

To,
The Corporate Relations Department
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai-400 001

Stovec Industries Ltd.

Regd. Office and Factory :
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Ahmedabad - 382 405, INDIA
CIN : L45200GJ1973PLC050790
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E-mail : admin@stovec.com

Reference : Scrip Code No.: - 504959
Date : March 12, 2024
Subject : Newspaper Advertisement for the transfer of Equity Shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund ("IEPF") Authority

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 30 and 47(3) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("Listing Regulations"), please find enclosed herewith the newspaper advertisements published in Business Standard (English) and Jaihind (Gujarati) on March 12, 2024 as required under Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time, deal with the transfer of shares of the concerned shareholders to the demat account of the IEPF Authority.

Further, as required under Regulation 46(2)(q) of Listing Regulations, the said newspaper advertisements are also available on the website of the Company.

Kindly take the same on your records.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

For Stovec Industries Limited,

Sanjeev Singh Sengar
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Encl.: As above

Printing tomorrow.

GDP OR GVA: TAKE YOUR PICK

The raging debate may boil down to what you are looking for



rates were compared to those given by international agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The confusion arose because the IMF would take GDPmp at constant prices as the GDP growth rate.

Now, that confusion has been sorted out by the 2011-12 series. However, newer issues have arisen, since GDPfc was replaced by the GVA at basic prices.

GVA at basic prices is the summation of value added by the main sectors of the economy — agriculture, industry, and services — but it also contains net production taxes, unlike GDP at factor cost.

Production taxes are paid independent of the volume of the actual production, such as land revenues,

stamps and registration fees, and tax on profession. Similarly, production subsidies include the subsidies to the Railways, input subsidies to farmers, subsidies to village and small industries, and administrative subsidies to corporations or cooperatives.

GDPmp is derived by adding net product taxes to GVA at basic prices. Product taxes are paid per unit of the product concerned, such as the goods and services tax (GST), excise, customs duty, etc. Product subsidies are given on food, fertilisers, petroleum, as well as interest.

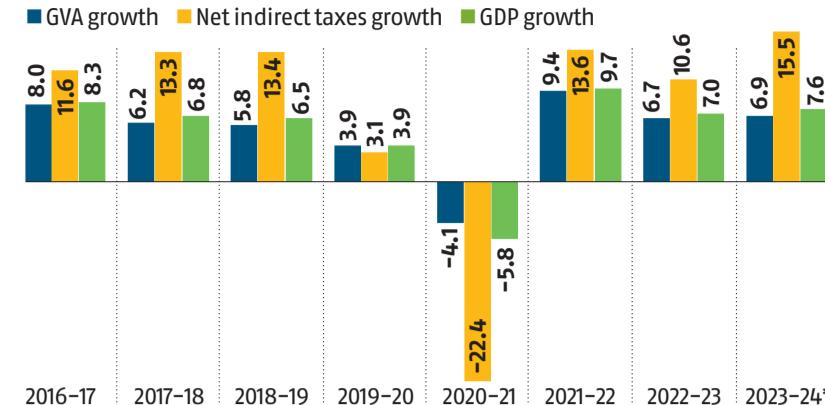
Now, the issue arises as to whether one should take the GVA growth at constant prices as the true indicator of the performance of the economy or GDPmp at constant prices. If one takes the GVA

growth, the economy has done reasonably well in the third quarter of the current financial year. But if the GDP growth is considered, the economy has done extremely well in the quarter. That is also true for the second Advance Estimates for the entire 2023-24.

What are you looking for?
Pronab Sen, chairperson of the Standing Committee on Statistics, says it depends on what you are looking at. GVA, he says, is what the producers of goods and services get, and GDP is the sum total of the income generated in the economy.

