

CCAL

CHEMFAB ALKALIS LIMITED

REF: CHEMFAB/SEC/2026-2027

23rd October 2026

BSE Limited

Corporate Relationship Department
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400 001.

BSE – Scrip Code: 541269

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

The Manager, Listing Department
“Exchange Plaza”
Bandra - Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai - 400 051

NSE Symbol: CHEMFAB

Sub: Newspaper Clipping regarding Special Window for Transfer and Dematerialization (demat) of physical shares

In accordance with SEBI circular no. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, a special window has been opened for Transfer and Dematerialization (Demat) of Physical Shares.

Please find attached, copy of the newspaper advertisement that is published pursuant to the aforesaid circular.

Thanking You,
Yours Faithfully,

For CHEMFAB ALKALIS LIMITED

Digitally signed by
BHARATRAJ
PANCHAL
J PANCHAL
Date: 2026.10.23
15:25:25 +05'30'

Bharatraj Panchal
Company Secretary
F9828



CIN No.: L24290TN2009PLC071563
Member - Dr. Rao's Group of Companies
Regd. Off: 'TEAM House', GST Road, Vandalur, Chennai - 600 048, India.
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SUDHEER PAL SINGH
New Delhi, 22 October

After years of deliberations, the central government has finally hit upon a solution to a problem that has bedevilled plans to speed up the use of renewable energy: That of a mismatch between power generation capacity and the infrastructure needed to transmit that power to consumers.

A new scheme, Green Energy Corridor (GEC)-III, focuses on the private sector rather than the government to build the network needed to transmit green energy across the country. It does that through allowing a bidding process.

Greenfield transmission works are to be developed through competitive bidding, with private transmission service providers responsible for building, owning, operating and maintaining these projects. Brownfield works to strengthen or upgrade existing networks are to be implemented on a cost-plus basis.

Transmission network providers will be allowed to compete for projects under what is called tariff-based competitive bidding (TBCB), which awards the contract to the bidder offering the lowest tariff. While this has been the norm for developing inter-state transmission systems, the idea now is to allow it at the level of local power infrastructure within states.

Because electricity is in the concurrent list, its supply is largely controlled by state bodies. Seen in that context, the GEC-III scheme is ambitious, aiming to improve power supply by resolving traditional issues around how power is transmitted.

Twin problems
RE power transmission is beset by two main problems — intermittency and curtailment. Intermittency is the lack of availability of renewable energy round the clock. Solar power is a good example: Its ebb and flow depends upon the time of day.

Curtailment, on the other hand, happens when there aren't enough transmission corridors — strips of land — to take electricity from power stations to distribution companies, and thereon to consumers.

GEC-III's solution is to strengthen the intra-state transmission network and deploy battery storage systems, once power is received from states that are rich in renewable energy sources.

This will combine transmission infrastructure with storage capacity so that renewable power can be integrated

GEC-III SCHEME MAY HELP INDIA UNLOCK THE CORE ISSUE OF CURTAILMENT OF TRANSMISSION CORRIDORS THAT CAN IMPEDE THE GROWTH OF NEW SOLAR AND WIND CAPACITY

State power playbook

A new central government scheme seeks to strengthen renewable energy transmission within states



PHOTO: SHUTTERSTOCK

with the local grid and made available during periods of higher demand and non-solar hours.

Big numbers
The numbers behind the scheme, which will be implemented across all states, are impressive. The project outlay itself is of ₹1.86 trillion, including a central financial assistance (CFA) of ₹54,082 crore. The money will go into building the infrastructure needed to produce 135 Gigawatt (Gw) of renewable energy and deploying 50 Gigawatt hour of battery energy storage systems (BESS).

Of the ₹54,082 crore CFA, ₹45,005 crore, or 83 per cent, is earmarked for developing the transmission systems.

The larger backdrop is India's plan to ramp up non-fossil fuel based power generation capacity from the existing 300 Gw to 500 Gw by 2030 and 786 Gw by 2036. To meet this ambition, state power distribution companies and other large consumers must by law scale up their use of renewable energy.

This expansion plan faces two broad challenges: RE resources are concentrated in a small number of states, while electricity demand runs across the country. Additionally, solar and wind generation varies with weather conditions and time of day.

This means power generation capacity must be matched by storage, adequate transmission infrastructure, and grids that are able to adapt to the fluctuations of renewable energy flows. States with low solar or wind energy capacity will benefit once transmission projects are commissioned to the successful bidders. "The principle underlying GEC-III is therefore clear: transmission must precede renewable energy generation. Adequate transmission availability provides certainty to renewable energy developers, reduces the risk of renewable energy curtailment and enables states to meet their renewable consumption obligation (RCO) trajectory," the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) said in its statement launching the scheme earlier this month.

