



# MRF

MRF Limited, Regd. Office: 114, Greams Road, Chennai - 600 006.  
E-mail: mrfshare@mrfmail.com; Tel.: 044-28292777; Fax: 91-44-28290562  
CIN : L25111TN1960PLC004306 Website: www.mrftyres.com

071/SH/SE/AGM/2025/KGG/6  
17<sup>th</sup> July, 2025

National Stock Exchange of India Ltd Exchange Plaza 5 <sup>th</sup> Floor Plot No.C/1G Block Bandra-Kurla Complex Bandra (E) Mumbai 400 051	Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd Floor 24 P J Towers Dalal Street Mumbai 400 001
--	--

Dear Sir,

Newspaper Advertisement - 64<sup>th</sup> AGM, Remote E-voting  
information and Record date

Please find enclosed the copies of newspaper advertisement published in English and Tamil on 16<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 in the "Business Standard" (all India edition) and "Makkal Kural" respectively, with regard to the 64<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting of the Company, Remote E-voting information and record date.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

For MRF Limited

S DHANVANTH KUMAR  
COMPANY SECRETARY



# When the heavens open

The Texas flash flood is a wake-up call for India, which is no stranger to such calamity

**SANJEEB MUKHERJEE**  
New Delhi, 15 July

The Kerrville area of Texas, United States, turned into a watery grave for more than 130 people when a flash flood caused the Guadalupe River to suddenly swell on July 4, the US Independence Day weekend.

Being labelled as the worst in American history, the flash flood dumped over a foot of rainfall in under an hour on Texas Hill Country, which is so vulnerable to floods that it has come to be called “Flash Flood Alley”. In barely five hours, the Guadalupe River went from around 1 to 34 feet.

While rescue efforts are on — over 100 people are still reported missing — questions are being raised about the lack of flash flood warning sirens in Kerr County and staffing shortages at the National Weather Service, which is responsible for forecasting weather and issuing warnings across the US. The Trump administration’s funding cut to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is also being blamed.

The devastating Texas incident has a lesson for India, where flash floods aren’t unusual.

The questions being asked here are: How prepared is India to prevent or deal with such a weather emergency? Does the country have adequate advance warning systems that can help prevent loss of life and property? Also, who in India is responsible for sending warning signals for something like a flash flood?

But first: What is a flash flood?

**Flood in a flash**

According to the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), flash floods are sudden bursts of water gushing from a water body, usually within 3-6 hours of heavy rainfall in that area.

Though riverbanks and hilly areas with rivers in their vicinity are more prone to flash floods, these can occur even in plains. Flash floods are usually localised events, but given that their intensity is grave, they can cause serious damage to human life and property.

The WMO rates flash floods as among the world’s deadliest natural disasters, accounting for over 5,000 deaths every year.

These events have grave social,



Damage caused by flash floods along the Concho River in San Angelo, Texas, on July 4

PHOTO: REUTERS

economic, and environmental impact, with instances of entire communities or villages being wiped off in a matter of hours.

WMO says flash floods account for almost 85 per cent of all flooding cases, and also for the highest mortality rates among all classes of flooding, including riverine and coastal flooding.

With climate change increasing the number of adverse weather events and human habitation spreading in hitherto untouched areas, flash floods have become more frequent and devastating over the years.

**The India story**

India is no stranger to flash floods.

In fact, every monsoon season — and even outside of it — sudden, short, intense bursts of rain in areas around water bodies, mostly in hilly regions,

have been causing flash floods with increasing frequency.

The Kedamath (Uttarakhand) disaster of June 2013, which washed away almost the entire temple town, was one of the worst incidents of flash floods in India.

The disaster, caused by a cloudburst in the high regions, claimed over 6,000 lives, making it one of the world’s worst natural disasters.

The Uttarakhand administration had then gone on record to say the state was ill-prepared to handle a calamity of such a proportion and that the early warning systems were inadequate.

Flash floods have struck India multiple times since with varying intensities, claiming lives and damaging property in the northern Himalayan region, in the hills of Northeast, as well as in southern India.

This year, since June 2025, flash floods and landslides in Himachal Pradesh have claimed over 100 lives across Mandi, Kullu, Kangra, and other districts. They have also caused extensive damage to property, crops, and livestock.

**For an early warning**

It has been 12 years since the Kedamath flood. India is again in the middle of the monsoon season, with July and August as the two most critical rainfall months.

So, is India any better prepared to handle flash floods than it was in 2013? Also, what kind of early warning systems have been put in place?

