

PL/SEC/TGT/2025-2026/120

 Thursday, 29th January, 2026

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| Listing Department National Stock Exchange of India Limited "Exchange Plaza", C-1, Block G Bandra-Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai - 400051 Scrip Code: PRICOLLTD | Corporate Relationship Department BSE Limited 1 st Floor, New Trading Ring Rotunda Building, P J Towers, Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai 400 001 Scrip Code: 540293 |
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Dear Sir,

 Sub: **Copy of Newspaper Advertisement**

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we submit herewith the Copy of Newspaper advertisement published by the Company relating to Loss of share certificate.

This is for your information and dissemination.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,
 For Pricol limited

T.G.Thamizhanban
 Company Secretary
 ICSI M.No: F7897

Encl: as above

India-EU trade deal: No immediate relief for steel firms seen

Imports partially exempt from duties on quota basis

URVI MALVANIA
Mumbai, January 27

DOMESTIC STEELMAKERS ARE unlikely to see immediate relief under the free trade agreement between India and the European Union (EU), with steel remaining outside full tariff elimination due to its strategic importance and employment considerations. India will instead seek improved access to the EU's tariff-free steel import quotas, with outcomes on this front expected in the coming months.

Under the agreement, steel will be eligible for preferential market access through tariff rate quotas (TRQs) rather than blanket duty elimination. As part of the deal, 6.1% of tariff lines, covering 6% of India's exports, will receive preferential access either through tariff reductions or quota-based exemptions. Steel is among the sectors included under the TRQ framework, alongside automobiles and certain shrimp and prawn products.

"The EU has come in with a new set of proposals on steel, and we have agreed in good faith to work together towards a very preferential treatment as a free trade agreement so that India gets a better deal than most other countries with whom the EU does not have an FTA. And I do believe that it will be resolved satisfactorily over a period of time, since it has to go through the motions over the next six or eight months," Commerce Minister Piyush Goyal said.

However, India has not secured any exemption from the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM). Instead, it will participate in a technical working group forver-

FULL IMPACT

- Steel will now be eligible for preferential market access via tariff rate quotas rather than blanket duty elimination
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ifying carbon footprints and receive EU support for emissions reduction initiatives.

In a joint statement, the two partners said they will also work towards sharing experiences on the design and implementation of India's Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), and the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS), and will explore further cooperation.

CBAM is the EU's mechanism to levy a carbon cost on imports based on the emissions generated during production. From January 2026, European importers of steel will be required to pay a charge linked to embedded emissions, unless an equivalent carbon price has already been paid in the exporting country.

"While import tariffs to EU nations will reduce to zero, CBAM will remain in force, and it is expected to make Indian steel costlier by about 15% and Indian engineering exports costlier by about 4-5%. Whether Indian steel exports to EU nations is impacted depends on the pace of EU's energy transition and that of other nations competing with India to export steel and engineering goods to EU," Niladri Bhattacharjee, Partner and Metals and Mining

Industry Leader, Grant Thornton Bharat said.

He added that the deal is unlikely to trigger a surge in steel imports from EU nations since most of the steel imported from that market is high-grade specialty steel which has limited domestic demand. Additionally, Indian steelmakers producing this grade of steel have a competitive edge on pricing, he said.

During its fiscal third quarter earnings call late last week, JSW Steel indicated that the full impact of CBAM is still being assessed. Management said the company exports around 1.2-1.3 million tonne of steel annually to Europe, while noting that Europe's share in its overall exports has been declining as volumes shift towards Asia and West Asia.

The steelmaker's management also said that emissions verification under CBAM will be conducted on a plant-wise basis rather than at a company level and that the process is currently underway. Certificates for exports made in 2026 are expected to be issued after the end of the year, with the corresponding CBAM payments likely to crystallise in early 2027.

FTA opens window for base metal exports

SAURAV ANAND
Panaji, January 27

THE FREE TRADE agreement (FTA) between India and the European Union (EU) is expected to mark a shift in base metals trade from a pre-FTA tariff-bound regime to a post-FTA market-access framework, influencing exports of steel, aluminium, nickel, zinc and lead into a bloc that accounts for nearly 25% of global GDP and about one-third of global trade.

Speaking at India Energy Week, Prime Minister Narendra Modi said that "just yesterday, a significant agreement was signed between India and the European Union," which he said people across the world are calling the "mother of all deals." He said the agreement



brings opportunities for India's 140 crore people and millions across European nations, and reflects coordination between two of the world's largest economies. The Prime Minister said the deal represents nearly 25% of global GDP and about one-third of global trade, adding that beyond trade, it strengthens

the shared commitment to democracy and the rule of law.

Prior to the FTA, India's base metals exports to the EU operated under existing tariff structures, shaping trade volumes and product mix across metals categories. Export values, based on data from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, show that

finished steel dominated India's base metals exports to the EU in the pre-FTA period, with shipments valued at over \$6.4 billion, accounting for over 30% of India's base metals exports to the bloc.

Primary aluminium exports stood at \$754.6 million, making the EU a key overseas market for Indian aluminium products even under the pre-tariff regime. Iron ore and concentrates exports were valued at \$34.04 million, while exports of nickel, zinc and lead stood at \$23.09 million, \$17.24 million and \$15.81 million, respectively.