A first
J V N Subramanyam, joint secretary at MNRE, said: "It will lead to tariff-based

competitive bidding for intra-state transmission systems, which has never happened before. This will lead to commissioning of new transmission lines at many places where evacuation faces congestion. This will also ensure that RE evacuation happens at the same pace as RE projects' development."

"The country's power sector will reap the benefits of this scheme for many decades to come," he told *Business Standard* in an interaction.

The official pointed out that the existing cost-plus model is prone to time and cost overruns, which are ultimately paid for by the consumer. "However, tariff-based competitive bidding leads to transparent discovery of tariff, apart from significant de-risking of the developer, which ultimately brings down the final price for the consumer," he said.

Competitive bidding is also likely to be adopted for projects to be set up under the PM Surya Sarovar scheme aimed at developing 5,000 Megawatt (Mw) of Floating Solar Photovoltaic projects with integrated Energy Storage Systems.

Subramanyam said the scheme would mainly strengthen state grids and evacuate power from RE-rich zones, but

that investments in the interstate transmission system will continue to happen.

He said investments of ₹8-9 trillion are expected to come in under the GEC scheme till 2035 — money that will go into strengthening the intrastate transmission networks to be developed under the TBCB mode.

"Generally, RE projects get commissioned within 12 to 18 months, whereas the transmission lines take about 24 to 36 months. That is where the gap exists. We see that as a temporary issue rather than as a permanent problem because we are invested into resolving it. Also, battery storage capacity creation at the developers end is going to handle a lot of curtailment issues."

Bidding challenges
Competitive bidding, however, comes with its own set of challenges. Industry experts caution that unrealistic and aggressive bidding by inexperienced and small companies can create stranded assets where developers find it difficult to live up to the committed tariffs. Policy planners, therefore, must provide for adequate safeguards in the contract itself, they said.

"When a sector is being opened up for the first time with new initiatives, and it is realised that investors may be reluctant to walk into the space, it is always better to have the cost-plus model as it provides certainty," said a senior analyst with an accounting and consultancy firm, who declined to be identified.

"But once a sector has its own established and mature playbook, including the technology and counter-party risk sharing — for example, transmission projects under the GEC scheme — then competitive bidding is the best model."

At the same time, he added, bidding must be carried out with a strong net-worth criteria for participation, to ensure only serious players are allowed to bid.

The GEC scheme's importance is that it is expected to help India unlock the core issue of curtailment of transmission corridors that can impede the growth of new solar and wind capacity.

This in turn is needed because clean energy has accounted for the bulk of the power capacity additions in the last couple of years. India's non-fossil fuel power capacity has reached 308 Gw, out of a total 560 Gw of installed power generation capacity from all sources.

"Within the renewable energy sector, most of the new capacity is based on solar. In fact, out of the 55 Gw renewable energy capacity added in the last financial year, 45 Gw came from solar alone. We are confident we will exceed the 500 Gw target in 2030," Subramanyam said. He added that what investors like

How GEC-III can boost RE capacity goals

- Govt gave its nod for the ₹1.86 trillion GEC-III scheme in September with an eye on strengthening transmission and improving renewable energy (RE) integration between states
- GEC-III envisages evacuation of 135 Gw RE, deployment of 50 Gigawatt hour of battery energy storage systems, with financial assistance of ₹54,082 crore
- First ever tariff-based competitive bidding for intra-state transmission projects may boost transparency and investments, while lowering costs for consumers
- Battery storage and wider transmission network may tackle power issues of intermittency and curtailment faced by RE projects
- While warning against unrealistic and aggressive bidding, which may create stranded assets, experts say that GEC-III is a step in the right direction to attain 500 Gw non-fossil fuel power capacity by 2030

about the Indian renewable energy space is the policy certainty provided by the government and the bankability of projects. That is why private sector investments have dominated growth, he added. For the industry, choosing clean energy supply has become an economic imperative.

Need to diversify
An added dimension is the government's attempt to avoid putting all its eggs in one basket. The 45-odd Gw of solar power capacity commissioned in the last financial year, for instance, was evenly distributed across three pillars. A total of 15 Gw came from large utility-scale projects, another 15 Gw from 'distributed RE' — smaller projects such as those set up under the PM Surya Ghar and PM Kusum schemes — and the rest from commercial and industrial consumers. All of this comes against the backdrop of India's commitment to reaching net-zero carbon emission by 2070 and the shock of a sudden supply shortage of fossil fuel from West Asia. Hence the clear need to tap the promise of renewable energy.