Ask Mrutyunjay Mohapatra, director general of Meteorology, India Meteorological Department (IMD), and he says the country has made a concerted effort to deal with flash floods.

In 2021, India set-up a ‘flash floods

## Deep waters

### What is a flash flood?

It is a sudden burst of water gushing from a water body, usually within 3-6 hours of heavy rainfall in that area

### How devastating is it?

It is among the world’s deadliest natural disasters, accounting for over 5,000 deaths every year and for almost 85% of all flooding cases. Flash floods also have the highest mortality rates among all classes of flooding.

In India, since June 2025, flash floods and landslides in Himachal Pradesh have claimed over 100 lives across Mandi, Kullu, Kangra, and other districts. They have also caused extensive damage to property, crops and livestock

## 2.5 billion

Number of people affected by floods between 1994 and 2013

## \$40 billion

Damage caused by floods annually around the world

## 24%

Estimated increase in the number of people living in flood-prone areas between 2000 and 2015

Source: World Meteorological Organisation

guidance system’, not just for itself but for the whole of South Asia, covering countries like Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh, he says.

This guidance system has mapped and covered over 100,000 watersheds across the region, he adds.

According to NOAA, watershed is a land area that channels rainfall and snowmelt to creeks, streams, and rivers, and eventually to outflow points such as reservoirs, bays, and the ocean.

“In simple terms, a watershed is nothing but an area where water can accumulate,” Mohapatra explains.

He says that each watershed that has been mapped by IMD covers an area of around 4 km by 4 km.

“In other words, a forecast for a watershed covering an area of approximately 16 km is being provided four

times a day — that is, at an interval of every six hours,” Mohapatra says.

Then there is something called ‘flash flood risk’, which is shared 24 hours before the occurrence of any event.

“All this guidance is being provided in different colour codes: yellow, orange, red, and green, depending upon their intensity — just the way we give a normal rainfall forecast,” Mohapatra says.

He adds that if there is a forecast for 24 hours, one can prepare. “And, if there is a forecast for the next 6 hours, then one has to take immediate action.”

**On-ground action**

This raises another question: How personalised is the adverse weather warning system for events such as flash floods?

Mohapatra says that the ‘Common Alert Protocol’ developed by the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) offers personalised weather warnings.

Also, several states across the country have developed their own systems to provide personalised weather warnings for events such as heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, heat waves, cold waves, and cyclones etc, he adds.

The emergency operations centre across states also provide early warning on adverse weather systems. And then there are mobile applications such as ‘Sachet’, which offer early warning of adverse weather events in a localised area.

That said, flash floods do not yet figure in the common alert protocol, though there is a move to include them in it.

“While IMD is the technical partner for providing the forecast, and NDMA coordinates (the disaster response), disseminating the final early warning is a task that lies with the state government,” Mohapatra says.

It is the state’s job to enter into agreements with telecom service providers to ensure that such warnings go directly into the mobile phones of subscribers, so that loss of lives and property is prevented — or at best minimised.

Clearly, when it comes to unforeseen weather events such as flash floods, coordination among all agencies concerned is key — something that was perhaps missing in Texas.

## OPINION

# Don’t break what works: Rethink the proposal to fragment ICAR

ICAR is one of the few institutions that retain land-grant-style integration of research, education, and extension across disciplines. To dismantle that is to dismantle our strength

SMITA SIROHI

The government’s proposal to create a separate Council for Fisheries and Veterinary Research, championed by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAHD), has stirred sharp debate. The new body would carve out fisheries and veterinary research from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) — the apex institution that has shaped India’s agricultural progress for nearly a century.

Supporters argue the move is timely. With livestock and fisheries now accounting for over 40 per cent of agricultural gross value added (GVA), a dedicated research council is seen as a way to boost sectoral visibility, attract tailored funding, and improve responsiveness. Some even point to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the distinct medical and dental councils as precedents for creating separate bodies.

**Budgetary evidence: New institutions don’t mean more money**

The creation of MoFAHD in 2019 was a welcome administrative step to give focused policy attention to livestock and fisheries. But in fiscal terms, the restructuring has not translated into higher prioritisation. Before the bifurcation — when animal husbandry and fisheries functioned as a combined department within the Ministry of Agriculture — their combined budget during Quinquennium Ending (QE) 2018–19 was 8.1 per cent of the Department of Agriculture’s allocation. After becoming separate departments under a new ministry, this figure has dropped to 3.4 per cent (QE 2024–25).

