

Dated – July 02, 2026

BSE LIMITED

Corporate Relations Department
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai-400001
Scrip code: 543264

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED

Listing Department
Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot no. C/1
G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (E)
Mumbai-400051
Scrip Code: NURECA

Subject: Newspaper Advertisement in connection with the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Dear Sir,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we are enclosing herewith copies of the newspaper advertisement published today i.e. **July 02, 2026**, in the following Newspapers:

1. **Business Standard** (All editions) in English language circulating in the whole or substantially the whole of India.
2. **Nav Shakti** (Mumbai edition) in Marathi language circulating in the area where the registered office of the Company is situated.

Please note that the AGM of the Company is scheduled on **July 28, 2026 (Tuesday)** through VC (Video Conferencing) / OAVM (Other Audio Visual Means).

This is for your information and record please.

Thanking You,

Yours Sincerely,

For **Nureca Limited**

(Nishu Kansal)
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
M. No. A33372

NURECA LIMITED

Correspondence Office: SCO 6-7-8, 1st Floor, Madhya Marg, Sector 9-D, Chandigarh, India - 160002
Registered Office: Andheri West B-205, Bldg -42, B wing, Dhanashree heights, Azad Nagar Sangam CHS,
Andheri West, Mumbai – 400053

Phone No. +91-172-5292900, CIN: L24304MH2016PLC320868

SUDHEER PAL SINGH
New Delhi, 1 July

The government last month notified the much-awaited Coal Exchange Rules, paving the way for establishing regulated coal exchanges in India and creating a formal market structure for electronic coal trading. The rules lay down the framework for various measures aimed at facilitating transparent price discovery and improved efficiency in coal transactions, covering registration, ownership, governance, trading, settlement and market surveillance of coal exchanges.

The move promises to be a game-changer for the sector, particularly when viewed against its long history of state-controlled trading. To be sure, India's coal sector has witnessed a shift away from government control toward increasing private sector participation over the past decade or so. That shift, made possible by the amendment to the Mines and Minerals Development and Regulation (MMDR) Act and other regulations, is reflected in how coal blocks are allocated and production is carried out.

However, state-owned Coal India Ltd (CIL) still dominates the supply market and the structure of fuel supply agreements (FSAs) has left many thermal power generators without proper coal linkages, driving up demand for imported coal.

The result, say experts, is that despite enough coal supplies, distribution and trading is inefficient. While a few changes in the process were carried out under the Shakti scheme, the process continued to be dominated by CIL. In 2020, the sector discarded strict end-use criteria, allowing private companies to use mined coal for commercial sale and export, in addition to captive consumption. But small miners continued to lack an avenue to market their coal.

"This step of notifying the Coal Exchange Rules, following the MMDR Amendment in 2025, has come in at a very appropriate time for the sector. The biggest benefit is that it will lead to market driven pricing, as against the current administered pricing mechanism that deters actual price discovery," said Megha Arora, partner at law firm CMS INDUSLAW.

"Further, wherever the exchange mechanism is prevalent along with private participation, there has to be a market regulator along with proper administration of how issues like insider trading or cartelisation are looked at. It is equally important to look at aspects related to ownership and its separation from trading," she added.

Under the coal exchange rules, the government has imposed ownership restrictions to prevent concentration of control: No exchange member or client can hold more than 5 per cent equity in a coal exchange, while the combined holding of members and clients cannot exceed 49 per cent. Other investors will be subject to a 25 per cent ownership cap after five years of registration.

One key area requiring clarification in the new rules is the interplay and possible jurisdiction overlap between the Competition Commis-



The big coal reset

New rules establish a framework for electronic coal trading, marking a major shift in India's coal market

sion of India and the Coal Controller's Organisation (CCO), regarding, for example, issues related to ensuring free and fair competition between market participants.

"The way the rules are framed, it seems that their jurisdiction is overlapping," said Arora.

