
CIN: U65991MH2007PLC173409

Registered Office: Edelweiss House, Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Mumbai - 400098

Corporate Office: 801, 802 & 803, 8th Floor, Windsor, Off C.S.T. Road, Kalina, Santacruz (E), Mumbai 400 098

Tel No:- 022 4093 3400 / 4097 9821, Toll Free No. 1800 425 0090 (MTNL/BSNL), Non Toll Free No. 91 40 23001181,

Fax: 022 4093 3401 / 4093 3402 / 4093 3403, Website: www.edelweissmf.com

MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.

NOTICE**HSBC MUTUAL FUND****Disclosure of Half Yearly Portfolios of Schemes of HSBC Mutual Fund.**

NOTICE is hereby given to the investors/unit holders of all the schemes of HSBC Mutual Fund ("the Fund") that in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 05, 2018, the half yearly statement of Portfolios for all schemes of HSBC Mutual Fund for the half year ended March 31, 2020, has been hosted on the Fund's website, www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.in and on AMFI's website www.amfiindia.com.

Unit holders can also submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of the statement of scheme portfolio through following modes:

Email : hsbcmf@camsonline.com
Call : 18002002434

Applicants/Unit holders may contact our Investor Service Centres/their distributors, for any additional information/clarifications. Also, please visit our website for any other related information.

For & on behalf of HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited (Investment Manager to HSBC Mutual Fund)

Sd/-
Authorised Signatory
Mumbai, April 09, 2020



HSBC
Global Asset
Management

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited, 16, V.N. Road, Fort, Mumbai-400001.
e-mail: hsbcmf@camsonline.com, website: www.assetmanagement.hsbc.co.in

Issued by HSBC Asset Management (India) Private Limited
CIN-U74140MH2001PTC134220

कोरोना : 50 करोड़ लोग फंस सकते हैं गरीबी के दलदल में : ऑक्सफैम

लंदन, 9 अप्रैल (एपी)।

गरीबी उन्मूलन की दिशा में काम करने वाली एक अग्रणी संस्था ऑक्सफैम ने गुरुवार को चेताया कि विकासशील देशों की मदद के लिए अगर धनी देश त्वरित कदम नहीं उठाएंगे तो कोरोना महामारी के कारण करीब 50 करोड़ लोग गरीबी के भंवर में फंस जाएंगे।

ऑक्सफैम ने विकासशील देशों की मदद के लिए अमीर देशों से अपने प्रयासों में तेजी लाने का अनुरोध किया है। ऐसा नहीं होने पर गरीबी खत्म करने का अभियान एक दशक पीछे चला जाएगा और अफ्रीका तथा पश्चिम एशिया सहित कुछ इलाके 30 साल तक पीछे जा सकते हैं।

ऑक्सफैम इंटरनेशनल के अंतरिम

कार्यकारी निदेशक जोस मारिया वेरा ने कहा, 'महामारी के कारण तबाह होती अर्थव्यवस्था की आहत दुनियाभर में महसूस की जा रही है। लेकिन गरीब देशों में गरीब लोग, जो पहले ही भुखमरी का सामना कर रहे हैं, इस भंवर में जाने से खुद को बचा नहीं पाएंगे।'

किंग कॉलेज लंदन और

ऑस्ट्रेलियन नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी में हुए अध्ययन पर आधारित रिपोर्ट में चेताया गया है कि वायरस के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए सरकारों द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था के समूचे क्षेत्र को

बंद करने से वैश्विक आबादी का छह से आठ फीसद हिस्सा गरीबी के भंवर में फंस जाएगा।

रिपोर्ट में उदाहरण देते हुए कहा गया है कि पश्चिम के कई देशों में लॉकडाउन होने के कारण ऑर्डर रह होने या स्थगित होने से बांग्लादेश में वस्त्र निर्माण में लगे 10 लाख कामगारों की छुट्टी हो चुकी है या बिना वेतन के उन्हें घर भेज दिया गया है। ऑक्सफैम ने वैश्विक नेताओं से गरीब देशों और गरीब समुदायों को उबारने के लिए आर्थिक पैकेज लाने पर सहमति बनाने का आह्वान किया है।

विभिन्न उपायों के अलावा ऑक्सफैम ने 2020 में विकासशील देशों द्वारा एक खबर डॉलर कर्ज भुगतान को भी रद्द करने की अपील की है।

कोरोना के बढ़ते खतरे के बीच दर्जनों रोहिंग्या को रिहा किया

पथेन (म्यांमा), 9 अप्रैल (एएफपी)।

म्यांमा के अशांत रखाइन प्रांत से भागने पर हिरासत में लिए गए अनेक रोहिंग्या मुसलिमों पर लगे आरोपों को खत्म किया गया और जेलों में कोरोना के संक्रमण के बढ़ते खतरे के मद्देनजर उन्हें जेल से रिहा कर दिया गया है। म्यांमा की जेलों में क्षमता से अधिक कैदी बंद हैं और ऐसे में इन स्थानों पर कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप का खतरा ज्यादा है।

देश में 2017 में रोहिंग्या मुसलिमों के खिलाफ सेना की कार्रवाई के बाद 7,50,000 रोहिंग्या ने बांग्लादेश में शरण ली है। रखाइन में अब भी मौजूद रोहिंग्या मुसलिमों की पहुंच स्वास्थ्य सेवा और शिक्षा तक बेहद कम है। वे अपनी मर्जी से कहीं आने-जाने में भी असमर्थ हैं। मानवाधिकार संगठन एमनेस्टी इंटरनेशनल ने उनकी स्थिति को 'रंगभेद' वाला करार दिया है। कई वर्षों से रोहिंग्या मुसलिम पनाह की तलाश में इधर-उधर भटकते रहे हैं। हाल के महीनों में सैकड़ों को आत्रजन कानून का

उल्लंघन करने के आरोप में पकड़ा गया और जेलों में बंद किया गया। बुधवार को एक अदालत ने हिरासत में लिए गए रोहिंग्या के दो समूहों से अचानक आरोप हटा लिए। इनकी संख्या 128 है।

न्यायाधीश खिन मियात मियात हतुन ने पथेन अदालत से अयेयारवाडी क्षेत्र में कहा, 'वयस्कों और बच्चों के खिलाफ लगे आरोपों को हटाया जाता है और इन्हें रिहा किया जाए।' एएफपी के

एक संवाददाता ने पुष्टि की है कि गुरुवार सुबह पथेन जेल से चार बसों में रोहिंग्या को यांगून ले जाया गया है। एक रोहिंग्या मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता ने एएफपी को बताया कि कई अन्य अदालतें भी दर्जनों रोहिंग्या को छोड़ेंगी और उन्हें रखाइन भेजेंगी।