ICAR’s own budget trends further undermine the case of neglect. Between 2017–18 and 2023–24, animal and fisheries research consistently received 16.5 per cent to 21.6 per cent of ICAR’s research expenditure — a fairly robust share relative to their contribution to agricultural gross domestic product (GDP). These sectors are not peripheral — they are institutionally embedded across ICAR’s divisions, national research centres, and specialised institutions. The core issue is not allocation, but the need for sharper coordination, stronger leadership, and better programme design.

**Why the ICMR analogy doesn’t hold**

The ICMR isn’t a model of sectoral division — it’s one of internal integration. Under a single institutional framework, it brings together diverse research domains like infectious diseases, public health, nutrition, genomics, data science, and more. It has no separate councils for, say, virology or public health. Its strength lies in coordinating various specialisations without splintering the system. ICAR functions similarly — integrating crops, livestock, and fisheries under one research umbrella. Creating separate councils would not replicate the ICMR model — it would contradict it.

Likewise, the analogy with medical and dental councils is misplaced. These are regulatory bodies for distinct professions, not research ecosystems. India already has an independent Veterinary Council of India (VCI) that performs a similar regulatory role for veterinary education and practice. But regulation is distinct from research. Unlike medicine and dentistry, veterinary and fisheries sciences are integrally linked with agriculture — not just academically but also in how livelihoods and natural resources intersect.

**Lessons from the bifurcation of state agricultural universities**

India’s experience with fragmenting state agricultural universities (SAUs) offers a clear caution. Over the years, several states have split multi-faculty SAUs into separate universities for veterinary, fisheries, and horticulture sciences — aiming to give each sector more focused attention. But the outcomes have often been mixed: Faculty stretched thin, infrastructure duplicated, and interdisciplinary learning diluted. Reputed professional bodies — the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) and the Trust for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences (TAAS) — have flagged these trends as counterproductive, urging consolidation and integrated approaches instead.

Such fragmentation also runs counter to the vision laid out in the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, which calls for integrated, multidisciplinary institutions and discourages narrow, compartmentalised structures. Creating a

separate research council would move in the opposite direction — just when national policy emphasises collaboration across domains.

**Global best practices favour integration**

Globally, research institutions have not gone down the fragmentation path. The US Department of Agriculture’s Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS), Brazil’s Embrapa, and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) all operate integrated systems. These institutions provide disciplinary focus without institutional silos, ensuring that cross-cutting challenges — like sustainability, nutrition, and climate change — are addressed comprehensively.

India’s ICAR is one of the few institutions that still retains this land-grant style integration of research, education, and extension across disciplines. To dismantle that is to dismantle our strength.

**Convergence, not cleaving**

If the goal is sectoral uplift, India needs reform, not replication. Creating a parallel council risks administrative duplication without solving the real challenges. A more effective approach would be to launch sector-specific National Research Missions in areas like zoonoses, the blue economy, livestock genomics — co-led by ICAR and MoFAHD, establishing a Policy Coordination Platform between these two organisations for shared agenda-setting, biannual reviews, and collaborative innovation pipelines.

India’s agricultural challenges — from climate volatility and nutrition security to transboundary animal diseases — demand convergence. A new council might offer short-term administrative clarity, but at the cost of long-term systemic coherence. The task is not to fragment what needs repair, but to rebuild it from within. ICAR doesn’t need to be split — it needs to be strengthened.

.....

Smita Sirohi, principal scientist, ICAR, is former joint secretary (G-20), DAFW and Advisor (Agriculture and Marine Products), Indian Embassy, Brussels. Views expressed are personal

**COCHIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT LIMITED**

CIAL/CIVIL/613-D16/07/2025

**TENDER NOTICE**

Item rate E-tenders are invited from reputed civil contractors for the work mentioned below at Cochin International Airport, Nedumbassery.

Name of Work	Estimated Amount (Rs.)	EMD	Period of Completion
Construction of Car Parking, Internal Roads, Football Turf, Tennis Court and Other External Developments	16.52 Crores	Rs. 33,00,000/- (Rs.20 lakhs through online payment and balance Rs.13 lakhs as bank guarantee)	12 months

For more details visit our website [www.cial.aero](http://www.cial.aero)Sd/-  
**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

**MANAKSIA LIMITED**

Regd. Office: Turner Morrison Building, 6 Lyons Range, 2nd Floor, Kolkata- 700 001  
Phone No.:+91-33-22310055; Fax No.: +91-33-2231 0336,  
Email: investor.relations@manaksia.com; website: www.manaksia.com  
Corporate Identification Number: L74950WB1984PLC038336

**Opening of Special Window for Re-lodgement of Transfer Requests for Physical Shares**

All the shareholders of the Company are being informed that pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/97 dated July 02, 2025, the Company is pleased to offer a one-time Special Window, for re-lodgement of transfer deeds of physical shares that were lodged before April 01, 2019, but were rejected or returned due to deficiencies in documentation, process or any other reason.

