TTK Prestige LIMITED

Corporate Office: Nagarjuna Castle, No 1/1 & 1/2, Wood Street, Ashok Nagar, Richmond Town, Bengaluru - 560025.
Ph: 91-80-68447100, 22217438/39
ttkprestige.com ttkcorp@ttkprestige.com **CIN: L85110TZ1955PLC015049**

ISO 9001 : 2015
ISO 14001: 2015
ISO 45001: 2018

November 20, 2026

National Stock Exchange "Exchange Plaza", C-1, Block G, Bandra- Kurla Complex, Bandra (E), Mumbai – 400 051.	BSE Limited 27th Floor, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers, Dalal Street, Fort, Mumbai - 400 001.
Scrip Symbol : TTKPRESTIG	Scrip Code : 517506

Dear Sir,

Sub: Disclosure under Regulation 30 – Circular dated January 30, 2026, issued by SEBI on Ease of Doing Investment

We hereby inform you that as per the Circular dated January 30, 2026, issued by SEBI on Ease of Doing Investment – Special Window for Transfer and Dematerialisation of Physical Securities, the Company has published (4th bimonthly) in the Newspaper viz., Business Standard (English Version – All India) on November 19, 2026, regarding the opening of the special window.

We have also posted the same on the Company's LinkedIn page.

We enclose the copy of the relevant page of the e-Papers and screenshot of the LinkedIn Post, for your ready reference.

We hereby confirm that the said e-Papers and the said post are also made available on the website of the Company www.ttkprestige.com under "**Investors** – Regulatory Filings > Procedure/Formats for holders of Physical Shares" section.

Kindly take the above information on record.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,
For TTK Prestige Limited,

MANJULA K V
Digitally signed by MANJULA K V
Date: 2026.11.20 16:20:13 +05'30'

Manjula K V
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

OPINION

EUDR and the future of Indian exports



AJAY SAHAI

ILLUSTRATION: BINAY SINHA



For a European coffee buyer, the journey of a bean increasingly matters as much as its quality. For a furniture importer, the origin of the timber is becoming part of the purchasing decision. The European Union's Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) brings these factors into the conditions for market access, with significant implications for Indian suppliers and their international customers. Businesses able to demonstrate where their materials come from can use that transparency to strengthen buyer confidence and win repeat orders.

The scale of the adjustment is substantial. In calendar year 2025 (CY25), the EU's 27 member-states imported goods worth €2.67 billion from India across tariff lines already listed in the amended regulation. A further €461 million was recorded on lines added from December 30, 2027. These are values of trade on the relevant tariff lines; actual regulatory coverage depends on the product description and, in some cases, the species, material or feedstock. India's low-risk classification offers a useful starting point, provided suppliers can substantiate the origin and legality of the commodities involved.

The EUDR covers specified products derived from seven commodities — cattle, cocoa, coffee, oil palm, rubber, soya and wood. Covered goods must comply with the relevant laws in the country of production and meet the EU's deforestation-free requirement, which uses December 31, 2020, as the cut-off date. Wood must also meet a forest degradation requirement. For exporters, this means connecting the finished product to evidence about the land and materials from which it originated. For existing product lines, the rules apply from December 30, 2026, to large and medium operators and to micro and small operators already covered by the EU Timber Regulation. Most other micro and small operators have until 30 June 2027.

Under Directive 2013/34/EU (the Accounting Directive), as amended by Commission Delegated Directive (EU) 2023/2775, a company falls into a category if it does not exceed two of the three criteria *(see chart 1)*. Anything above the medium thresholds is large.

The distinction matters for Indian micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs): A small Indian supplier selling to a large EU importer should prepare for the importer's December 2026 deadline.

Two measures adopted by the European Commission in July support implementation. A Delegated Act updates and simplifies Annex I, the list of products covered, following stakeholder consultation and public feedback. An Implementing Act sets out how the information system will handle due diligence statements and simplified declarations. The scope update changes the products derived from the seven commodities, without changing the commodity list itself. The Delegated Act removes cattle hides, skins and leather, retreaded tyres, soybeans for sowing, specified articles of vulcanised rubber, conveyor and transmission belts, and aircraft and motor vehicle seats. It adds soluble coffee, certain palm oil derivatives and frozen cattle tongues, with these additions becoming subject to the regulation from December 30, 2027, to give businesses time to prepare. It also clarifies that samples and products used for analysis, examination and testing are outside the scope, and introduces targeted exemptions for specified categories of waste, used and second-hand products, packing material, and products used to manufacture medicinal products.