सैंडर्स ने राष्ट्रपति चुनाव की दौड़ से हटकर बाइडन का रास्ता किया साफ

वाशिंगटन, 9 अप्रैल (एएफपी)।

वामपंथी झुकाव वाले अमेरिकी सीनेटर बनी सैंडर्स ने राष्ट्रपति चुनाव की दौड़ से बुधवार को खुद को बाहर कर इस शीर्ष पद का डेमोक्रेटिक उम्मीदवार बनने की जो बाइडन की राह साफ कर दी।

इसके साथ ही नवंबर में होने वाले राष्ट्रपति चुनाव में बाइडन का अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप को टक्कर देना लगभग तय माना जा रहा है।

सैंडर्स ने अपने घर से लाइवस्ट्रीम में कहा, 'मैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचा हूँ कि यह लड़ाई सफल नहीं होगी। उप राष्ट्रपति बाइडन उम्मीदवार होंगे। एक सज्जन पुरुष, जिनके साथ मैं हमारे प्रगतिशील विचार आगे बढ़ाने के लिए काम करूंगा।'

भारत, जापान में बढ़ रहे कोरोना संक्रमण के मामले

न्यूयार्क, 9 अप्रैल (एपी)।

जापान में कोरोना संक्रमण के मामले बढ़ रहे हैं और भारत के भीड़भाड़ वाले शहरों में संक्रमण का खतरा तेज हो रहा है। उधर, अमेरिका और यूरोप के कोविड-19 से बुरी तरह प्रभावित कुछ देशों में इसका प्रकोप कम होता दिख रहा है तथा वे पाबंदियों में ढील देने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। जिन देशों में महामारी का प्रकोप कम हो रहा है, वहां इस संक्रमण को फैलने से रोकने में ये पाबंदियाँ ही काम आई हैं।

जापान में गुरुवार को पहली बार 500 से अधिक मामले सामने आए। यह बढ़ातीरी चिंताजनक है क्योंकि इस देश में बड़ी आबादी बुजुर्गों की है और यह संक्रमण बुजुर्गों के लिए खासतौर पर घातक है।

प्रधानमंत्री शिंजो आबे ने इस हफ्ते की शुरुआत में तोक्यो और अन्य छह स्थानों पर

आपातकाल घोषित कर दिया था लेकिन लॉकडाउन की घोषणा नहीं की। यहां कंपनियां भी घर से काम को पूरी तरह से अपना नहीं पाई हैं और तोक्यो की सड़कों पर अब भी लोगों का सामान्य आवागमन देखा जा रहा है।

भारत में 1.3 अरब लोग अगले हफ्ते तक पूर्ण बंदी का सामना कर रहे हैं। यहां राजधानी और इसके इर्दगिर्द कई दर्जन हॉटस्पॉट सील कर दिए गए हैं। लोगों को घरों से निकलने की इजाजत नहीं है और आवश्यक वस्तुओं तथा दवाइयों की आपूर्ति उन्हें की जा रही है। भारत में संक्रमण के मामले पांच हजार के आंकड़े को पार कर चुके हैं। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के मुताबिक, संक्रमण के कारण 166 लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है।

इस बीच, इटली और स्पेन जैसे स्थान जहां पर मिलाकर 30,000 से अधिक लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है, वहां कोविड-19 का प्रकोप कुछ कम होता दिख रहा है।

पाक का दावा, भारत को छोटा निगरानी ड्रोन गिराया

इस्लामाबाद, 9 अप्रैल (भाषा)।

पाकिस्तान ने गुरुवार को दावा किया कि उसने नियंत्रण रेखा पर हवाई क्षेत्र का कथित रूप से उल्लंघन करने पर भारत के एक छोटे निगरानी ड्रोन को गिरा दिया। पाकिस्तानी सेना के एक बयान के मुताबिक, भारत का ड्रोन 'उकसाने वाली कार्रवाई' करते हुए नियंत्रण रेखा पर संख सेक्टर में निगरानी के लिए पाकिस्तान की तरफ 600 मीटर तक अंदर आ गया था।

पाकिस्तानी सेना ने कहा, 'खुल्लमखुल्ला की गई हरकत का पाकिस्तानी फौज ने आक्रामकता से जवाब देते हुए भारतीय ड्रोन को मार गिराया।' बयान में कहा गया है कि भारतीय सेना की ओर से ऐसे अवांछित कृत्य स्थापित नियमों और दोनों देशों के बीच मौजूदा हवाई समझौते का उल्लंघन है। बयान में कहा गया है कि यह घुसपैठ भारतीय सेना द्वारा 2003 में हुए संघर्षविराम समझौते की लगातार उपेक्षा को दर्शाता है।

बांग्लादेश में रोहिंग्या शिविर 'पूर्ण बंदी' के दायरे में

काँक्स बाजार, 9 अप्रैल (एएफपी)।

बांग्लादेश ने कोरोना वायरस का संक्रमण फैलाने से रोकने के लिए काँक्स बाजार जिले में 'पूर्ण बंदी' लागू कर दी है, जहां म्यांमा से आए दस लाख से अधिक रोहिंग्या शरणार्थी रहते हैं। अधिकारियों ने गुरुवार को यह जानकारी दी।

विशेषज्ञों ने आगह किया है कि यह बीमारी इस जिले में तेजी से फैल सकती है जहां बड़े पैमाने पर रोहिंग्या मुसलिम शिविरों में रहते हैं।

शिविरों में अभी तक किसी मामले की पुष्टि नहीं हुई है लेकिन पास के इलाके में संक्रमण का एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है। देश भर में कोरोना वायरस के 200 से अधिक मामले हैं। इनमें से 20 लोगों की जान जा चुकी है। अधिकारियों ने बुधवार देर रात से जिले में लॉकडाउन का आदेश दिया। निर्देश के अनुसार, 'क्षेत्र में पूर्ण बंदी लागू की जाएगी। जब तक स्थिति में सुधार नहीं होता, तब तक न कोई जिले की सीमा से अंदर आ सकता है और न कोई बाहर जा सकता है।'

खुफिया एजेंसी के प्रमुख इस साल इराक के तीसरे प्रधानमंत्री मनोनीत

बगदाद, 9 अप्रैल (एएफपी)।

इराक के राष्ट्रपति बरहम सालेह ने गुरुवार को खुफिया प्रमुख मुस्तफा काधेमी को इस साल देश का तीसरा प्रधानमंत्री मनोनीत किया। इससे कुछ ही देर पहले अददान जुफ्री ने सरकार बनाने से हाथ पीछे खींच लिया। काधेमी को मनोनीत किए जाने के लिए आयोजित समारोह में देश की शीर्ष राजनीतिक हस्तियों ने भाग लिया जिससे संकेत मिलता है कि 53 वर्षीय काधेमी को पूर्व में मनोनीत दोनों प्रधानमंत्रियों से ज्यादा समर्थन प्राप्त है।