Are works of fiction really all fiction?



AMBI PARAMESWARAN

The news item about the passing away of the British writer Jeffrey Archer caught my attention (October 7, *Business Standard*). It also reminded me of the many occasions where I got to listen to him, in Mumbai and Jaipur. His books have sold millions of copies in India and I am told he wanted his books to hit the bookshops in India early to scupper the plans of pirated copy makers.

Jeffery Archer, with others like John Grisham and Dan Brown, brought back young people into reading English fiction. In order to understand the changing habits of youngsters with respect to popular culture, I usually do a survey among my students at the SP Jain Institute of Management and Research: What they read (fiction/non-fiction); what they watch; what they listen to etc. What surprises me is the range of fiction books they read. Some of them mention *Harry Potter* to be the last fiction book they have read.

That aside, I see Dan Brown, Jeffrey Archer, John Grisham, Amitava Ghosh, Amish, Chetan Bhagat. I also see books like *The Kite Runner*, *Kafka on the Shore*; even some old classics like *Animal Farm* and *Brothers Karamazov*. In a class of 80, I often get at least 50 distinct names mentioned. Very few get multiple mentions.

I wonder — if someone had done a similar survey in the late 1970s or '80s, would we have got such divergent choice of books? Remember the question is very specific: Which is the last fiction book you have read?

We keep hearing that the book reading habit is dying. Bookshops are shutting down. Physical books are on their way out. A lot of that is true. There is just a lot more content out there. In the form of social media posts and Insta reels. The fight for consumer attention has never been more fierce. It is only getting more intense with AI Slop ruling the waves.

The signs are everywhere. As a school student, in the 1970s, growing up

in Chennai, I was a regular at all the local libraries — the Central Library, the British Council Library, etc. But my favourite was the Easwari Lending Library. It started as an old paper mart but became a library that kids and elders used to throng.

A few years ago I had the opportunity to spend some time at the very same library. It is now being run by the founder Palani's son. They still have a great collection. And have multiple branches across Chennai including dedicated libraries in gated communities. But I was told that except for the weekends, they don't have the kind of crowds they used to have a few decades ago. While they have several thousand members, most of them don't visit too often. Even when they come, they don't borrow too many books. One other interesting trivia that he shared was that with kids, there is often a reading wave. Some authors will trend for a few years. Only to fade away. Unlike the B School students we saw, school students seem to be reading fiction books in groups. So if you did the same survey among 80 school students in say Class 9 you may get only 10 titles as the last fic-

tion book read. Why does reading fiction matter? Even for a business school student?

I remember a business leader, the CEO of a large company, a voracious reader no less, who introduced me to the book *On War* by Carl von Clausewitz, telling me proudly that he never read fiction. I did not want to tell him why he should start reading fiction but I got an answer in a talk that author Amitav Ghosh gave a few years ago at one of his book launches. He said that when Leo Tolstoy was writing his magnum opus *War and Peace* he thought he was writing history. It turned out to be, what we call, historical fiction. In a similar vein, Amitav Ghosh explained, his series of books, *The Ibis Trilogy*, are deeply researched to the extent they are historically accurate, but are fiction all the same.

Books by Arthur Hailey, for instance, used to be so well researched that each of them gave a young reader a window to a new world. The world of hospitals, or airports for instance.

Reading books by Jeffrey Archer gave us a window to the world of British politics, banking, nobility and more. John Grisham gave us a window to the world of law. Then there are those books that are sheer reading pleasure and nostalgia. You can put R K Narayan at the top of that list.

How to find the time to dive into fiction in our busy busy world? Some friends of mine have gone fully audio. They use their morning walk to listen to a book. Some others have opted for the digital version of books, sampling them on their ride home.

I am sure if you see value you will find the time. In my mind it is a misnomer to classify all works of fiction as just time-pass. Let me share an interesting incident about books. Fiction.

I was on a flight back from Kochi to Mumbai. I had the latest Tom Clancy book for company and was immersed in it. Next to me was a smart young person who was observing me keenly. After a bit, he asked me: Do you read these heavy Tom Clancy books? I told him I do and I find them unputdownable. And greatly educative. To that he said he was with the Indian Navy and with the Southern Naval Command based in Kochi. It is a major operational and training hub. He told me that Tom Clancy's books were recommended reading for every trainee. We then got into an interesting discussion about how much research must have gone into even fiction books. By the time I landed in Mumbai my belief in reading fiction was further strengthened.