Under the rules, an entity seeking to establish a coal exchange must have a minimum net worth of ₹50 crore and maintain that threshold at all times. The registration will remain valid for 25 years and can be renewed for another 25 years. Also, a key provision in the rules requires existing electronic coal trading platforms to register as coal exchanges under the new framework. Platforms that fail to secure registration within six months of the start of operations of the first registered coal exchange will not be allowed to continue operations.

India produced 1,040 million tonnes of coal last financial year, including 768 million tonnes (mt) produced by CIL alone. Of the rest, state-owned Singareni Collieries produced 58 mt while captive miners contributed 214 mt. A bulk of this coal is used by power, cement, and steel plants apart

from the sponge iron industry who procure coal through CIL under long-term fuel supply agreements. In the spot market, coal is currently traded via Coal Junction, a business unit of m- junction, a joint venture between Tata Steel and Steel Authority of India. Coal Junction also conducts sales on behalf of CIL which sells around 10 per cent of its annual production in the spot market at a premium.

With the movement towards sale and purchase of coal via electronic trading platforms picking up momentum, both Multi Commodity Exchange and National Stock Exchange received approvals from markets regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India in April this year to launch their respective coal exchanges. Experts believe the rules will bring all the existing platforms for sourcing coal at a level playing field for the industry.

Under the rules, the market regulator will have the power to set floor and cap prices for trading, much on the lines of the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission, which sets the price band at the Indian Energy Exchange. Experts also say that while the

coal exchange rules mark a significant transition from a predominantly allocation-driven and linkage-based coal market to a regulated exchange-driven trading ecosystem, stakeholders may face substantial compliance challenges during implementation.

"These include registration requirements for existing electronic trading platforms, adherence to surveillance and anti-market manipulation norms, robust audit trail maintenance, quality verification mechanisms, settlement protocols, and governance standards prescribed by the Coal Controller's Organisation," said Asha Kiran Sharma, partner at King Stubb & Kasiva Advocates and Attorneys.

"A critical area of focus will be standardisation of coal grades and quality certification, as disputes over quality can directly affect pricing and settlement outcomes. Market participants will also need to strengthen internal compliance systems to address risks relating to insider trading, cartelisation, circular trading and disclosure obligations under the new regime," she added.

Significantly, the introduction of exchange-based coal trading is expected to create a market-driven benchmark for coal pricing, which may gradually influence commercial negotiations under long-term FSAs and, indirectly, power purchase agreements, she said.

"While existing contracts will continue to be governed by their agreed terms, exchange-discovered prices could become a reference point for future amendments, renegotiations, supplemental procurement arrangements, and dispute resolution relating to fuel costs. Power generators may increasingly use exchange platforms to bridge supply gaps, potentially reducing dependence on traditional linkage mechanisms," Sharma said.

Over time, regulators and contracting parties may need to address how market-based coal prices interact with pass-through provisions, change-in-law clauses and tariff determination frameworks, particularly where fuel cost fluctuations materially affect project economics.

The new framework incorporates extensive governance and market integrity safeguards. For example, independent directors must constitute at least half a coal exchange board, and members or clients of an exchange will not be permitted to serve as directors. The rules also define and prohibit practices such as cartelisation, circular trading, market manipulation and insider trading. They also empower the regulator to approve new contracts, suspend trading in contracts or withdraw contracts where necessary.

"Overall, I think this will lead to development of market based mechanisms regarding how coal is being allocated and there will be a regulator too. This was a much-needed requirement for the sector, just like we have power exchanges and commodity exchanges. With this move, coal, which is an important mineral, is actually going to be treated as a commodity," Arora said.

two-way trade flows. This would not only facilitate the movement of goods from India and West Asia to Europe, but also position India's western ports as key logistics hubs for the distribution of goods to South Asia.

Regional integration as the next phase of globalisation

In a world where countries are increasingly seeking to insulate themselves from geopolitical vulnerabilities, the next phase of globalisation would logically be around regional economic integration. An India-West Asia Economic Partnership Council could be formed as a singular, official entity to support a collective vision. This could be envisaged as a convergence and coordination mechanism to bring together governments, industry bodies, financial institutions, customs and financial regulators, for harmonisation of quality and environmental standards, and so on — making it easy to form collaborations and partnerships.

A win-win economic partnership

Gulf sovereign wealth can complement India's strengths in infrastructure, manufacturing, technology and services, creating mutual growth opportunities.

For India, the partnership would expand exports, encourage near-shoring, create skilled employment and reinforce economic integration with a region where it enjoys strong geographic, diplomatic and commercial advantages.

The writer is former Union Labour Secretary and former Union Special Secretary (Logistics). Views are personal

OPINION

Summer Davos and a new investment narrative



SUMITA DAWRA

The port city of Dalian in north-eastern China regularly hosts the World Economic Forum's Annual Meeting of the New Champions, widely known as the Summer Davos. Last week, the forum brought together business leaders, policymakers and researchers to discuss the economic and geopolitical forces shaping global growth. One panel examined the economic implications of the conflict in West Asia, including the likely consequences for investment patterns and growth prospects across the region.

Participants from multinational infrastructure companies, global corporations and policy institutions observed that the risks arising from potential disruptions to the Strait of Hormuz, together with the reconstruction requirements in conflict-affected parts of West Asia, are encouraging businesses to identify new opportunities in infrastructure connectivity and logistics — rather than to retreat from the region.

Investment is focusing on multimodal transport corri-

dors, electricity grids, renewable energy, inland logistics hubs and alternative maritime gateways to improve regional resilience and connectivity.

A remaking of West Asia

As such, the focus is shifting beyond reconstruction to the broader remaking of West Asia through economic integration — a strategy increasingly viewed as essential for the region's long-term growth and development. The Strait of Hormuz carries nearly 20 per cent of the world's oil supplies, making Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states such as Kuwait and Qatar heavily dependent on this critical waterway, while Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have invested in pipelines to bypass the chokepoint. One promising proposal involves connecting the GCC with the Mediterranean through transport and energy corridors traversing Iraq and Jordan.

Such a route would not only create significant investment opportunities but also serve as a strategic geopolitical initiative to diversify supply chains, strengthen energy security, and reduce logistics costs.

India's strategic opportunity

In this context, India is well-placed to pursue two complementary objectives. First, by helping build West Asia's connectivity networks. Second,

new trade and industry corridors would allow Indian firms to strengthen manufacturing, logistics and distribution links serving regional and European markets.

These developments would reinforce India's long-term growth strategy, expand opportunities for the cross-border movement of skilled professionals, and maximise the value of its existing and prospective trade arrangements with the EU, UAE, and other Gulf economies.

A more economically integrated West Asia would enable the region to evolve into an industrial hub capable of adding significant value to global supply chains. India enjoys strong diplomatic relations with the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan, Egypt, Bahrain, Qatar, and Israel, while also maintaining a functional working relationship with Iran.

This unique diplomatic advantage, complemented by India's growing digital, technological, and economic capabilities, allows it to play a leading role in supporting the transformation of West Asian economies. Such a partnership has the potential to generate substantial mutual benefits, making it a win-win proposition for both sides.

Digital and healthcare partnerships

India's Digital Public Infrastructure could support payment systems, customs, logistics, digital identity and

health platforms across the region, creating significant opportunities for Indian IT firms. Expanding healthcare networks, telemedicine, vaccine manufacturing and generic medicine hubs would create skilled jobs while strengthening remittance flows.

Building industrial value chains

Geographic proximity and longstanding ties create opportunities for deeper industrial integration. Indian firms in pharmaceuticals, engineering, gems and jewelry, textiles, and leather could benefit from a preferential investment environment in West Asia — using the region's industrial hubs to enhance value addition before supplying both domestic markets and export destinations in the EU and the UK.