पिछले हफ्ते राजनीतिक बैठकों के बाद इराक की राष्ट्रीय खुफिया सेवा के प्रमुख काधेमी के नाम पर आम सहमति बनी। समारोह में ईरान के जनरल इस्माइल कानी भी थे जिन्होंने बगदाद में अमेरिकी ड्रोन हमले के बाद से ईरान की शक्तिशाली कुद्दस फोर्स का संचालन संभाल रखा है। जनवरी में अमेरिकी हमले में इस्माइल कानी के पूर्ववर्ती जनरल कासिम सुलेमानी मारे गए थे। तेहरान का इराक पर राजनीतिक और सैन्य प्रभाव है और उसकी

कोरोना प्रबंधन के लिए 'दीक्षा' पोर्टल पर प्रशिक्षण शुरू

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कोरोना विषाणु के संकट को देखते हुए केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय चिकित्साकर्मियों को तैयार कर रहा है। इसके तहत लगातार प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। अब निर्णय किया गया है कि प्रशिक्षण के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के 'दीक्षा' पोर्टल का इस्तेमाल किया जाएगा।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के संयुक्त सचिव लव अग्रवाल ने बताया कि भारत सरकार ने अग्रिम पंक्ति के स्वास्थ्य कर्मचारियों द्वारा महामारी से कारगर रूप से निपटने के लिए क्षमता निर्माण के लिए 'दीक्षा' प्लेटफॉर्म पर कोरोना के प्रबंधन के वास्ते इंटेग्रेटेड गर्वमेंट ऑनलाइन ट्रेनिंग (आइगॉट) नामक प्रशिक्षण माड्यूल शुरू किया

मंत्रालय के अनुसार, पोर्टल का उद्देश्य कोरोना महामारी से प्रभावी ढंग से निबटने के लिए अग्रिम पंक्ति में तैनात लोगों की क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना है।

है। दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय द्वारा शुरू किया गया छात्रों एवं शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण का प्लेटफॉर्म है।

मंत्रालय के अनुसार, पोर्टल का उद्देश्य कोरोना महामारी से प्रभावी ढंग से निबटने के लिए अग्रिम पंक्ति में तैनात लोगों की क्षमताओं को बढ़ाना है।

अधिकारियों ने बताया कि प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम विशेष रूप से चिकित्सकों, नर्सों, अर्द्ध चिकित्साकर्मियों, तकनीशियनों, सहायक नर्सिंग कर्मी (एएनएम), राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों,

नागरिक सुरक्षा अधिकारियों, विभिन्न पुलिस संगठनों, राष्ट्रीय कैडेट कोर (एनसीसी), नेहरू युवा केंद्र संगठन, राष्ट्रीय सेवा योजना, भारतीय रेड क्रॉस सोसाइटी, भारत स्काउट और गाइड तथा स्वेच्छा से काम करने के इच्छुक अन्य लोगों के लिए शुरू किया गया है। यह प्लेटफॉर्म किसी भी जगह, किसी भी समय प्रशिक्षण की सुविधा प्रदान करता है ताकि कोरोना से प्रभावी तरीके से निबटने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यबल को और सशक्त बनाया जा सके।

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक ने ट्वीट कर बताया कि यह घोषणा कर खुशी हो रही है कि कोरोना महामारी से मुकाबला करने के लिए कोरोना योद्धाओं की मदद के लिए 'आइगॉट' प्लेटफॉर्म शुरू किया जा रहा है। आइगॉट को दीक्षा प्लेटफॉर्म के माध्यम से शुरू किया गया है।

एनटीए ने जेईई मुख्य के परीक्षा केंद्रों में बदलाव की तारीख बढ़ाई

जनसत्ता ब्यूरो नई दिल्ली, 9 अप्रैल।

राष्ट्रीय परीक्षा एजेंसी (एनटीए) ने इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेजों में स्नातक पाठ्यक्रमों में दाखिले के लिए आयोजित होने वाली संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जेईई) मुख्य के परीक्षा केंद्रों में बदलाव की तारीख बढ़ा दी है। लाखों उम्मीदवारों की सुविधा को देखते हुए यह फैसला किया गया है। अब बदलाव 14 अप्रैल शाम पांच बजे तक किया जा सकेगा।

एजेंसी के महानिदेशक चिन्तित जोशी की ओर से जारी सूचना के मुताबिक कोरोना संकट को देखते हुए एनटीए ने जेईई मुख्य के परीक्षा केंद्र में बदलाव का मौका उम्मीदवारों को दिया है। उम्मीदवार एनटीए की वेबसाइट पर जाकर परीक्षा केंद्र में बदलाव कर सकते हैं। इतना ही नहीं उम्मीदवार इस अवधि में अपने फॉर्म में अन्य सुधार भी कर सकेंगे। सुधार के बाद आवश्यक होने पर शुल्क का भुगतान ऑनलाइन माध्यमों से किया जा सकता है। इसके बाद उम्मीदवारों को फॉर्म में सुधार का कोई अवसर नहीं दिया जाएगा।

ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited
Corporate Identity Number: U99999DL1993PLC054135

Registered Office: 12th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110 001.
Corporate Office: One BKC, 13th Floor, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400 051.
Tel.: +91 22 2652 5000, Fax: +91 22 2652 8100, Website: www.iciciprumpf.com, Email id: enquiry@icicipruamc.com

Central Service Office: 2nd Floor, Block B-2, Nirilon Knowledge Park, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (E), Mumbai - 400 063. Tel.: 022 2685 2000 Fax: 022 26868313

Notice to the Investors/Unit holders of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund Half-Yearly Portfolio Statement of Schemes

NOTICE is hereby given that the half-yearly portfolio statement of schemes of ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund for half year ended March 31, 2020 will be hosted on April 10, 2020 on the website of ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited (the AMC) viz. www.icicipruamc.com and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India (AMFI) viz. www.amfiindia.com in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996, read with SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 5, 2018.

Investors may accordingly view/download the portfolio statement of schemes from the website of the AMC.

Investors can also request for the physical/soft copy of portfolio statement of schemes through any of the following modes:

1. Give a call at our Contact Centre at:
 - MTNL/BSNL: 1800 222 999
 - Others: 1800 200 6666
2. Send an email to enquiry@icicipruamc.com
3. Submit a letter at any of the AMC Offices or our CAMS Investor Service Centres, details of which are available on the AMC website viz. www.icicipruamc.com.

For ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited
Sd/-
Authorised Signatory

To know more, call 1800 222 999/1800 200 6666 or visit www.iciciprumpf.com

As part of the Go Green Initiative, investors are encouraged to register/update their e-mail id and mobile number to support paper-less communications.

To increase awareness about Mutual Funds, we regularly conduct Investor Awareness Programs across the country. To know more about it, please visit <https://www.iciciprumpf.com> or visit AMFI's website <https://www.amfiindia.com>

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

एम्प्लॉय डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड
CIN:L15511TN1983PLC010313
एम्पी, टॉवर, नं. 59, हिंस रिंग रोड, सेक्टर-2, एन-600002

सार्वजनिक सूचना

एम्प्लॉय डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स लिमिटेड को सूचित किया जाता है कि अपने आदेश तिथि 20 जनवरी, 2020 (एनसीएलटी आदेश) द्वारा राष्ट्रीय कम्पनी कानून अधिनियम, चेन्नई पीट (एनसीएलटी) ने एम्प्लॉय डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स प्राईवेट लिमिटेड (प्रस्तावित कंपनी) द्वारा जमा की गई प्रस्ताव योजना को रद्द कर दिया है।

प्रस्तावित योजना के अधिनियम के रूप में तथा एनसीएलटी आदेश की तिथि से कम्पनी का इक्विटी शेयरों भारतीय प्रतिभूति और विनिमय बोर्ड (इक्विटी शेयरों का अनुयोजक) विनिमय, 2019 के विनियमन 3(3) के साथ पंक्ति एनसीएलटी आदेश के अनुसार अस्वीकृत होगा।

रद्दकृत प्रस्तावित योजना के अनुसार कम्पनी को सम्पूर्ण वर्तमान शेयर धारिता को जमायेगा क्योंकि दिवाला तथा दिवालिया संज्ञा, 2016 की धारा 53 के अंतर्गत परिभाषित रूप में प्राथमिकता के आदेश में वक्त्यों के भुगतान के बाद भारत दिवाला तथा दिवालिया संज्ञा (कार्पोरेट व्यक्तियों के लिये दिवाला प्रस्ताव प्रक्रिया) के विनियमन 35 के अंतर्गत कम्पनी का परिसमापन मृत्यु मिल निर्धारित किया गया है। अतएव, कम्पनी में वर्तमान शेयर धारकों का सभी अधिकार समाप्त हो जायेगा तथा किसी भी विधानन शेयर धारकों को कम्पनी, उसकी परिचालनियों अथवा उसके व्यवसायों में किसी भी प्रकार का कोई अधिकार नहीं होगा।

अतएव, वर्तमान इक्विटी शेयरधारक किसी भी प्रकार का भुगतान प्राप्त करने के लिये अधिकृत नहीं होंगे और इस प्रकार प्रस्तावित योजना के अनुसार कम्पनी के वर्तमान इक्विटी शेयर धारकों के लिये कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं किया जायेगा।

एन.राजेंद्रन
प्रस्ताव कर्मी एवं प्रमुख निगरानी सचिव
एम्पी डिस्ट्रिब्यूटर्स लि. के मामले में
ईमेल: cs.srajendran.associates@gmail.com
वेबसाइट: <http://www.empegroup.co.in/#>

शाखा चॉन्दनी चौक, दिल्ली –110006
मो. 8130999111

सार्वजनिक सूचना

आम जनता को सूचित किया जाता है कि बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा, चॉन्दनी चौक, दिल्ली द्वारा निम्नलिखित सम्पत्ति जोड़के श्री अरविंद खन्ना पुत्र श्री विपिन खन्ना निवासी बी-35, ग्रेटर कैलाश, पार्ट-1, नई दिल्ली के नाम पर को हाउसिंग लोन हेतु गिरवी रखने के लिए (i) श्रीमती अंजलि अग्रवाल पत्नी श्री संतोष कुमार अग्रवाल, (ii) श्री अभिषेक अग्रवाल पुत्र श्री संतोष कुमार अग्रवाल, (iii) श्री अनुराग अग्रवाल पुत्र श्री संतोष कुमार अग्रवाल (iv) श्रीमती नेहा अग्रवाल पत्नी श्री अभिषेक अग्रवाल और (v) श्रीमती चारु अग्रवाल पत्नी श्री अनुराग अग्रवाल सभी निवासी: एच-1508, चित्तौरनगर, पार्ट-1, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अनुरोध दाखिल किया है। यदि किसी को संसंधि के अधिकार पर कोई टाइटल / दावा / रूचि / दावे हैं तो, उन्हें अपने दावे को प्रमाणित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रमाण के साथ 10 दिनों के भीतर बैंक से संकट करने की सलाह दी जाती है। यदि 10 दिनों के भीतर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं मिलती है, तो यह माना जाता है कि संसंधि किसी भी धार / दावे / इंक्वैन्ट्स से मुक्त है और बैंक बंधक प्रक्रिया में आगे बढ़ेगा।

संपत्ति का विवरण

प्लॉट नं.35, ब्लॉक-बी, क्षेत्रकल 1000 वर्ग फुट, विहायशी कॉलोनी जित्ते अब ग्रेटर कैलाश, पार्ट-1, कहलौ है, नई दिल्ली, गाँव जमरुदपुर, केंद्र शासित प्रदेश, दिल्ली में स्थित, चौधरी : पूरब में - रोड, पश्चिम में - रोड, उत्तर में - प्लॉट नं. बी-33, दक्षिण में - प्लॉट नं. बी-37 प्राधिकृत अधिकार, बैंक ऑफ़ बड़ौदा

BOI AXA Mutual Fund
(Investment Manager: BOI AXA Investment Managers Private Limited)

Registered Office: B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400013
CIN: U65900MH2007FTC173079

NOTICE

DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO HALF-YEARLY PORTFOLIO STATEMENT OF THE SCHEMES OF BOI AXA MUTUAL FUND

Notice is hereby given to the Investors/Unit holders of all the Schemes of BOI AXA Mutual Fund (the Fund) that in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI Circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 05, 2018, the Half - Yearly Portfolio Statement of Schemes of the Fund for half year ended March 31, 2020, has been hosted on the website of the Fund viz. www.boiaxamf.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com.

Investors can submit a request for physical or soft copy of Half - Yearly Portfolio Statements by giving a call to our Service Centre at 1800-103-2263/1800-266-2676 or sending an SMS to 9210012222 from investor's registered mobile number in the format HSTMTTE<Space>Folio no. for soft copy and HSTMTTP<Space>Folio no. for physical copy or sending an email to service@boiaxa-im.com or writing a letter to Head-Customer Services, BOI AXA Investment Managers Private Limited, B/204, Tower 1, Peninsula Corporate Park, Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013.

For BOI AXA Investment Managers Private Limited (Investment Manager for BOI AXA Mutual Fund)
Sd/-
Authorised Signatory

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

L&T Financial Services
Mutual Fund

Notice (No. 02 of F.Y. 2020 – 2021)

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with Regulation 59A of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 read with SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF2/CIR/P/2018/92 dated June 05, 2018, the half-yearly statement of scheme portfolio of L&T Mutual Fund ("the Fund") for half year ended March 31, 2020 has been hosted on the website of the Fund viz. www.ltf.com and on the website of AMFI viz. www.amfiindia.com.

Investors can request for physical/soft copy of statement of scheme portfolio through any of the following means:

- a. SMS: - Send SMS to 567678 from investor's registered mobile number. SMS format "LTMFHPE <Space>Folio no. for soft copy and LTMFHPP <Space>Folio no. for physical copy.
- b. Telephone: - Give a call at our toll-free no. at 1800 2000 400 & 1800 4190 200
- c. E-mail: - Send an email to investor.line@ltnmf.co.in
- d. Letter: - Submit a letter at any of the AMC Offices or CAMS investor Service Centres, details available at www.ltf.com.

As you are aware, due to COVID-19 pandemic and as per the government and Municipal authorities directive, the Investor Service centres of L&T Investment Management and Registrar and Transfer Agent (CAMS) including our Call centers are closed for the temporary period and hence the request for the physical copy will be addressed only after the situation comes under control and until social distancing advisory is withdrawn by the authorities.

Investors/Unit holders are requested to take note of the aforesaid

For L&T Investment Management Limited
(Investment Manager to L&T Mutual Fund)
Sd/-
Kailash Kulkarni
Chief Executive Officer

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

सातारात निर्जंतुकीकरण करून घरोघरी जातोय सिलिंडर

प्रतिनिधी

सातारा, दि. ९ - कोरोना विषाणूचा संसर्ग रोखण्यासाठी गेले १२ दिवस सातारकर जनता संघम राखून घरी सुरक्षित आहे. नागरिकांना अत्यावश्यक वस्तूंमधील एक घटक म्हणजे गॅस सिलिंडर. या सिलिंडरमधून कोरोनाचा प्रादुर्भाव होऊ नये यासाठी सातारा-मुंबई निर्जंतुकीकरण करून सिलिंडर घरोघरी पोहोचवला जात आहे. सातारा जिल्ह्यात साधारण ५



लाख गॅस सिलिंडरधारक आहेत. हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम, भारत पेट्रोलियम, इन्डेन या कंपन्यांमार्फत

ग्राहकांना गॅस सिलिंडरचा पुरवठा २५ पेक्षा जास्त एजन्सीज करतात. सध्या लॉकडाऊन आणि कोरोना विषाणू

संसर्ग रोखण्यासाठी युद्धपातळीवर प्रयत्न सुरू आहेत. त्याचाच भाग म्हणून आता सातारा तालुका खरेदी-विक्री संघासोबत जिल्ह्यातील अनेक एजन्सीजने गॅस सिलिंडरचे निर्जंतुकीकरण करण्यास सुरुवात केली आहे. तसेच डिलिव्हरी बॉयनाही अत्यावश्यक काळजी घेण्यासाठी मास्क, सॅनिटायझर तसेच हॅण्ड ग्लोव्हजचा पुरवठा केला आहे. अत्यावश्यक सेवा म्हणून खेड्यापाड्यातून आलेली मुले डिलिव्हरी बॉयचे म्हणून काम करत

आहेत. त्यांच्याही घरी परिवार असून ते सिलिंडरचे वाटप करताना दररोज २०० ते २५० लोकांच्या संपर्कात येतात. त्यांच्या जिविताला धोका निर्माण झाल्यास त्यांना विमाकवच मिळणे गरजेचे आहे. हे डिलिव्हरी बॉय सुशिक्षित व धडधाकट असतात. लोकांच्या अडचणी ओळखून लिफ्ट नसलेल्या इमारतीत चार ते पाच मजल्यापर्यंत सिलिंडर घेऊन जातात. तथापि, एजन्सीमधून बाहेर पडण्यापूर्वी प्रत्येक सिलिंडरचे निर्जंतुकीकरण

करण्यात येत आहे. दरम्यान, सणासुदीला गॅस सिलिंडरची मागणी जास्त असते. तशा पद्धतीने कुटुंबातील लोक घरातच असल्यामुळे सध्या गॅस सिलिंडरची मागणी वाढली असली तरी नियमानुसारच प्रत्येकाला सिलिंडरचे वितरण होत आहे, अशी माहिती सातारा खरेदी-विक्री संघाच्या गॅस एजन्सीचे मॅनेजर इंदलकर व म्हसवडमधील शुभम गॅस एजन्सीच्या सुवर्णा पोरे यांनी दिली आहे.

EMPEE DISTILLERIES LIMITED
CIN: L16511TN1993PLC010313
Empee Tower, No.53, Harris Road Pudupet Chennai, TN- 600002

PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to the general public that the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai Bench (NCLT) vide its order dated 20th January 2020 (NCLT Order) has approved the Resolution Plan submitted by SNU Distillers Private Limited (Resolution Applicant). As an integral part of the Resolution Plan and with effect from the date of NCLT Order, the equity shares of the Company will stand delisted in accordance with the NCLT Order read with Regulation 3(3) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009.

As per the approved Resolution Plan, entire existing shareholding of the company shall stand extinguished for NCL consideration, as the liquidation value of the Company as determined under regulation 35 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) Regulations, 2016 after paying off dues in the order of priority as defined under section 53 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 stands NIL. Hence, all the rights of the existing shareholders in Company shall stand extinguished and none of the existing shareholders shall have any rights whatsoever, in the Company, its assets or its business.

Therefore the existing equity shareholders will not be entitled to receive any payment and hence no offer will be made to any of the existing equity shareholders of the Company as per the terms of the Resolution Plan.

S. Rajendran
Resolution Professional & Head-Monitoring Committee
In the matter of Empee Distilleries Ltd.
Email: cs.srajan@an.associates@gmail.com
Website: http://www.empeegroup.co.in/#

सोलापुरात एकही कोरोनाबाधित रुग्ण नाही

जिल्हाधिकारी शंभरकर यांचे स्पष्टीकरण

प्रतिनिधी

सोलापूर, दि. ९ - तालुक्यात काम करणारा मध्यप्रदेशचा कामगार ३१ मार्चलाच त्याच्या मूळ गावी परत गेला होता. तो कोरोनाबाधित असल्याचे आढळले आहे. परंतु, त्याचानंतर इतर कुणाचेही कोरोनाचे अहवाल सकारात्मक आले नसल्याने सोलापुरात आता कोणताही कोरोनाबाधित रुग्ण नाही, असे स्पष्टीकरण जिल्हाधिकारी मिलिंद शंभरकर यांनी दिले.