The writer is a best-selling author of books on brands, consumers and advertising. He is also an independent brand coach



HOW TO FIND THE TIME TO DIVE INTO FICTION IN OUR BUSY BUSY WORLD? SOME FRIENDS OF MINE HAVE GONE FULLY AUDIO. SOME HAVE OPTED FOR THE DIGITAL VERSION OF BOOKS

CHEMFAB ALKALIS LIMITED
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NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY
SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGE/MENT OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES
In accordance with SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11 (2/2026-MIRSD-POD)/13750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, shareholders are hereby informed that a special window has been opened for a period of one year from February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027 for transfer-cum-dematerialisation of physical securities which were sold/purchased prior to April 01, 2019.
Shareholders whose transfer deeds were lodged prior to April 01, 2019 and were rejected/returned/not attended to due to deficiency in documents or process, or those who had not lodged the transfer earlier, may submit the necessary documents as specified in the aforesaid Circular to the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent (RTA), Cameo Corporate Services Limited having office at Subramanian Building, 1, Club House Road, Chennai- 600002.
Shareholders may also send an e-mail to: cameo@cameoindia.com
The securities so transferred shall be mandatorily credited only in dematerialised mode and shall remain under lock-in for a period of one year from the date of registration of transfer. Such securities shall not be transferred/lien marked/pledged during the said lock-in period.
For clarity regarding applicability of the special window, the following matrix may be referred to:

Execution Date of Transfer Deed	Lodged for transfer before April 01, 2019	Original Security Certificate Available?	Eligible to lodge in the current window?
Before April 01, 2019	No (it is fresh lodgement)	Yes	✓
Before April 01, 2019	Yes (it was rejected / returned earlier)	Yes	✓
Before April 01, 2019	Yes	No	X
Before April 01, 2019	No	No	X

The following cases shall NOT be considered under the aforesaid window:
1. Cases involving disputes between transferor and transferee.
2. Shares which have been transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).
Note: All shareholders are requested to update their KYC details with the Company / RTA / Depository Participants.

For Chemfab Alkalies Limited
Bharatraj Panchal
Company Secretary and Compliance officer

Place : Chennai
Date : 22.10.2026

Pfizer
Pfizer Products India Private Limited
CIN: U24230MH1996FTC148003

The Capital, 1802/1901, Plot No. C - 70, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 051.
Tel: +91 22 6693 2000; Fax: +91 22 2654 0274; Email: contactus.india@pfizer.com

PUBLIC NOTICE
(Under Paragraph 19 of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 2013)
Pursuant to the National Pharmaceutical Pricing Authority Order S.O. 5690(E) dated 17 October 2026 on Trade Margin Rationalization of non-scheduled anti-cancer drugs, Pfizer Products India Private Limited has revised the Maximum Retail Price (MRP), inclusive of all taxes, of the following products with effect from 09 November 2026:

Sr. No.	Product and Pack	Formulation	Previous MRP (Rs.) Inclusive All taxes	Revised MRP (Rs.) Inclusive All taxes - Effective from Nov 9th, 2026
1.	AROMASIN 25mg. Tablet - 1 x 15 blister	Exemestane	6,056.47	5,640.00
2.	CRIZALK 200mg Capsule - 6 x 10 blisters	Crizotinib	1,10,529.60	1,03,220.00
3.	CRIZALK 250mg Capsule - 6 x 10 blisters	Crizotinib	1,17,251.92	1,09,500.00
4.	INLYTA 1mg Tablet - 2 x 14 blisters	Axitinib	17,214.13	16,095.00
5.	INLYTA 5mg Tablet - 2 x 14 blisters	Axitinib	86,074.74	79,890.00
6.	PALBACE 75mg Tablet - 3 x 7 blisters	Palbocicid	22,992.19	21,640.00
7.	PALBACE 100mg Tablet - 3 x 7 blisters	Palbocicid	22,992.19	21,640.00
8.	PALBACE 125mg Tablet - 3 x 7 blisters	Palbocicid	22,992.19	21,640.00

Prices of all other products remain unchanged. You may refer to the complete and current product price list on www.pfizer.co.in.
We request stockists, retailers, hospitals and consumers to note the revised MRPs stated above, effective 09 November 2026.

For Pfizer Products India Private Limited, Sd/-
Pratej Nair
Authorised Signatory

Place: Mumbai
Date : 23 October 2026

ADDENDUM TO PUBLIC NOTICE – SIXTH E-AUCTION DATED 29.09.2026
IVRCL LIMITED UNDER LIQUIDATION
As per Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
E-mail id: ivrcrliquidation@gmail.com, www.ivrcr.com

ADDENDUM
Sale of Assets under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
In respect of auction sale notice issued by the undersigned on 29.09.2026 for sale through e-auction of IVRCL Limited, the timelines of the said process are revised as under. The Sale will be done by the undersigned through the E-Auction platform at the web portal <https://ibb.banknifty.com/eauction-ibbi/home>. Brief particulars of the sale are as follows:

Description	As per the Auction Notice	As Amended
Category A - Sale of Corporate Debtor as a Going Concern: Asset Set 1: Sale of Corporate Debtor as a going concern on "AS IS WHERE IS", "AS IS WHAT IS", "WHATEVER THERE IS" AND "WITHOUT RECOURSE BASIS"	23.10.2026 at 11.00 AM to 01.00 PM	30.10.2026 at 11.00 AM to 01.00 PM
Category B - Sale of Investments of the CD (In case no bids are received for auction under Category A) Asset Set 2: Sale of Investments of the CD in Salem Tollways Limited (SPV) being part of assets of the CD on "AS IS WHERE IS", "AS IS WHAT IS", "WHATEVER THERE IS" AND "WITHOUT RECOURSE BASIS" Asset Set 3: Sale of Investments of the CD in Kurnoolayalam Tollways Limited (SPV) being part of assets of the CD on "AS IS WHERE IS", "AS IS WHAT IS", "WHATEVER THERE IS" AND "WITHOUT RECOURSE BASIS"	23.10.2026 at 02.00 PM to 04.00 PM	30.10.2026 at 02.00 PM to 04.00 PM
Category C - Sale of Non-Core Assets of the CD (In case no bids are received for auction under Category A) Asset Set 4: Sale of individual asset(s) being part of non-core assets of the CD as further listed in "Non-core Assets Part 1" on "AS IS WHERE IS", "AS IS WHAT IS", "WHATEVER THERE IS" AND "WITHOUT RECOURSE BASIS" Asset Set 5: Sale of scrap PAN India being part of non-core assets of the CD as further listed in "Non-core Assets Part 2" on "AS IS WHERE IS", "AS IS WHAT IS", "WHATEVER THERE IS" AND "WITHOUT RECOURSE BASIS"	23.10.2026 at 02.00 PM to 04.00 PM	30.10.2026 at 02.00 PM to 04.00 PM
Last Date for Submission of Documents & EMD	October 21, 2026 before 05:00 P.M.	October 28, 2026 before 05:00 P.M.
Site Visits	Between 16:00 AM to 5:00 PM from September 29, 2026 to October 21, 2026.	Between 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM from October 28, 2026
Date: October 23, 2026 Place: Hyderabad	Pursuant to Behara Liquidator of IVRCL Limited Registration No. BB/1/PA-002/IP-N00940/2019-2020/12993 Email ID – ivrcrliquidation@gmail.com	

EICHER
EICHER MOTORS LIMITED
CIN: L34102DL1982PLC129877
Regd. Office: Office number 1111, 11th Floor, Ashoka Estate, Plot Number 24, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi - 110001
Telephone: +91 11 41095173
Email: investors@eichermotors.com, Website: www.eichermotors.com

Notice for Loss of Share Certificates
Notice is hereby given that the following Share Certificate(s) of Eicher Motors Limited ("the Company") have been reported as lost/misplaced/stolen by the below mentioned registered holder(s) and they have applied to the Company for issue of duplicate share certificate(s).

Name of Shareholder	Folio No.	Certificate No.	Distinctive Nos. From To	No. of shares (Face value Rs.10 each)
Manisma Girotra	0086536	114637 114638	24539743 24539843	100 06
Sunil Kumar	0006426	16428	1640901 1641000	100
P Wangchen	0054042	45445 45446 45447	4561021 4561121 4561220 4561320	100 100 100
Nisar Ahmed Hussain Wagle jointly with Raziya D/o Liussainwagle	0903426	7067 7066	704801 704701	704900 704800
P V Nagaraj	0086716	114828	24546258	24546283
Manjula Amratlal Mistry	0018527	28533	2851401	2851500
Latadevi Ashok Kumar Jointly With Ashok Kumar Naraindas	0063821	83888	18285040	18285139

Any person who has a claim in respect of the said certificate(s) should lodge his/her claim with all supporting documents with the Company at its registered office address at Office No. 1111, 11th Floor, Ashoka Estate, Plot No. 24, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-110001, India. If no valid and legitimate claim is received within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice, the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificate(s) Letter of Confirmation to the person(s) named above subject to verification of all documents and no further claim would be entertained from any other person(s).

For Eicher Motors Limited Sd/-
Atul Sharma
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Date : October 10, 2026
Place : New Delhi