Chart 1: MSME criteria

Category	Balance sheet total (in €)	Net revenue (in €)	Employees
Micro	450,000	900,000	10
Small	5,000,000	10,000,000	50
Medium	25,000,000	50,000,000	250

Source: EU Accounting Directive (Directive 2013/34)

Chart 2: EU goods imports from India in 2025

Product group	Existing Annexe I lines (in € mn)	Lines added from Dec 30, 2027 (in € mn)
Natural rubber and rubber products	1,030.40	—
Coffee, including extracts in the additions	605.91	100.11
Wood, paper and furniture	542.13	—
Soya and soya products	271.33	—
Oil palm and specified derivatives	182.7	360.83
Cocoa and cocoa products	36.07	—
Cattle products, including frozen tongues in the additions	<0.01	—
Total screened trade	2,668.54	460.94

Source: Eurostat Comext DS-045409, EU-27 imports from India, January-December 2025

Where Indian trade is most affected

The existing tariff lines represented about 3.8 per cent of the EU's €69.63 billion in goods imports from India in 2025. The later additions represented a further 0.7 per cent on the same basis. These national shares, however, can obscure the importance of Europe to individual businesses. A coffee exporter whose orders come predominantly from Europe faces a different adjustment from a diversified tyre manufacturer selling several compounds and product categories.

Rubber, coffee and wood-based products together accounted for about 82 per cent of trade on the existing lines. This concentration points to where common industry support could assist the greatest volume of trade, while careful product classification remains essential within each sector *(see chart 2)*.

Different sectors face different sourcing challenges

Rubber and rubber products accounted for €1.03 billion on screened lines. Agricultural and forestry tyres alone represented €634.16 million, although the tariff code does not reveal how much of that trade used covered natural rubber. Tyre treads show why classification at the eight-digit EU customs level matters: The specific code recorded €0.75 million, against €12.38 million for the broader six-digit line. With the 2026 amendment removing retreaded tyres, specified conveyor and transmission belts, and certain other vulcanised rubber articles, exporters can direct compliance spending towards products and materials that remain covered.

Coffee presents a more direct connection between trade and farm-level traceability. Unroasted, non-decaffeinated coffee accounted for €605.54 million of the €605.91 million on existing coffee lines. The immediate task is to trace pooled lots through collection centres and curing works to the contributing farms. Soluble coffee and other coffee extracts and concentrates add €100.11 million on a line applying from December 2027. Processors can use the additional year to map suppliers before purchasing the crop destined for EU production.

Wood, paper and furniture recorded €542.13 million, including €216.13 million in other wooden furniture. For manufacturers buying through several timber dealers, compliance requires a reliable link between finished goods, harvest records and evidence of legality.

Soya accounted for €271.33 million, almost entirely soybean oilcake and other extraction residues.

Among the 2027 additions, specified palm derivatives accounted for €360.83 million in screened trade. Actual coverage depends on feedstock, particularly for chemicals and preparations that can be produced from different oils. The removal of specified cattle hides, skins and leather narrows India's exposure in that sector, while no 2025 import value was reported on the newly listed frozen cattle tongue line.

What low risk means for buyers and suppliers

India's low-risk status can simplify an EU importer's due diligence when the relevant commodity is produced in India and the conditions for simplified treatment are met. It does not remove the need for production-location information, legality records or evidence linking the source to the consignment. The EU importer ordinarily submits the due diligence statement when first placing covered goods on the EU market, using evidence supplied by the Indian exporter. The origin of the commodity is, therefore, crucial. For a tyre manufactured in India using imported natural rubber, the country where the rubber was grown determines its risk classification. The same distinction applies to furniture made with imported timber. Buyers and suppliers need to resolve these questions at the sourcing stage so that a manufacturing location is not mistaken for proof of the underlying commodity's origin.

Turning preparation into confidence

Exporters should begin with their EU order books. For each product, they should verify the eight-digit EU customs code, covered inputs and required documentation with the importer, then test the process on a live consignment. Lot identifiers should be assigned at collection or receipt, production locations and dates captured, and legality records retained. Material of undocumented origin should be kept out of lots intended for the EU, while manufacturers using imported inputs should secure production data before purchase.

Data arrangements deserve the same attention as physical sourcing. Exporters and buyers should verify who may access farm information, how errors will be corrected and how delays will be handled. A system that works consistently across repeat consignments can help suppliers combine reliable delivery with verifiable sourcing when competing for longer-term contracts.

Export facilitation and promotion organisations could make preparation more affordable for smaller firms. A joint advisory could connect EU customs codes with product descriptions and exclusions, supported by sector clinics involving commodity boards and EU importers. Pilot shipments in coffee, tyres and furniture would allow buyer feedback to shape reusable documentation templates and help resolve recurring questions about classification and evidence. Suppliers with verified sourcing records could then be brought into buyer-seller meetings and trade missions, making it easier for European buyers to qualify additional Indian partners.