दक्षिण सोलापूर तालुक्यातील वांगीजवडील रेंगेवाडी येथील बेदाणा कारखान्यावर सदर तरुण कामाला होता. त्याला कोरोनाची लागण झाल्याचे पुढे आले आहे. तथापि, तो ३१ मार्चलाच ग्वाल्हेर येथील त्याच्या मूळ गावी परत गेला आहे. याविषयी अधिक माहिती देताना शंभरकर म्हणाले की, तो तरुण ३१ मार्चला त्याच्या मूळ गावी परतल्यानंतर ६ एप्रिल रोजी त्याला कोरोना झाल्याचे मध्यप्रदेशातून समजले आहे. तसेच, इतर कुणाचेही कोरोनाचे अहवाल सकारात्मक आलेले

PPFAS MUTUAL FUND
There's only one right way™

NOTICE

Disclosure / Hosting of Half Yearly Portfolio of the Schemes of PPFAS Mutual Fund

All unit holders of PPFAS Mutual Fund are requested to note that in terms of Regulation 59A of SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996 and SEBI circulars issued in this regard from time to time, the Half Yearly Portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 of Schemes of PPFAS Mutual Fund have been hosted on the website of PPFAS Mutual Fund viz; www.amc.ppfas.com and on the website of Association of Mutual Funds in India, www.amfiindia.com. Investors can access / download the half yearly disclosure from the above-mentioned websites.

Investors are requested to take note of the same.

Further, investors can submit a request for a physical or electronic copy of half yearly portfolio for the period ended March 31, 2020 by any of the following modes at free of cost:

1. Email to us at mf@ppfas.com or
2. Contact us at Investor Helpline no. 1800-266-7790 or
3. Sending a written request at the Registered office address of the PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited as given below.

For PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited (Investment Manager to PPFAS Mutual Fund)

Place: Mumbai Sd/-
Date: 09th April, 2020 Director

Name of Mutual Fund: PPFAS Mutual Fund

For more information please contact:

PPFAS Asset Management Private Limited (Investment Manager for PPFAS Mutual Fund)
CIN No : - U65100MH2011PTC220623

Registered Office: - 81/82, 8th Floor, Sakhar Bhavan, Ramnath Goenka Marg, 230 Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021, INDIA. Tel.: 91 22 6140 6555 Fax: 91 22 6140 6590. E-mail: mf@ppfas.com. Website: www.amc.ppfas.com. Toll Free Number: 1800-266-7790.

MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.

Registered & Corporate Office:
YES Bank Limited (बँक)
YES Bank Tower, IFC-2, 15th Floor, Senapati Bapat Marg, Elphinstone (W), Mumbai-400013.
Tel. +91(22) 3366 9000 Fax: +91(22) 2421 4500
Website: www.yesbank.in Email: shareholders@yesbank.in
CIN: L65190MH2003PLC143249

नोटीस

बँकेच्या समभागाचे इन्व्हेस्टर एज्युकेशन व प्रोटेक्शन फंड (आयईपीएफ) अंर्धीरिटी मध्ये हस्तांतरण करणे.

झाडारे सूचना देण्यात येत आहे की, इन्व्हेस्टर एज्युकेशन व प्रोटेक्शन फंड अंर्धीरिटी (अकॉप्टिग, ऑडिट, ट्रान्सफर व रिफंड) नियम, २०१६ (नियम), सुधारित, सोबत वाचले असता कंपनी कार्यात, २०१३ (कायदा) मधील कलम १२४ मधील तरतुदी अंतर्गत कंपनीच्या (बँकेच्या) ज्या इक्विटी समभागाच्या स्वतःची ओळखी सात वर्षे किंवा अधिक काळ लाभांशाचा दावा न केलेला किंवा देण्यात आलेला नाही असे इक्विटी समभाग बँकेला आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटीच्या डिफिट खात्यात हस्तांतरित करावे लागतात.

बँकेने ज्याचे समभाग आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटीकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यास पात्र आहेत अशा संबंधित भागधारकांना त्यांच्या नोंदणीकृत पत्त्यावर वैयक्तिक सूचना पाठविल्या आहेत / साथीच्या सध परिस्थितीत जसे शक्य होईल तसे पाठविल्याची सोय करीत असून त्यांना दावा न केलेल्या लाभांशाचा दावा करण्याचा सल्ला देण्यात आला आहे. बँक ज्याचे समभाग आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटीकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यास पात्र आहेत अशा संबंधित भागधारकांचा तपशिल त्यांच्या वेबसाईटवर www.yesbank.in येथे उपलब्ध केला आहे. सदर भागधारकांना दावा न केलेल्या लाभांशाच्या तपशिलाची पडताळणी करण्याची आणि आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यास पात्र समभागाची पडताळणी करण्याची विनंती करण्यात येत आहे.

ज्याचे समभाग आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटीकडे हस्तांतरित करण्यास पात्र आहेत अशा प्रत्येक स्वरूपात समभाग धारण करणाऱ्या संबंधित भागधारकांनी याची नोंद घ्यावी की आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे समभाग हस्तांतरित केल्यानंतर, त्यांच्या नावे नोंदणी करण्यात आलेले मूळ समभाग प्रमाणपर आपोआप रद्द होईल आणि त्यांचे कोणताही व्यवहार करता येणार नाही. डिफिट स्वरूपात समभाग धारण केल्यास, हस्तांतरित केल्यास पात्र असलेल्या प्रमाणातील समभाग भागधारकांच्या खात्यातून वजा करण्यात येतील.

संबंधित भागधारकांनी जुलाई ०९, २०२० पूर्वी त्यांच्या लाभांशाचा दावा न केल्यास, नियमांचे पालन करण्याच्या दृष्टीकोनातून बँकेनी, भागधारकांना कोणतीही पुढील सूचना न देता सदर समभागाचे आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे हस्तांतरण करेल आणि सदर हस्तांतरित केलेल्या समभागाच्या बाबतीत बँकेच्याशी कोणतेही दावित्य नसेल.

भागधारकांनी याची नोंद घ्यावी की, आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे सदर समभागावरील जमा सव्हा लाभांश, काही असल्यास, समभागाचे हस्तांतरण केल्यानंतर, नियमांमध्ये नमूद केलेल्या पद्धतीचा पाठपुरावा करून, नियमांतर्गत बिलित आयईपीएफ - ५ प्रणतत आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे स्वतंत्र अर्ज करून, आयईपीएफ अंर्धीरिटी यांचेकडे दावा करूनच ते मिळविता येतील आणि ते आयईपीएफ यांचे वेबसाईटवर www.iepf.gov.in येथे उपलब्ध आहे.

