

Dated: 04<sup>th</sup> August, 2018

National Stock Exchange of India Limited  
Exchange Plaza  
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)  
Mumbai 400 051  
Scrip Code: PROVOGE

BSE Limited  
Listing Department  
P.J. Towers, Dalal Street, Fort  
Mumbai 400 001  
Scrip Code: 532647

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Subject: Intimation under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015**

This is further to our intimation dated 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2018 regarding admission of application under Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process", the Public Announcement made by the Interim Resolution Professional, in the newspaper under the regulation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 is enclosed herewith.

Please treat this as compliance with Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Thanking you,

Yours truly,

For Provogue (India) Limited

Interim Resolution Professional

Mr. Jitendrakumar Rambaran Yadav

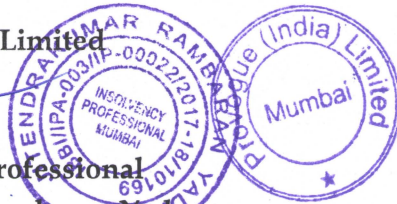
IP Registration No IBBI/IPA-003/IP-N00022/2017-18/10169

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Enclosed as above





NEW LANDMARK

Apple's \$1-trn milestone reflects rise of powerful megacompanies

THE NEW YORK TIMES New York, August 3

APPLE ON THURSDAY reached a milestone that these icons of capitalism never dreamed of: a market value of more than \$1 trillion.

That landmark is the result of an extraordinary corporate success story. In a span of just 21 years, a near-bankrupt computer maker evolved into the most valuable publicly traded company in the United States, pushing the tech industry away from big, bulky machines and producing some of the world's most popular consumer products, like the iMac, the iPod and the iPhone. Apple's products have reshaped swaths of everyday life.

Apple's new 13-figure valuation highlights how a group of enormous companies has come to dominate the United States economy. Today, a smaller cluster of American companies commands a larger share of total corporate profits than since at least the 1970s.

The impact of this phenomenon has been clear in the stock markets, where a band of household-name companies — led by Apple, Amazon, Facebook



and Google — has fueled the nine-year bull market, the second-longest behind the rally that ended in 2000. Their successes also are propelling the broader economy, which is on track for its fastest growth rate in a decade.

But the effects of the consolidation of corporate profits extend far beyond the stock markets — and they are not entirely benign.

Economists, for example, are starting to look into whether the rise of so-called superstar firms is contributing to the lackluster wage growth,

shrinking middle class and rising income inequality in the United States. The vast social and political influence wielded by these megacompanies has prompted some lawmakers to demand more regulation to rein them in.

"It's one of the most important trends that we're experiencing," said Roni Michaely, an economist at the University of Geneva. "It's really about economic growth, economic inequality and consumer welfare."

In the past few decades, a profound shift has taken place in the distribution of corporate

profits among American companies. In 1975, 109 companies collected half of the profits produced by all publicly traded companies.

Today, those winnings are captured by just 30 companies, according to research by Kathleen M Kahle, a University of Arizona finance professor, and René M. Stulz, an economist at Ohio State University.

On Tuesday, Apple reported the latest in a string of strong quarterly earnings, with its profit increasing to \$11.52 billion, up nearly a third from the same period a year earlier. The

report helped bolster the company's stock price; as of Thursday, Apple's shares were trading at \$207.39.

The difference between how much it costs American companies to make their products and how much they sell those products for — a metric of the power that companies possess in their markets — is at its highest level since at least 1950, according to a 2017 paper by two economists, Jan De Loecker of Princeton and Jan Eeckhout of University College London.

More than three-quarters of all American industries have grown more concentrated since 1980, as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, the standard formula that antitrust regulators and others use to analyze proposed corporate mergers, according to a paper written by Professor Michaelaely, along with Gustavo Grullon of Rice University and Yelena Larkin of Toronto.

A consensus has formed among economists that the trend toward corporate concentration — in terms of the size of companies and their grasp on profits — is real and may be long-lasting.

BLOOMBERG Washington, August 3

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP sat with Robert Mueller in the Oval Office in May of last year to interview him for a job: director of the FBI.

The next afternoon, Trump was in another Oval Office meeting when an aide interrupted with news that Mueller had taken a different post: special counsel to investigate Trump's campaign.

Trump and attorney general Jeff Sessions, who attended both meetings, were blindsided, according to a person familiar with both meetings. The president immediately blasted Sessions for not knowing the announcement was coming and challenged how the person he'd just interviewed for the FBI job — and who Trump said had a past dispute with him over golf club fees — could now be investigating him, the person said.

In recent weeks, Trump's anger at Mueller — and the president's allegations that the special counsel is biased against him — has broken out in public. On Wednesday, Trump tweeted that Mueller is "going to list his Conflicts of Interest."

"If a guy just turned you down for a job, it certainly cre-



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ates a question as to whether you could be perfectly objective in making an important decision about that person," said Trump's lawyer, Rudy Giuliani, who said there are additional conflicts the legal team is aware of but not making public.

It's not clear whether Trump turned down Mueller for the job before the special counsel's appointment, but from that moment on, Trump has complained to aides about a perceived grudge.

Sessions was so rattled by the

president's anger in that interrupted Oval Office meeting that he resigned verbally that day and later submitted a formal letter of resignation, according to the person briefed on the meeting. The Justice Department declined a request for comment.

Mueller, a decorated Vietnam war veteran and registered Republican who led the FBI in the days after the Sept. 11 attacks, has been praised for his unimpeachable character by both Republicans and Democrats.

LKP SECURITIES LIMITED advertisement with contact information and a notice regarding a meeting of the Board of Directors.

भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण AIRPORTS AUTHORITY OF INDIA advertisement with details for a tender.

GUJARAT STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION advertisement with details for a meeting of the Board of Directors.

Parsvnath Developers Limited advertisement with details for a meeting of the Board of Directors.

For Advertising in TENDER PAGES advertisement for Jitendra Patil, including contact numbers.

RattanIndia Infrastructure Limited advertisement with details for a meeting of the Board of Directors.

CORDS CABLE INDUSTRIES LIMITED advertisement with details for a meeting of the Board of Directors.

FORM A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT advertisement regarding the insolvency of Provogue (India) Limited, including a table of relevant particulars.

Reliance Industries Limited advertisement with a table listing shareholders and their holdings.

KAJARIA CERAMICS LIMITED advertisement with details for a meeting of the Board of Directors.