This Special Window has been kept open for a period of six months, starting from July 07, 2025, to January 06, 2026. Kindly take note that during this period, all re-lodged securities will be issued only in dematerialized (demat) form. Eligible shareholders may submit their transfer request along with the requisite documents to the Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) within the stipulated time. For any queries or assistance regarding the re-lodgement process, please contact:

Company	RTA
Mr. Debdeep Chowdhury Company Secretary Manaksia Ltd Turner Morrison Building, 6 Lyons Range, 2nd Floor, Kolkata- 700 001, Tel: 033 2231-0055 Email: investor.relations@manaksia.com	Maheshwari Datamatics Pvt. Ltd. (Unit - Manaksia Ltd.) 23, R. N. Mukherjee Road, 5th Floor, Kolkata- 700001 Tel: 033 2243-5029 Email - mdpicol@yahoo.com

For Manaksia Limited  
Sd/-  
**Debdeep Chowdhury**  
Company Secretary

**DECCAN CEMENTS LIMITED**

CIN: L26942TG1979PLC020050  
Regd. Office: 'Deccan Chambers', 6-3-666/B, Somajiguda, Hyderabad – 500 082  
Phone No.040-23310168  
E-mail: [secretarial@deccancements.com](mailto:secretarial@deccancements.com); website: [www.deccancements.com](http://www.deccancements.com)

**NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS**

**SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGING OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES**

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. SEBI/HO/MIRSD/MIRSD-PoD/P/CIR/2025/97 dated July 2, 2025, the Company is pleased to offer one-time special window for physical shareholders to submit re-lodgement requests for the transfer of shares. The Special Window is open from July 7, 2025 to January 6, 2026 and is applicable to cases where original share transfer requests were lodged prior to April 1, 2019 and were returned or rejected due to deficiencies in documentation, process or any other reason. The shares re-lodged for transfer will be processed only in dematerialized form during this window. Eligible shareholders may submit their transfer requests along with the requisite documents to the Company’s Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) at M/s Kfin Technologies Ltd., Unit: Deccan Cements Limited, Selenium Tower-B, Plot 31-32, Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Hyderabad - 500032, Toll Free No. 1800-309-4001, email id: [einward.nis@kfinotech.com](mailto:einward.nis@kfinotech.com) within the stipulated period.

**UPDATE KYC AND CONVERT PHYSICAL SHARES INTO DEMAT MODE**

The shareholders who are holding shares in physical form are requested to update their KYC to credit unclaimed dividends to their bank account through electronic mode and also requested to convert their physical share certificates into dematerialized form (electronic form). The shareholders are also requested to claim their unclaimed dividend amounts, otherwise, the same will be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (IEPFA) after expiry of seven years along with the Shares thereon timely.

for Deccan Cements Limited  
Sd/-  
**Bikram Keshari Prusty**  
Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad  
Date : 15th July 2025

**In fast or fragile markets, insight brings perspective.**

Decode market moves with sharp, fast, expert analysis – every day with Stocks in the News in Business Standard

To book your copy, SMS [91442829277](tel:91442829277) or email [order@bmail.in](mailto:order@bmail.in)

**Business Standard**  
Insight Out

**MRF LIMITED**

CIN:L25111TN1960PLC004306

Regd. Office: No. 114, Greams Road, Chennai 600 006  
Tel.:044-28292777, Fax: 91-44-28209662  
Email:[mrfshare@mrfmail.com](mailto:mrfshare@mrfmail.com), Website: [www.mrf tyres.com](http://www.mrf tyres.com)

**NOTICE OF 64<sup>th</sup> ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION AND RECORD DATE**

NOTICE is hereby given that the 64<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Thursday, the 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 at 11:00 A.M. through Video Conferencing (“VC”) / Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”) in compliance with all applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the Rules made thereunder and the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations) circular dated 3<sup>rd</sup> October, 2024 and other relevant circulars permitted the holding of AGM through VCOAVM, read with Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No.20/2020 dated 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2020, Circular Nos.14/2020, 17/2020, 2/2021, 2/2022 and 11/2022 dated 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2020, 13<sup>th</sup> January, 2021, 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2022, 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2022, 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2023 and 19<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 respectively (collectively referred to as “relevant circulars”) to transact the businesses set forth in the Notice convening the AGM. The members will be able to attend the AGM through VCOAVM at <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>. Members participating in the meeting through VCOAVM facility shall be reckoned for the purpose of quorum under section 103 of the Act.