Government support can address the costs that individual exporters and growers struggle to bear. The TRACE (Trade Regulations, Accreditation and Compliance Enablement) scheme provides reimbursement up to 95 per cent of the costs subject to a ceiling of ₹50 lakh for micro and small units and 80 per cent of the cost, with the same ceiling, for medium enterprises. Shared mapping and traceability services, delivered through commodity boards, state agencies and farmer producer organisations, could link farm and plantation records, harvest permissions and lot identifiers through systems able to exchange data. This would reduce repeated information requests and help smaller growers participate. Initial support could focus on clusters where fragmented sourcing creates the highest cost per shipment.

Engagement with the European Commission and member-state authorities should clarify how Indian land and harvest records can demonstrate legality, including which alternative records may be usable where formal documentation is incomplete. This work should proceed alongside the mapping of palm-derived chemical and soluble coffee supply chains for 2027. A joint government-industry review could track growers mapped, pilot lots accepted by buyers, shipment verification costs and resulting repeat business. These measures would reveal where shared services should expand and where firms need assistance with particular buyer requirements.

The export opportunity lies in making traceable sourcing available at commercial scale. A European coffee buyer able to qualify several Indian grower groups, or a furniture buyer able to verify timber across repeat orders, has a stronger basis for placing more business with Indian suppliers. Shared infrastructure can extend that opportunity to smaller exporters and growers, while product-specific trade data can guide investment towards the lines with the strongest growth prospects. For India and its trading partners, dependable evidence of origin can become an enduring source of commercial confidence.

The writer is director general and chief executive officer, Federation of Indian Export Organisations. Views are personal

HB PORTFOLIO LIMITED

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Registered Office : Plot No. 31, Echelon Institutional Area, Sector 32, Gurugram-122001, Haryana
Phone : + 91-124-4675500, Fax : + 91-124-4370985
E-mail : corporate@hbportfolio.com, Website : www.hbportfolio.com

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR RE-LODGEMENT OF TRANSFER REQUESTS OF PHYSICAL SHARES

Pursuant to SEBI Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/ I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, shareholders of **HB Portfolio Limited** (the Company) are hereby informed that special window has been opened from **February 05, 2026 to February 04, 2027** for re-lodgement requests for the transfer of shares and is specially applicable to cases which were lodged prior to deadline of April 01, 2019. The original share transfer requests which were rejected/returned/not attended due to deficiencies in documentation or were not processed due to any other reason.

Eligible shareholders may submit their transfer request along with the requisite documents to the Company's Registrar and Share Transfer Agent (RTA) at **RCMC Share Registry Private Limited** at their office address at B-25/1, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase 2, New Delhi, India, 110020, Tel: 011-26387321 or send an email at investor.services@rcmcdelhi.com within stipulated period.

If all the documents are found to be in order by the Company/RTA, the share transfer shall be processed only in dematerialized form and shall be under lock in for a period of 1 (one) year from the date of registration by the Company / RTA and shall not be transferred /marked/ pledged during the said lock-in-period. Accordingly, the transferee(s) must have a demat account and provide a copy of their Client Master List (CML), along with the requisite documents, at the time of lodging the transfer request with the Company/ RTA.

For **HB Portfolio Limited**
Sd/-
Meenu Papreja
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Membership No. F11607

Date : November 18, 2026
Place : Gurugram

TTK Prestige LIMITED

Registered Office: Plot No.38, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur-635 126, TamilNadu
Tel: +91 04344 276544. E-mail: investorhelp@ttkprestige.com www.ttkprestige.com
CIN: L85110TZ1955PLC015049

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
SPECIAL WINDOW FOR TRANSFER AND DEMATERIALIZATION OF PHYSICAL SECURITIES

In continuation of our newspaper advertisement published and pursuant to SEBI Circular HO/38/13/11(2)2026-MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026 on **Ease of Doing Investment – Special Window for Transfer and Dematerialisation of Physical Securities,** a Special Window has been opened by SEBI for a period of one year, from **February 05, 2026 till February 04, 2027** for transfer and dematerialisation ("demat") of physical securities which were sold/purchased prior to April 01, 2019 which also includes such transfer requests which were submitted earlier and were rejected/returned/not attended to due to deficiency in the documents/process/or otherwise.