Other significant opportunities include food processing, dairy, cold-chain logistics and exports of high-value horticulture produce from India's North-East.

IMEC and integrated logistics

Similarly, given India's commitment to the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), developing a common digital maritime platform covering port management, shipping, cargo tracking and digital customs facilitation could play a critical role in enabling seamless

NURECA LIMITED NUREÇA

Andheri West B-205, Bldg -42, B wing, Dhanashree heights, Nagar Sangam CHS, Andheri West, Mumbai – 400053, Goregaon E Mumbai, Mumbai City MH 400063
Tel.: +91-172-5292900 • Email: cs@nureca.com • Website: www.nureca.com
Corporate Identification Number: L24304MH2016PLC320868

10TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF NURECA LIMITED TO BE HELD THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING (VC) / OTHER AUDIO VISUAL MEANS (OAVM)

1. Notice is hereby given that the 10th Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company is scheduled to be held on **Tuesday, July 28, 2026** through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 & Circulars issued thereunder by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) and SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, to transact the businesses as set out in the Notice of AGM.
2. In compliance with the above Circulars, electronic copies of the Notice of AGM along with the Annual Report for the Financial Year 2025-26 will be sent to all the Members whose e-mail addresses are registered / available with the Company / Depository Participants.
Members who have not yet registered their e-mail addresses, are requested to register their e-mail addresses, mobile numbers and/or other details, with their relevant depositories through their depository participants.
3. Notice of AGM and the Annual Report will be available on the Company's website www.nureca.com, on the website of BSE Limited at www.bseindia.com, on the website of National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) at www.nseindia.com and also on the website of CDSL at www.evotingindia.com.
4. Members will have an opportunity to cast their vote remotely on the business items as set out in the Notice of AGM through remote e-voting / e-voting at AGM. The manner of casting vote through remote e-voting / e-voting at AGM for members holding shares in dematerialized mode and for Members who have not registered their email addresses will be provided in the Notice of AGM.
5. The Board has not recommended any dividend for the Financial Year 2025-26.

For NURECA LIMITED
Sd/-
Nishu Kansal
Company Secretary

Place: Chandigarh
Date: 01.07.2026

Scan to visit our Ecommerce store

INDIA'S NO. 1 HOME HEALTHCARE & WELLNESS BRAND

www.drtrust.in

R S SOFTWARE (INDIA) LIMITED

CIN: L72200WB1987PLC043375
Regd. Office : "FMC FORTUNA", 1st Floor, A-2, 234/3A, A.J.C. Bose Road, Kolkata – 700 020
Tel.: +91-33-2287-6254/6255/5746, Fax: +91-33-2287-6256, Website: www.rssoftware.com

NOTICE OF 38TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, E-VOTING AND BOOK CLOSURE

Notice is hereby given to the Members of R S Software (India) Ltd., ("Company") that the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company is scheduled to be held on Thursday, July 23, 2026, at 11:30 A.M. through Video Conferencing / Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) in compliance with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has, vide its circular dated May 5, 2020 read with circulars dated April 8, 2020, April 13, 2020, January 13, 2021, 5th May, 2022, December 28, 2022, Circular No. 09/2024 dated September 19, 2024 read with circulars issued earlier on the subject ("MCA Circulars") and September 25, 2023, Circular SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD2/CIR/P/2022/62 dated May 13, 2022, and SEBI vide its Circular No. SEBI/HO/CFD/CFD-PoD2/P/CIR/2024/133 dated October 3, 2024 read with the circulars issued earlier on the subject ("SEBI Circulars") have permitted the holding of the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") through VC / OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members at a common venue. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ("SEBI Listing Regulations") and MCA Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC / OAVM :

1. Ordinary Resolution for adoption of Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ending March 31, 2026.
2. Ordinary Resolution to appoint a director in place of Mr. Rajasekar Ramaraj (holding DIN 00090279), who retires by rotation and being eligible, seeks re-appointment.
3. Ordinary Resolution to appoint a director in place of Mr. Richard Nicholas Launder (holding DIN 03375772), who retires by rotation and being eligible, seeks re-appointment.
4. Special Resolution for re-appointment of Mr. Rajnit Rai Jain (DIN 00122942) as Chief Executive Officer & Managing Director of the Company.

The Company has completed the:

- (i) despatch of Notice of AGM and Annual Report 2025-26 to the Members on 1st July 2026, whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company or Registrar & Transfer Agent (RTA) and Depositories along with E-voting Instructions dated May 07, 2026, for 38th Annual General Meeting of the Company for the Financial Year 2025 - 26.
- (ii) despatch of Intimation Letters to the Members on 1st July 2026 who have not registered their e-mail addresses either with the RTA or with their Depositories.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 91 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with relevant applicable rules, as amended and Regulation 42 of Securities And Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 notice is also given that the Register of Members and Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Friday, July 17, 2026, to Thursday, July 23, 2026 (both days inclusive) for the purpose of AGM.

Further 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 substituted by Companies (Management and Administration) Amendment Rules, 2015 and Regulation 44 of Securities And Exchange Board Of India (Listing Obligations And Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is pleased to provide members facility to exercise their right to vote on resolutions proposed to be passed at the 38th Annual General Meeting (AGM) by electronic means ('remote e-voting'). The facility for online voting through electronic means shall also be made available at the AGM and Members who have already cast their votes through electronic mode during the schedule voting period prior to the date of the meeting will not be entitled for online voting as on the date of the AGM. Members participating through the VC / OAVM facility shall be reckoned for the purpose of quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has engaged the services of Central Depository Services (India) Limited (hereinafter referred as "CDSL") as agency to provide e-voting facility. The details pursuant to the provisions of the Act and Rules are given hereunder:

1. The remote e-voting period commences on Monday, July 20, 2026 (9:00 a.m.) and ends on Wednesday, July 22, 2026 (5:00 p.m.). The remote e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter.
2. Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, along with person whose name is recorded in the register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the Depositories as on the cut-off date of July 16, 2026, shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting as well as voting at the AGM through electronic means.

Any Persons who have acquired shares and became Member after the dispatch of the Notice of the AGM but before the 'Cut-off Date' of July 16, 2026, may obtain their user ID and Password for e-voting and Company's Registrars & Transfer Agent, MUFJ INTIME INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED, 20 R N MUKHERJEE ROAD RASOI COURT, 5TH FLOOR KOLKATA 700001 (Ph. No. (033) 6906 6200). However, if the member is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting then he/she can use his/her existing user ID and password for casting the vote through e-voting.

3. The Notice of AGM and the Annual Report 2025-26 is available at company's website at www.rssoftware.com. and at CDSL website <https://www.evotingindia.com>.
4. For detailed instructions pertaining to remote e-voting, Members may refer in the section 'Notes' in the Notice of the 38th AGM.
5. Members who have cast their votes by remote e-voting prior to the meeting may also join in the meeting through Video Conferencing/Other Audio-Visual Means (OAVM) but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again through online voting.
6. If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33.
7. The members may refer to the user manual for shareholders under Download Section at the said website. In case of any queries or issues regarding e-voting, Members may please contact Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, AVP of CDSL at the aforesaid e-mail id or at Phone No. 022-23058542 under help section or write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact Mr. Amit Banerjee, Compliance Officer, MUFJ INTIME INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (the Registrars), Phone No. – 033 6906 6200; e-mail- amit.banerjee@in.mpms.mufj.com
8. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, AVP, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai – 400013.

For R S Software (India) Limited
Sd/-
Vijendra Kumar Surana
CFO & Company Secretary
(Membership No. 11559)

Place : Kolkata
Date : July 01, 2026