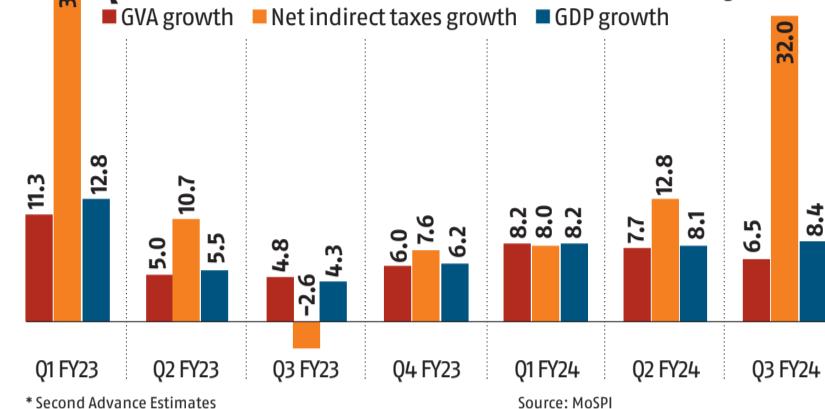
"It depends on what you are looking at. GVA is a proxy for production and gauges how producers are doing. GDP is the income generated in the economy,"

FINE DIFFERENCES



Figures in %

QUARTERLY TRENDS



Figures in %

* Second Advance Estimates

Source: MoSPI

he explains.

Sen attributes the huge difference in growth rates in the GDP and GVA to the substantial fall in product subsidies.

According to figures derived from the data released by the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), major subsidies — on food, fertilisers, and petroleum — at ₹70,409 crore, fell 53.6 per cent during the third quarter of the current financial year over the ₹1.52 trillion in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Growth in net indirect taxes was a six-quarter high of 32 per cent in the third quarter of 2023-24. Before this, the growth was higher, at 37.6 per cent, in the first quarter of 2022-23, but that was due to the low base of the previous year.

This trend is transient and may not sustain beyond one quarter more, Sen points out. Also, the projected growth in net indirect taxes is the highest in 2023-24, at least since 2016-17.

However, as far as Advance Estimates are concerned, Anil K Sood, co-founder of the Institute for Advanced Studies in Complex Choices, finds GVA to be the more appropriate indicator of economic performance.

"Once the statistical discrepancies are sorted out and the wholesale price index stabilises, we will get reliable numbers for real GDP. Till then, I would prefer to use GVA as a measure to assess our performance," he says.

Sood points out that the GDP numbers have statistical discrepancies, whose level has changed substantially between the first and second Advance Estimates. Also, the GDP deflator has been showing inconsistent levels, he says. "It is far lower than expected, given that retail inflation continues to be high," Sood explains.

GDP deflator is the implicit price deflator, taken to be the ratio of the value of goods and services produced in a year at current prices to that of the prices during the base year. It is nothing but a kind of inflation in the GDP terminology. However, most of it represents wholesale price inflation and just around one-third of it is consumer price inflation.

Bank of Baroda's chief economist, Madan Sabnavis, says GVA is better than GDP, as it tells us how various sectors are performing. "The basic strength comes from the output produced and hence GVA is the better indicator of the state of the economy," he explains.

Factor cost, market prices

The concept of the gross value added was introduced by the GDP series with a base year of 2011-12. Prior to that, there used to be GDP at factor cost (GDPfc) and GDP at market prices (GDPmp). GDPmp still exists in the 2011-12 series and is the only indicator of GDP.

However, in the earlier series the main indicator of GDP growth for official purposes was GDPfc. It used to be taken, at constant prices, as the real GDP growth; GDPmp at current prices was considered for the nominal GDP growth.

The summation of output in value terms of main activities — agriculture, industry, services (including those provided by the government) — used to give the GDPfc. It did not include any taxes. The addition of the net production and product taxes to GDPfc used to bring in the GDPmp. In net taxes, subsidies are taken out.

Those days, too, there used to be some confusion when the official GDP growth



Notice cum Addendum to the Scheme Information Document (SID) and Key Information Memorandum (KIM) of the Schemes of Sundaram Mutual Fund.

REVISION OF PRODUCT LABELLING ('RISK-O-METER') OF SCHEMES OF SUNDARAM MUTUAL FUND
NOTICE is hereby given to the investors / unit holders that pursuant to SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/IMD/DF3/CIR/P/2020/197 dated October 05, 2020 the Risk-o-meter of the schemes of Sundaram Mutual Fund ("the Fund") shall stand revised as under.