In compliance with the relevant circulars, the Notice of the AGM and Annual Report 2024-25 has been sent on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 to the shareholders whose Email addresses are registered with the Company/Depository Participant(s). Further, a letter providing a web link for accessing the Notice of the AGM and Annual Report for the financial year 2024-25 was sent to those shareholders who have not registered their email address. The Notice of the AGM and Annual Report 2024-25 are also available on the website of the Company i.e., [www.mrf tyres.com](http://www.mrf tyres.com), financial results and the websites of the stock exchanges where the shares of the Company are listed i.e., [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and [www.nseindia.com](http://www.nseindia.com) as well as on the website of National Securities Depository Limited i.e., [www.evoting.nsdl.com](http://www.evoting.nsdl.com).

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, and Regulation 44 of Listing Regulations, the Company is providing the facility to its members holding shares either in physical form or dematerialized form, as on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2025 (cut-off date) for casting their votes electronically on each item as set forth in the Notice of AGM through the electronic voting system provided by NSDL. The voting rights of members shall be in proportion to their shareholding in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date i.e., 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2025. Mr. N.C Sarabeswaran (Membership No.009861) / Senior Partner or in his absence Mr. N.S Vivek (Membership No. 206383) Partner of Messrs Jagannathan & Sarabeswaran, Chartered Accountants, will be acting as the Scrutinizer for conducting the remote e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner. Further, the facility for voting through electronic voting system will also be made available at the AGM and the members attending the AGM who have not cast their vote(s) by remote e-voting will be able to vote at the AGM. A member may participate in the AGM even after exercising his right to vote through remote e-voting but shall not be allowed to vote again in the meeting. Information and instructions relating to e-voting have been sent to the members through email. The same login credentials may be used for attending the AGM through VCOAVM. Detailed process and manner of Remote e-voting and e-voting at the AGM by the members holding shares in dematerialised mode, physical mode and for members who have not registered their email address is provided in the Notes to the AGM Notice.

The remote e-voting period commences on 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2025 (9.00 A.M.) and ends on 6<sup>th</sup> August, 2025, (5.00 P.M.). The remote e-voting mode shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. During the remote e-voting period, members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialised form, as on the cut-off date 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2025, may cast their votes electronically. The votes once cast by the members, cannot be changed or cancelled. Any person, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes member of the Company after despatch of the notice and holding shares as on the cut-off date i.e., 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2025, may obtain the login ID and password by sending a request at [evoting@nsdl.com](mailto:evoting@nsdl.com). If the member is already registered with NSDL for e-voting, then he/she can use his/her existing User ID and Password for casting the vote through remote e-voting.

In case of any queries or issues pertaining to e-voting, Members may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for shareholders and e-Voting user manual for shareholders available at the download section of [www.evoting.nsdl.com](http://www.evoting.nsdl.com) or call on 022-4886 7000 or send a request at [evoting@nsdl.com](mailto:evoting@nsdl.com). Any query or grievance connected with the remote e-voting may be addressed to Ms. Pallavi Mhatre, Senior Manager, NSDL, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 'A' Wing, Trade World, Kamala Mills Compound, Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai 400 013. Email: [evoting@nsdl.com](mailto:evoting@nsdl.com), 022-4886 7000.

The Company has fixed 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025 as the ‘Record Date’ for the purpose of determining the members eligible to receive final dividend for the financial year 2024 -25, if approved at the AGM. The final dividend of Rs.229/- (2290%) per Equity Share of Rs.-10/- each for the financial year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, if declared at the AGM, will be paid on or after 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2025 to the shareholders whose name appear in the Register of Members on 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2025. In respect of shares held in electronic form, the dividends will be payable on the basis of beneficial ownership as per details furnished by National Securities Depository Ltd. (NSDL) and Central Depository Services (India) Ltd. (CDSL) for this purpose.

Place : Chennai  
Date : 15<sup>th</sup> July, 2025

For MRF LIMITED,  
**S.DHANVANTH KUMAR**  
Company Secretary