यरील संदर्भित काही चौकशी करण्याची असल्यास, भागधारकांनी बँकेचे रजिस्ट्रार व ट्रान्सफर एजंट, मेसर्स के.एन.टी. टेक्नॉलॉजिक्स प्रा. लि. यांच्याशी सेलेनियम टॉवर बी, प्लॉट नं. ३१ आणि ३२, फायनान्सिअल डिव्हिजन, नानाकमण्ड, हेडबंद - ४०००३२, टेल: +९१-४०-४७९६२२२२ ईमेल: einward.ris@kfnitech.com आणि / किंवा shareholders@yesbank.in येथे संपर्क साधावा.

यस बँक लिमिटेड साठी
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शिवांनंद शेटीगर
समूह कंपनी सचिव

दिनांक : ८ एप्रिल, २०२०
ठिकाण : मुंबई

Nippon India Mutual Fund (Formerly Reliance Mutual Fund)
Wealth sets you free

Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited
(formerly known as Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited)
(CIN - L65910MH1995PLC220793)

Registered Office: Reliance Centre, 7th Floor, South Wing, Off Western Express Highway, Santacruz (East), Mumbai - 400 055.
Tel No. +91 022 4303 1000 • Fax No. +91 022 4303 7662 • www.nipponindiamf.com

NOTICE NO.3

Notice is hereby given that considering the COVID-19 scenario, Nippon India Mutual Fund ("NIMF") / Nippon Life India Asset Management Limited (NAM INDIA) has decided to modify certain provisions related to termination of Systematic Investment Plan (SIP) and Nippon India SIP Insure in all the eligible open ended schemes of NIMF for a temporary period from April 01, 2020 to June 30, 2020 as follows:

Termination of SIP:
The criteria of termination of SIP for three consecutive installments failure due to insufficient funds in bank account shall not be applicable for the period from April 01, 2020 till June 30, 2020. Consequently, any rejection of SIP instalment due to insufficient funds during April 01, 2020 till June 30, 2020 will not be considered for the purpose of termination of SIP.

Cessation of Insurance Cover:
The criteria of cessation of Nippon India SIP insure cover in case of default in payment of three consecutive or five separate occasions of monthly /quarterly /yearly SIP instalments shall not be applicable for the period from April 01, 2020 till June 30, 2020 in case of applicable schemes. Consequently, any rejection of SIP instalment due to insufficient funds during April 01, 2020 till June 30, 2020 will not be considered for the purpose of cessation of insurance cover.

The AMC or Trustee reserves the right at its sole discretion to withdraw / modify the above features. All other terms and conditions of SIP and Nippon India SIP Insure feature read with the addendum issued from time to time shall remain unchanged.

For NIPPON LIFE INDIA ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED
(formerly known as Reliance Nippon Life Asset Management Limited)
(Asset Management Company for Nippon India Mutual Fund)

Mumbai Sd/-
April 09, 2020 **Authorised Signatory**

Make even idle money work! Invest in Mutual Funds

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.

'आव्हाडसाहेब, आम्ही तुमच्यासोबत आहोत'

प्रतिनिधी

पुणे, दि. ९ - 'खूप दिवस सहन केली, या सडक्या मंदूच्या विचारांची घाण,' असे म्हणत राष्ट्रवादीच्या महिला प्रदेशाध्यक्षा रुपाली चाकणकर यांनी 'आव्हाडसाहेब, आम्ही सोबत आहोत,' या शब्दांत गृहनिर्माण मंत्री जितेंद्र आव्हाड यांना पाठिंबा दिला आहे. समाजमाध्यमाद्वारे मंत्री जितेंद्र आव्हाड यांच्यावर यांच्यावर अत्यंत आक्षेपांसोबत टीका करणाऱ्या एका व्यक्तीला आव्हाडांच्या कार्यकर्त्यांनी कथित मारहाण केल्याची बातमी दोन दिवसांपूर्वी समोर आली होती. त्यानंतर संपूर्ण राज्यभर हा विषय चर्चेत आला. विरोधकांनी याविरुद्ध आवाज उठवत आव्हाड यांच्यावर टीकेचे बाण सोडले आणि त्यांना मंत्रिमंडळातून बखास्त करण्याची मागणी केली. या पार्श्वभूमीवर राष्ट्रवादी काँग्रेसच्या नेत्या रुपाली चाकणकर आव्हाडांच्या समर्थनार्थ मैदानात उतरल्या आहेत. 'आव्हाडसाहेब, आम्ही तुमच्या सोबत आहोत,' अशा शब्दांत चाकणकर यांनी आव्हाडांना पाठिंबा दिला आहे.

दरम्यान, एक महिला म्हणून राजकीय क्षेत्रात वावरत असताना समाजमाध्यमावरून अश्लाघ्य टीका करणाऱ्यांचा किती त्रास सहन करावा लागतो, याचा लेखाजोखाही चाकणकर यांनी यावेळी मांडला. त्या म्हणाल्या की, महिला म्हणून राजकारण करताना मीसुद्धा पातळी सोडून केलेली टीका सहन केली आहे. एखाद्या गोष्टीवर मी काही प्रतिक्रिया दिली तर त्यावर वैचारिक मत मांडले गेले पाहिजे हे मला मान्य आहे. पण असं होताना दिसत नाही. एखादी

HDFC MUTUAL FUND
BHAROSA APNO KA

HDFC Asset Management Company Limited
A Joint Venture with Standard Life Investments
CIN: L65991MH1999PLC123027

Registered Office: HDFC House, 2nd Floor, H.T. Parekh Marg, 165-166, Backbay Reclamation, Churchgate, Mumbai - 400 020. Phone: 022 66316333 • Toll Free Nos: 1800-3010-6767 / 1800-419-7676
Fax: 022 22821144 • e-mail: cliser@hdfcfund.com • Visit us at: www.hdfcfund.com

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that HDFC Trustee Company Limited, the Trustee to HDFC Mutual Fund ("the Fund") has approved the declaration of dividend in the following Plan launched under the Scheme of the Fund and fixed **Wednesday, April 15, 2020** (or the immediately following Business Day, if that day is not a Business Day) as the Record Date for the same:

Name of the Scheme / Plan / Option	NAV as on April 8, 2020 (₹ per unit)	Amount of Dividend (₹ per unit)	Impact of Dividend Distribution on NAV (₹ per unit)	Face Value (₹ per unit)
Plan launched under HDFC Fixed Maturity Plans - Series 37:				
HDFC FMP 1155D February 2017 (1) - Regular Option - Normal Dividend Option	12.3584	Distributable surplus, as reduced by applicable statutory levy	Distributable surplus	10.00
HDFC FMP 1155D February 2017 (1) - Direct Option - Normal Dividend Option	12.3779			
HDFC FMP 1155D February 2017 (1) - Regular Option - Quarterly Dividend Option	10.0141	10.0145		
HDFC FMP 1155D February 2017 (1) - Direct Option - Quarterly Dividend Option	10.0145			

Pursuant to payment of dividend, the NAV of the Dividend Option(s) of the above Plan would fall to the extent of payout and statutory levy, if any.

Income distribution will be done / Dividend will be paid to those Unit holders / Beneficial Owners whose names appear in the register of Unit holders maintained by the Mutual Fund / statement of beneficial ownership maintained by the Depositories, as applicable, under the Dividend Option(s) of the aforesaid Plan as on the Record Date.

For HDFC Asset Management Company Limited

Place : Mumbai Sd/-
Date : April 9, 2020 **Authorized Signatory**

MUTUAL FUND INVESTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO MARKET RISKS, READ ALL SCHEME RELATED DOCUMENTS CAREFULLY.

श्रीवर्धनच्या शिवाजी चौकात कोरोना निर्जंतुकीकरण कक्ष

वार्ताहर

श्रीवर्धन, दि. ९ - कोरोनाचा प्रादुर्भाव रोखण्यासाठी प्रशासनाकडून विविध उपाययोजना करण्यात येत आहेत. पोलीस प्रशासनाही जनजागृती करत आहे, तर महसूल विभागाचे कर्मचारी गावांमध्ये कोणी होम कांरंटॉईन आहेत का, याची चौकशी करत आहेत. याच प्रयत्नांना जोड श्रीवर्धन नगरपरिषदेने शिवाजी चौकात कोरोना निर्जंतुकीकरण कक्षाची उभारणी केली आहे.

नगरपरिषदेतर्फे शहरातील रस्त्यांचे निर्जंतुकीकरण केले जात आहे. उपायमध्मे सोडियम हायपोक्लोराइड हे औषध टाकून त्याची फवारणी शहरातील संपूर्ण रस्त्यांवर व गटारांवर

करण्यात आली. तसेच, शिवाजी चौकात नगरपरिषदेकडून कोरोना निर्जंतुकीकरण कक्ष उभारण्यात आला आहे. निर्जंतुकीकरण कक्षामध्येदेखील पाण्यामध्ये सोडियम हायपोक्लोराइड हे औषध मिसळून त्याचे बारीक तुषार नागरिकांच्या अंगावर उडवण्यात येतात. कक्षाच्या आतमध्ये प्रवेश केल्यानंतर प्रत्येक नागरिकांनी हात वर करून त्या ठिकाणाहून पुढे जायचे आहे. यामुळे कुणाच्याही कपड्यांवर किंवा अंगावर विषाणू असल्यास ते नष्ट होतील, असा दावा नगरपरिषदेने केला आहे. दरम्यान, शहरातील नागरिकांनी हा कक्ष नव्यान स्थापन केल्याबाबत नगरपालिकेच आभार मानले आहेत.

ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited
Corporate Identity Number: U99999DL1993PLC054135

Registered Office: 12th Floor, Narain Manzil, 23, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110 001.
Corporate Office: One BKC, 13th Floor, Bandra Kurla Complex, Mumbai - 400 051.
Tel.: +91 22 2652 5000, Fax: +91 22 2652 8100, Website: www.iciciprumpf.com,
Email id: enquiry@icicipruamc.com

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Notice to the Investors/Unit holders of ICICI Prudential Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series X - 1375 Days Plan B (the Scheme)

Notice is hereby given that ICICI Prudential Trust Limited, Trustee to ICICI Prudential Mutual Fund has approved declaration of the following dividend under the dividend option of the Scheme, subject to availability of distributable surplus on the record date i.e on April 15, 2020*:

Name of the Scheme/Plans	Dividend (₹ per unit) (Face value of ₹ 10/- each)*#	NAV as on April 8, 2020 (₹ per unit)
ICICI Prudential Capital Protection Oriented Fund - Series X - 1375 Days Plan B		
Dividend	0.0500	11.9496
Direct Plan - Dividend	0.0500	12.4838

\$ The dividend payout will be subject to the availability of distributable surplus and may be lower depending upon the extent of distributable surplus available on the record date under the dividend option of the Scheme.

Subject to deduction of applicable statutory levy.

* or the immediately following Business Day, if that day is a Non - Business Day.

Dividend will be paid to all the unit holders/beneficial owners whose names appear in the register of unit holders/Statement of beneficial owners maintained by the Depositories, as applicable under the dividend option of the Scheme, at the close of business hours on the record date.

It should be noted that pursuant to payment of dividend, the NAV of the dividend option of the Scheme would fall to the extent of dividend payout and statutory levy (if applicable).

Suspension of trading of units of the Scheme:
The units of the Scheme are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE). The trading of units of the Scheme stands suspended on BSE with effect from closing hours of trading of April 8, 2020.

For the purposes of redemption proceeds, the record date shall be April 15, 2020.

For ICICI Prudential Asset Management Company Limited

Place : Mumbai Sd/-
Date : April 9, 2020 **Authorised Signatory**
No. 006/04/2020

To know more, call 1800 222 999/1800 200 6666 or visit www.iciciprumpf.com

BSE Disclaimer: It is to be distinctly understood that the permission given by BSE Limited should not in any way be deemed or construed that the Scheme Information Document (SID) has been cleared or approved by BSE nor does it certify the correctness or completeness of any of the contents of the SID. The investors are advised to refer to the SID for the full text of the Disclaimer clause of the BSE Limited.

Capital Protection Oriented Fund disclaimer: The Scheme offered is "oriented towards protection of capital" and "not with guaranteed returns". The orientation towards protection of the capital originates from the portfolio structure of the scheme and not from any bank guarantee, insurance cover etc. The ability of the portfolio to meet capital protection on maturity to the investors can be impacted in certain circumstances including changes in government policies, interest rate movements in the market, credit defaults by bonds, expenses, reinvestment risk and risk associated with trading volumes, liquidity and settlement systems in equity and debt markets. Accordingly, investors may lose part or all of their investment (including original amount invested) in the Scheme. No guarantee or assurance, express or implied, is given that investors will receive the capital protected value at maturity or any other returns. Investors in the Scheme are not being offered any guaranteed/assured returns.

As part of the Go Green Initiative, investors are encouraged to register/update their e-mail id and mobile number to support paper-less communications.

To increase awareness about Mutual Funds, we regularly conduct Investor Awareness Programs across the country. To know more about it, please visit <https://www.iciciprumpf.com> or visit AMFI's website [https://www.amfiindia.com](http://www.amfiindia.com)

Mutual Fund investments are subject to market risks, read all scheme related documents carefully.