Name of the Scheme	Existing Risk-o-meter (Based on scheme portfolio as on January 31, 2024)	Revised Risk-o-meter (Based on scheme portfolio as on February 29, 2024)
Sundaram Multi Asset Allocation Fund		

Investors are requested to note that, apart from the change in the Risk-o-meters as stated above, there is no other change in the scheme features including nature, investment objective, asset allocation pattern, terms and conditions of the above-mentioned Schemes.

All other terms and conditions of the Scheme Information Document(s) / Key Information Memorandum(s) / Statement of Additional Information will remain unchanged.

This addendum forms an integral part of the Scheme Information Document (SID) / Key Information Memorandum (KIM) / Statement of Additional Information (SAI) to the schemes of Sundaram Mutual Fund as amended from time to time.

For Sundaram Asset Management Company Ltd

R Ajith Kumar

Place: Chennai
Date: March 12, 2024

For more information please contact:
Sundaram Asset Management Company Ltd
(Investment Manager to Sundaram Mutual Fund)
CIN: U93090TN1996PLC034615

Corporate Office:
1st & 2nd Floor, Sundaram Towers, 46, Whites Road,
Royapettah, Chennai-14.
Contact No. (India) 1860 425 7237,
(NR) +91 40 2345 2215 Fax: +91 44 2841 8108.
www.sundarammutual.com

Regd. Office:

No. 21, Patllos Road, Chennai 600 002.

HV223-24511X12cms

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

mahindra
III Manulife

**MUTUAL
FUND**

MAHINDRA MANULIFE INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number: U65900MH2013PTC244758

Registered Office : 4th Floor, A - Wing, Mahindra Towers, Dr. G. M. Bhosale Marg, P.K. Kurne Chowk, Mumbai - 400 018 Maharashtra, India.

Corporate Office: Unit No. 204, 2nd Floor, Amiti Building, Piramal Agastya Corporate Park, LBS Road, Kamani Junction, Kurla (W), Mumbai - 400070, India. Tel: 1800 419 6244; website: www.mahindramanulife.com; email id: mfinvestors@mahindra.com

NOTICE NO. 8/2024

Declaration of Income Distribution cum Capital Withdrawal ('IDCW') under various Scheme(s) of Mahindra Manulife Mutual Fund

Notice is hereby given that Mahindra Manulife Trustee Private Limited, Trustee to Mahindra Manulife Mutual Fund ('the Fund'), has approved the declaration of IDCW under the IDCW Option(s) of following Scheme(s) of the Fund as per the details given below:

Name of the Scheme(s)	Plan(s)/Option(s)	Quantum of IDCW # (Rs. per unit)	Record Date*	Face Value (Rs. per unit)	NAV as on 7 th March 2024 (Rs. per unit)
Mahindra Manulife ELSS Tax Saver Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	18.2013
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	21.4077
Mahindra Manulife Equity Savings Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	14.3968
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	16.8312
Mahindra Manulife Multi Cap Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	24.4659
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	28.4955
Mahindra Manulife Mid Cap Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	23.7599
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	26.713
Mahindra Manulife Dynamic Bond Fund	Regular Plan -Discretionary IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	12.2386
	Direct Plan - Discretionary IDCW Option	1.00		10	13.0286
	Regular Plan -Quarterly IDCW Option	0.20	14 th March 2024	10	10.447
	Direct Plan - Quarterly IDCW Option	0.20		10	11.1886
Mahindra Manulife Consumption Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	16.9634
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	18.7727
Mahindra Manulife Large Cap Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	17.0939
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	18.9682
Mahindra Manulife Aggressive Hybrid Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	18.5445
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	20.4453
Mahindra Manulife Large & Mid Cap Fund	Regular Plan -IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	21.3916
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	23.2934
Mahindra Manulife Focused Fund	Regular Plan - IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	19.1198
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	20.5554
Mahindra Manulife Short Duration Fund	Regular Plan - IDCW Option	0.40	14 th March 2024	10	11.0834
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	0.40		10	11.4214
Mahindra Manulife Flexi Cap Fund	Regular Plan - IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	14.2271
	Direct Plan - IDCW Option	1.00		10	14.9457
Mahindra Manulife Balanced Advantage Fund	Regular Plan - IDCW Option	1.00	14 th March 2024	10	13.1323</td