Industry participants said the agreement is expected to alter conditions post-FTA, particularly if existing duties are waived or reduced. Rajib

Maitra, partner, Deloitte India, said, "The EU-India FTA will provide higher market access for aluminium and nickel products as EU is a key market for both." He added, "It will also provide opportunities for zinc and lead exports."

Maitra said, "In case the existing nominal duty is waived off, it will be beneficial for the Indian industries exploring base metals exports."

Industry participants also pointed to supply-chain implications in the post-tariff phase. Rishi Srivastava, Co-Founder, Offgrid Energy Labs, said, "The proposed Free Trade Agreement has the potential to materially reshape base-metal supply chains by making them more resilient, transparent, and diversified."

India's EV ride: Consistency in execution holds key



KALPESH KIKANI

PICTURE THIS: DELHI'S

air quality index (AQI) regularly spikes above 400, making it one of the world's most polluted cities - worse than smoking a pack of cigarettes a day for residents. Nationally, over 90% of Indians live in areas exceeding WHO air quality guidelines, with pollution-linked deaths hitting a staggering 1.67 million annually.

The air in our major metros is getting tougher to breathe, especially when winter inversions or heavy traffic combine.

Transportation is a major part of the problem, accounting for roughly 14% of energy-related CO2 emissions and a major share of the urban particulate matter that settle over our cities. The consequences are real.

Electric mobility offers one of the clearest, most practical paths forward. It cuts emissions where they happen, delivers cleaner air in our metros, and supports India's climate goals: 45% reduction in GDP emission intensity by 2030 and net zero by 2070.

From where I see it, this sector stands out when you ask three straightforward questions: Is demand growing fast? Can companies generate sustainable returns? And can India build a real domestic advantage rather than relying on imports in the long term?

Electric mobility is one of those places. Let's look at some examples.

PMI Electro illustrates what disciplined execution looks like. Based in Delhi-NCR with a major production facility in Haryana, PMI Electro is one of India's leading electric bus manufacturers and fleet operators, deploying thousands of e-buses across more than 30 cities for public transport authorities.

Thousands of electric buses are now running across cities, supported by significant localisation of batteries, motors, and components.

Their production lines handle high volumes, with expansions matched to demand. Large national tenders continue to build their order books, demonstrating the value of early investment in Indian engineering.



sums to new factories and local supply chains knowing the market is there to generate solid returns over many years.

A consistent policy push has been the bridge from pilots to real scale. FAME I and II deployed over ₹9,000 crore; PM e-Drive and PM e-Bus Sews committed more than ₹14,000 crore to incentives and large public fleet programs. Escrow mechanisms for revenue flows ease working capital pressure and bring serious private participation.

We need more public recognition of this reality and social change which leads to other transportation providers - schools, colleges, corporate

buses all moving in this consolidated direction.

At Piramal Alternatives, we look for places where policy direction, economic reality, and domestic capability converge. Electric mobility is one of those places. Let's look at some examples.

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For India to capture the full EV opportunity, financing must scale as fast as demand. That requires predictable incentives and predictable procurement processes, allowing companies to plan capacity, supplier development, and technology upgrades with confidence.

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Their production lines handle high volumes, with expansions matched to demand. Large national tenders continue to build their order books, demonstrating the value of early investment in Indian engineering.

As the Union Budget approaches, the sector's expectations are clear and prag-

matic. The frameworks already in place are delivering results.

What manufacturers, operators, and investors need most now is continuity. Multi-year manufacturing investments depend on stable incentives and predictable procurement processes, allowing companies to plan capacity, supplier development, and technology upgrades with confidence.

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PHANTOM DIGITAL EFFECTS LIMITED

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Web: www.glittek.com CIN: L14102KAR990PLC023497
NOTICE

Pursuant to Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (LODR) Regulation, 2015, Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on the Friday, 13th day of February, 2026 at 10.30 A.M. inter alia to consider and approve the audited (Provisional) Financial Results of the Company for the 3rd quarter and nine months ended 31st December, 2025.

The said Notice may be accessed on the Company's website at www.glittek.com and may also be accessed on the Stock Exchange websites www.bseindia.com.

Place: Hoskote Date: 27.01.2026 For Glittek Granites Ltd. Lata Bagn, Comp. Secretary

SLNo. Particular Type of Resolution

01. Appointment of Mr. Srinivasan Rajabather (Din: 10859866) As a Non-Executive Independent Director for a term of five years Special Resolution

02. Appointment of Mr. Muthukumaran (Din: 08588714) as a Non-Executive Independent Director for a term of five years Special Resolution

03. Increase in the existing Borrowing Limit of the Company under Section 180(1)(C) of the Companies Act, 2013 Special Resolution

04. Approval for Creation of Mortgage or Charge on the Assets, Properties or Undertaking(s) of the Company Special Resolution

05. Approval to make Investments, Give Loans, Guarantees and Security in Excess of Limits Specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 Special Resolution

06. Approval for migration of the Shares of the Company from Nse Emerge SME Platform To Main Board of National Stock Exchange of India Limited Special Resolution

The Postal Ballot Notice ("Notice") is available on the website of the Company at [https://phantomfx.com/investor/index.html](http://phantomfx.com/investor/index.html) and on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL") at www.evoting.nsdl.com. Additionally, the Notice will also be available and may be accessed from the relevant section of the websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e., National Stock Exchange of India Limited ("NSE") at www.nseindia.com.

Pursuant to Section 110 read with Section 108 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), (including any statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof for the time being in force), read with Rules 20 and 22 of Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, ("the Rules"), Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure