



PHYSICSWALLAH LIMITED

Date: December 20, 2025

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G,
Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051 India

BSE Limited

Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai – 400 001 India

Scrip Code: 544609

Symbol: PWL

Sub: Newspaper Publication regarding completion of dispatch of postal ballot notice and intimation of remote e-voting facility

Dear Sir/Madam,

In continuation to our letter dated December 19, 2025, pursuant to the provisions of Regulations 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we hereby enclose copies of the advertisement published in following newspapers today i.e. Saturday, December 20, 2025, confirming dispatch of postal ballot notice through electronic mode, details of the remote e-voting facility and other related information :

1. Financial Express (English language); and
2. Jansatta (Hindi (vernacular) language).

This disclosure will also be hosted on the Company's website viz. <https://www.pw.live/investor-relations>

You are requested to take the above on record.

Thank you.

**Yours sincerely,
For Physicswallah Limited**

**Ajinkya Jain
Group General Counsel, Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No.: A33261**

Pulses imports likely to fall 45% in FY26

SANDIP DAS
New Delhi, December 19

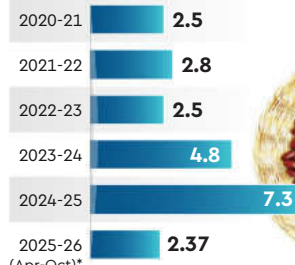
INDIA'S PULSES IMPORTS in the current fiscal are likely to decline by 45% to around 4 million tonne (MT) in FY26, from a record 7.34 MT in 2024-25, trade sources said citing adequate carry forward stocks and robust crop prospects. According to provisional data, in terms of volume, the pulse imports during April-October 2025-26 have declined by 33% to 2.37 MT compared to 3.54 MT during the same period last fiscal.

"During November and October, there is a projection of 0.5 MT of pulses import and overall in FY26 total imports would be around 4 MT which is a significant decline from the previous fiscal," Satish Upadhyay, secretary, India Pulses and Grains Association, told FE. Upadhyay said domestic crop prospects are robust and higher imports have ensured there are no supply constraints.

The decline in value of pulses import has been rather sharp, as the country during the first seven months of FY26 has imported pulses valued at \$1.56 billion, a 45% drop compared to imports of \$2.83 billion in April-October FY25.

ROBUST CROP

Pulses import (in million tonne)



*Provisional/trade, projected import in FY26 is \$4 billion

Official sources said that cost of imports have fallen by around 30% to 40% in the current year because of higher global output and low imports thus pulling down the prices.

In terms of varieties, arhar (pigeon pea) and masur (lentil) imports during April-October FY26 fell by 22% and 37% to 0.81 MT and 0.5 MT respectively compared to the same period in FY25.

However there has been a 27% rise in imports of urad to 0.64 MT in the first seven months of the current fiscal year.



India had allowed duty free import of yellow peas from December, 2023, after decline in chana output. The chana accounts for close to 50% share in country's pulses production.

Average imports of around 2.7 MT between 2018-19 and 2022-23, sharply rose to 4.8 MT in 2023-24 and hit a new record of 7.3 MT in FY25.

With a share of 29.5%, yellow peas have the largest share in total pulses imports in 2024-25, followed by gram (22%), tur (16.7%), lentil (16.6%) and urad (11.2%).

Transmission delays need holistic approach



RP SINGH

I RECENTLY CAME across an article titled Transmission delays slow green push, published in *The Financial Express*, authored by Dhanendra Kumar, former Chairman of the Competition Commission of India, which primarily attributes transmission delays to Power Grid Corporation of India (POWERGRID). The article further suggests that POWERGRID's success in winning more than 50% of bids under the Tariff Based Competitive Bidding (TBCB) framework has overstretched its execution capacity, leading to delays in commissioning transmission projects in alignment with solar and wind generation schedules. It is also stated that solar rich states, particularly Rajasthan and Gujarat, are incurring significant financial losses running into several crores due to these delays.

It has increasingly become a customary and convenient narrative to criticise public institutions in the value chain for systemic challenges, and in this case, POWERGRID has been singled out. The power sector is intrinsically a collaborative ecosystem, where generation, transmission and distribution entities operate alongside multiple government and statutory institutions, including the Ministry of Power, MNRE, CEA, CERC, CTU and Grid India, each with clearly defined roles in planning, regulation and system operation. Challenges faced by the sector therefore need to be viewed holistically rather than being attributed to any single institution.

It is pertinent to recall that POWERGRID was among the earliest institutions to promote private participation in transmission more than three decades ago. When direct private investment did not materialise due to high costs and perceived risks, POWERGRID pioneered the joint venture model and successfully implemented transmission projects with majority private sector equity. This approach helped build confidence, capability and scale in the transmission sector and laid the foundation for

today's competitive TBCB framework.

As CMD for nearly 12 years, I steered POWERGRID during a period when the Indian power system was evolving and the high voltage transmission network was fragmented. During this phase, there was limited access to capital, technology, and skilled manpower.

Despite these constraints, POWERGRID undertook the task of building regional grids and integrating them into a unified National Grid, along with establishing modern State, Regional and National Load Dispatch Centres. The National Grid along with state of art load despatch facilities, has eventually enabled market mechanism in the power sector and facilitated large scale integration of renewable energy generators.

POWERGRID commissioned most of its projects ahead of schedule, even during challenging periods, including the years following international sanctions imposed after the Pokhran nuclear tests. POWERGRID also stepped in to support the construction and commissioning of crucial Raichur-Sholapur transmission link, which had earlier been allocated to a private developer but could not be completed. In fact, POWERGRID has consistently helped create an ecosystem that enabled the entry and sustained

participation of private sector players in transmission development in India.

The recent CEA monthly monitoring reports present a factual and balanced picture of the current transmission landscape. As on date, 67 ISTS projects under the TBCB route have been commissioned, of which 39 projects worth approximately ₹47,571 crore have been executed by private transmission service providers

the same villages and social fatigue and resistance due to repeated land acquisition requests. The government is seized with the matter and has already issued the supplementary RoW guidelines in March 2025 in this regard.

The second major challenge is severe supply chain and skilled manpower shortages. Rapid scaling of EHV and HVDC systems has exposed limitations in manufacturing capacity for transformers, reactors, GIS and HVDC equipment, as well as shortages of experienced EPC contractors and skilled field personnel. These constraints affect all developers equally.



execution challenges are sector wide rather than institution specific, contrary to the impression conveyed in the article.

Both public and private developers are encountering similar and well recognised challenges. The first major challenge pertains to land compensation for Right of Way (RoW). With growing awareness of land value, and legal rights, landowners are increasingly opposing overhead transmission lines. Compensation demands have risen sharply, often beyond what is envisaged in standard norms. Solar and wind capacity are being developed in high resource zones in Rajasthan, Gujarat, and in Andhra Pradesh.

These zones have witnessed multiple transmission lines emanating from the same area to evacuate several GW of generation, leading to corridor congestion, cumulative

RoW impact on the same villages and social fatigue and resistance due to repeated land acquisition requests. The government is seized with the matter and has already issued the supplementary RoW guidelines in March 2025 in this regard.

The second major challenge is severe supply chain and skilled manpower shortages. Rapid scaling of EHV and HVDC systems has exposed limitations in manufacturing capacity for transformers, reactors, GIS and HVDC equipment, as well as shortages of experienced EPC contractors and skilled field personnel. These constraints affect all developers equally.

The third challenge is compressed project timelines. A fundamental structural issue is the misalignment between the gestation periods of RE generation and transmission projects. Transmission timelines are often compressed drastically to "match" solar commissioning. Solar projects have very short gestation (8-12 months), while Transmission projects inherently require longer timelines. Based on my experience in the sector, a duration of 24-36 months based on the complexity of the projects is required considering various aspects viz planning and approvals, RoW negotiations, forest and statutory clearances and manufacturing, erection, and commissioning. The General Network Access Regulations of 2023 with all good intentions have facilitated connectivity of generating companies to the Grid in a flexible manner but have added operational problems to transmission developers.

The fourth major challenge is land acquisition for construction of greenfield substations, which requires identifying large contiguous land area. Many a times, both public as well as private TSPs find it difficult to identify such land in the vicinity of specified land coordinates.

It is also important to recognise that stranding of renewable generation due to delayed transmission buildout is not unique to India. Several countries pursuing rapid energy transition are facing similar issues, with large volumes of renewable capacity stranded due to transmission constraints. In fact, in several European countries, nearly 1700 GW RE generation is stranded due to delays in buildout of transmission system.

I have also interacted with the promoters of EPC companies and their sub contractors, who often receive only fifty to sixty percent of the originally envisaged execution time after resolution of Right of Way and land acquisition issues. This places enormous pressure on manufacturing schedules, supply chains and field execution resources.

Another dimension that merits serious consideration is distributed renewable energy. Viewing electricity consumption as a decentralised opportunity rather than relying predominantly on long distance evacuation can significantly reduce pressure on the transmission network. Rooftop solar, decentralised photovoltaic systems and energy storage can improve resilience, reduce losses and complement large interstate transmission systems, enabling a more balanced and sustainable evolution of the grid. The utilisation of decentralised energy resources mainly solar, wind, and biomass (on large scale) will bring public and consumers closer to the main players of power sector.

The critical insight is that transmission delays impacting renewable integration are not a reflection of developer competence or intent. They stem from structural, regulatory and administrative challenges that require coordinated solutions.

Advance corridor based planning, early engagement with local communities, realistic compensation frameworks, strengthening of domestic manufacturing and skilled manpower, and acceptance that transmission development must lead generation are essential.

I firmly believe that with collaboration rather than attribution, and with a shared understanding of sectoral realities, India can not only address current challenges but also surpass the Honorable Prime Minister's vision of achieving five hundred gigawatts of non fossil fuel capacity by 2030. In this journey, the proactive role played by the Ministry of Power in expanding TBCB coverage, standardising bidding documents deserves commendation, as it has strengthened redundancy and resilience in transmission execution capacity across the country.

(The writer is the former CMD of POWERGRID Ltd)

Crude import bill declines 11%

ARUNIMA BHARADWAJ
New Delhi, December 19

INDIA'S CRUDE IMPORT bill declined by 11% to \$80.9 billion during April-November of FY26, compared with \$91.9 billion in the year-ago period thanks to lower prices, according to data from the government's petroleum planning and analysis cell (PPAC). The country imported 163.4 million tonne (MT) of crude oil during April to November, up from 159.5 MT in the same period of previous fiscal.

India's reliance on crude oil imports increased to 80.2% during the period, up from 79.8% in April-November, 2024 amid rising demand. While the dependency increased, the country's domestic production of oil declined marginally by 1.5% during the period at 18.8 MT.

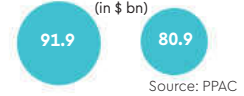
BARREL BENEFIT



Crude oil import Apr-Nov (in mmt)



Apr-Nov '24 Apr-Nov '25 (in \$ bn)



Source: PPAC

In November, the country imported 21.1 MT of crude oil, against 18.9 MT in the year-ago period. The import bill for

last month stood at \$9.9 billion, unchanged from the same period last year.

Although steep discounts on Urals seen in early 2022 have narrowed over time, Russian crude still ranks among the most economically attractive grades in India's import portfolio. The purchases of Russian oil turned stronger and hit a five-month high of 1.8 million BPD in November ahead of the deadline for the US sanctions on two large Russian oil firms — Rosneft and Lukoil — to take effect. Refiners accelerated scheduling and speeded up vessel turnarounds, particularly for Rosneft- and Lukoil-linked cargoes.

Shipments of Russian grade accounted for over 35% of the country's total crude import mix in the month, as per data from Kpler.

FROM THE FRONT PAGE

Adani gives wings to airport biz with ₹1L-cr investment

"RIGHT NOW, THE company is dependent on Adani Enterprises for support. While we are Ebitda-positive, the size of the capex means we still rely on the parent for cash. Over the next two to three years, on an ongoing basis, we should become self-sufficient," Adani said. The third trigger is the leasing or pre-leasing of at least one large city-side development project.

NMIA will be the largest airport in AAHL's portfolio once fully built out, with a capacity of up to 90 million passengers annually. Adani said traffic projections have effectively shifted by a year due to the later-in-the-year opening. The airport is expected to handle two to three million passengers in the first year of operations, around 1.2 million in FY27, and reach its Phase 1 capacity of 20 million passengers the following year.

Alongside NMIA's commissioning, AAHL has revised timelines for the redevelopment of Mumbai airport's Terminal 1. The phase-wise demolition of T1, earlier planned to begin in November, has been



deferred to around 2030 and aligned with the construction and commissioning of NMIA's Terminal 2. "We are seeing the Mumbai Metropolitan Region as one integrated demand market. Even after adding 20 million capacity at NMIA, demand remains higher than supply," Adani said.

Construction of NMIA's next terminal is expected to begin within the next six months. Once Terminal 2 at NMIA becomes operational, likely within three to three-and-a-half years of construction start, AAHL expects a

three-to-five-year window to demolish and rebuild Mumbai's T1. In the interim, the company is undertaking structural strengthening works at the existing terminal.

A significant portion of AAHL's investment plan is directed at non-aeronautical revenue streams. At NMIA, the company has around 240 acres of developable city-side land. "We will develop the first two phases ourselves. This will be a mixed-use development—commercial real estate, hospitality and retail," Adani said. The first phase will involve about 5 million sqft of development, with an additional 2 to 3 mn sqft planned to be added annually.

A key component of the city-side plan is a 25,000-seat indoor arena being developed in partnership with a global operator. "The arena is meant for live entertainment, but it can also be used as a convention centre," Adani said, adding that city-side leasing would be a major driver of long-term value creation.

₹39,618-cr deal: MUFG buys 20% in Shriram Fin

ON FRIDAY, THE company's stock hit an all-time high and closed at ₹905.10, up 4.10% on the NSE. Commenting on the deal, Uday Kotak, founder of Kotak Mahindra Bank, said on X, "Happy to see big ticket foreign investment in Shriram Finance by Mitsubishi UFJ, a reputed global bank and financial institution. Will Shriram continue as an NBFC which has huge potential without regulatory constraints of a banking company, or apply to become a bank in due course?"

As on September 30, the AUM of Shriram Finance is 15.74% on year to ₹2.81 lakh crore, making it the second largest non-bank finance company in India. According to the investor presentation, the non-bank lender's AUM is expected to grow to ₹4 lakh crore by FY28. The non-bank lender offers a wide range of products including commercial vehicle loans, MSME loans, tractors and farm equipment, gold loans, personal loans, and working capital loans, across its 3,225 branches.

The interest of Japanese investors in the Indian financial markets has picked up this year with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation's acquisition of a 20% stake in Yes Bank and Mizuho Securities buying a stake in KKR-backed investment bank Avendus. In the meeting, promoter Shriram Capital expressed its in-principle intent to explore a possible restructuring of its holdings. The proposed exercise may involve separating its lending and credit business from other business interests. However, the company said that the move is at an early stage and no final decision has been taken yet.

Real interest rates need to be lower: RBI Guv

RAM SINGH, AN external member of the RBI's MPC, said a delay in the rate cut would hurt real GDP growth by keeping real interest rates unnecessarily above growth-supportive levels.

"The delay will extend the low-inflation phase, which has important implications both micro and macro including a less-than-expected nominal GDP growth," he said.

FOR INDIAN MARKETS, the BoJ rate hike could mean some moderation in foreign portfolio inflows, especially into equities and debt. However, the risk of a sharp reversal is limited. Japanese rates remain low by global standards, and India's growth premium is still compelling. At worst, companies may see higher equity market volatility rather than a sustained capital flight. Analysts said for companies with yen-

denominated liabilities, a stronger yen increases repayment costs. However, such exposure is limited to a small set of large corporates. But structurally, India remains a strategic destination. Japan's demographic challenges and low growth at home mean overseas expansion is still essential. If anything, Japanese investors may become more selective, favouring stronger balance sheets and clearer governance.

PHYSICSWALLAH LIMITED

Registered Office: Plot No. B-8, Tower A 101-119, Noida One, Noida, Sector 62, Dadri, Gautam Buddha Nagar, Uttar Pradesh - 201309
CIN: U80900UP2020PLC129223. Contact: 0120-6618164
Website: www.pw.live, E-mail id: compliance@pw.live

Notice for Postal Ballot

Members are hereby informed that pursuant to Section 108 and 110 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), read together with Rule 20 and Rule 22 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof for the time being in force), Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015, Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ("SS-2"), the relaxations and clarifications issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide various circulars ("MCA Circulars"), any circulars issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India and other applicable laws and regulations, if any, Physicswallah Limited ("Company") has completed the dispatch of notice along with explanatory statement on **Friday, December 19, 2025** through electronic mode only to all those Members of the Company whose names and e-mail address are recorded in the Register of Members or Register of Beneficial Owners as on **Friday, December 12, 2025 ("Cut-off Date")** for seeking the approval of the shareholders of the Company by the way of **special resolution** through postal ballot by means of a remote e-voting system, for the following matter:

Sl.	Description of Resolution(s)
1	Approval for the Ratification of Physicswallah Limited Employees' Stock Options Plan 2022
2	Approval for extension of benefits under the Physicswallah Limited Employees' Stock Option Plan, 2022 to eligible employees of Group Company(ies), including Subsidiary Company(ies) and Associate Company(ies), whether in India or Outside India
3	Approval for adoption of the Physicswallah Limited Employees' Stock Option Plan 2025
4	Approval for extension of benefits under the Physicswallah Limited Employees' Stock Option Plan 2025 to eligible employees of Group Company(ies), including Subsidiary Company(ies) and Associate Company(ies), whether in India or outside India
5	Amendment to the Articles of Association of the Company

The requirement for sending physical copy of the Notice along with Postal Ballot form and pre-paid business envelope, has been deferred with vide relevant MCA Circulars. Accordingly, Members are required to communicate their assent or dissent through the remote e-voting system only provided by National Securities Depository Limited ("NSDL").

Members are hereby informed that:

1. Remote e-voting period shall commence on **Saturday, December 20, 2025, at 9:00 AM (IST)** and end on **Sunday, January 18, 2026, at 5:00 PM (IST)** (both days inclusive). During this period, Members may cast their vote electronically. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter. Once the Member cast vote on a resolution, Member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.
2. The voting rights of members shall be in proportion to their share in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the Cut-off Date. A person who is not a member as on Cut-off Date should treat the Notice for information purposes only.
3. The Notice will also be available on the Company's website at <https://www.pw.live/investor-relations>, websites of the Stock Exchanges i.e., BSE Limited ("BSE") and National Stock Exchange of India ("NSE") at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com, respectively, and on the website of NSDL at www.evoting.nsdl.com.
4. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. Vaibhav Dandawate (Membership No.: A51538, CP No.: 27947), failing him Ms. Deepiti Kulkarni (Membership No.: A34733, CP No.: 22502), Partner of M/s Makarand M. Joshi & Co., as Scrutinizer for conducting the Postal Ballot through remote e-voting in a fair and transparent manner.
5. Detailed Instructions for remote e-voting are provided in the Notice. Members are requested to read the instructions carefully as set out in the Notice while expressing their assent or dissent and cast vote through remote e-voting by not later than **5:00 PM (IST) on Sunday, January 18, 2026**.
6. Any Member, holding shares as on the Cut-off Date and who may not have received this notice after the date of electronic dispatch, may obtain the Login ID and Password by following the Instructions as mentioned in the Notice or by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in. However, if a person is already registered with NSDL or Central Depository Services (India) Limited for remote e-voting, then existing User ID and password can be used to cast their vote as per instructions provided in the Notice.
7. The members who have not registered their e-mail addresses are requested to register/update their e-mail addresses with their respective depository participants and in respect of shares held in physical form by writing in Form ISR-1 along with requisite documents as mandated by SEBI, to the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company.
8. The results of the Postal Ballot will be announced not later than **Tuesday, January 20, 2026**. The declared results along with the Scrutinizer's Report will be displayed at the Registered Office of the Company and simultaneously shall be communicated to NSE and BSE respectively, where the shares of the Company are presently listed. Additionally, the results will also be uploaded on the Company's website viz. at <https://www.pw.live/investor-relations> and on the website of NSDL viz. <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>.
9. The last date of e-voting, i.e., **Sunday, January 18, 2026**, shall be the date on which the resolutions would be deemed to have been passed if approved by the requisite majority.

If you have any query relating to remote e-voting facility, please refer to the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section at www.evoting.nsdl.com or contact NSDL Helpdesk by sending a request to Ms. Pallavi Mhatre - AVP at evoting@nsdl.com or call at 022-4886 7000 or write an e-mail to Company Secretary & Compliance Officer of the Company at compliance@pw.live.

For Physicswallah Limited
Ajinkya Jain
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No. A33261

Date: December 19, 2025
Place: Noida