During this period, the securities that are transferred shall be issued only in demat mode and shall have a lock-in period of one year from the date of registration of transfer. Further the cases involving the dispute between the transferor and transferee; and securities which have been transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) shall not be considered under this window

The Shareholders are hereby encouraged to take advantage of this opportunity and submit the relevant documents mentioned in the said circular with our RTA - KFin Technologies Limited., Unit : TTK Prestige Limited, Selenium Tower B, Plot 31-32, Financial District, Nanakramguda, Serilingampally Mandal, Hyderabad – 500 032 Email: einward.ris@kfintech.com;.

For accessing the said circular scan the QR code:

For **TTK Prestige Limited**
MANJULA K V
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Place: Bangalore
Date: 18th November, 2026

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTICE

SPECIAL WINDOW FOR TRANSFER AND DEMATERIALIZATION (DEMAT) OF PHYSICAL SHARES

SEBI vide its Circular No. HO/38/13/11(2)2026 MIRSD-POD/I/3750/2026 dated January 30, 2026, has allowed opening of another special window to facilitate transfer and dematerialization of physical shares for a period of one year.

Key details -	
Window for lodgement of transfer request	February 5, 2026 to February 4, 2027
Who can lodge the transfer request?	Investor whose transfer deeds were executed before April 1, 2019, but were either not lodged for transfer or were lodged and subsequently rejected, returned or not attended due to deficiency in the documents.
Not Eligible	• Securities already transferred to Investor Education Protection Fund • Cases involving disputes between transferor and transferee • Non-availability of original share certificate
Documents required	• Original share certificates • Transfer deed executed prior to April 1, 2019 • Other supporting documents
How to lodge the transfer request?	Submit the documents to the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent ("RTA"), MUFG Intime India Private Limited Postal Address: Unit: Tata Consultancy Services Limited, C 101, Embassy 247, L.B.S.Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai – 400083 Helpline No.: +91 8108116767 For any queries: Raise a service request by scanning the below QR code or send an email at Investor.Relations@tcs.com

The shares lodged for transfer will be issued only in demat form and will remain under a one-year lock in period, during which the shares cannot be transferred, pledged, or lien marked.

Scan the below QR code for -
a. FAQs on Special Window
b. Raising a service request with RTA

For **Tata Consultancy Services Limited**
Sd/-
Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary
ACS 15388

Place : Mumbai
Date : November 18, 2026

Registered Office:
9th Floor, Nirmal Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021.
Tel: +91 22 6778 9595
Email: investor.relations@tcs.com Website: www.tcs.com
CIN: L22210MH1995PLC084781

TATA CONSULTANCY SERVICES LIMITED

NOTICE

Sub: Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend(s) and Equity Shares of the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Account

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 ("Rules"), shares in respect of which dividend has remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Authority.

In accordance with the aforesaid provisions, individual communication has been sent to the registered address of the shareholders whose dividends have remained unclaimed for seven consecutive years and whose shares are liable to be transferred to the IEPF Authority, three months prior to the due date of transfer. This notice is simultaneously being published in the newspapers as required under the Act and the Rules.

The complete details of these shareholders are being uploaded on the Company's website **www.tcs.com**.

In case the dividends are not claimed by the concerned Shareholder(s) by **February 16, 2027 for Third Interim Dividend 2019-20,** necessary steps will be initiated by the Company to transfer shares held by the concerned shareholder(s) to IEPF without further notice in the following manner:

In case the shares are held:

- **In physical form** - Shares under the folio will be dematerialised and transferred to IEPF on completion of necessary formalities without further notice. The original share certificate(s) which stand registered in the name of shareholder will be deemed cancelled and the cancellation will be non-negotiable.
- **In demat form** - The Company shall inform the depository by way of corporate action for transfer of shares lying in shareholder's demat account to IEPF.

In the event shares and unclaimed dividend are transferred to IEPF, procedure to claim the same is available at **https://on.tcs.com/IEPFprocedure-for-claiming**

The shareholders may further note that the details of unclaimed dividends and shares of the concerned shareholder(s) uploaded by the Company on its website **www.tcs.com** shall be treated as adequate notice in respect of issuance of new share certificate(s) by the Company for the purpose of transfer of shares to IEPF pursuant to the Rules. **Please note that no claim shall lie against the Company in respect of unclaimed dividend and equity shares transferred to the IEPF.**

In case the shareholders have any queries on the subject matter, they may contact **MUFG Intime India Private Limited**, Unit: Tata Consultancy Services Limited, C-101, Embassy 247, L.B.S.Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400083, Tel: +91 810 811 8484, Website: **https://in.mpms.mufg.com/** or raise a service request through: **https://web.in.mpms.mufg.com/helpdesk/Service_Request.html** or write email at **investor.helpdesk@in.mpms.mufg.com**

For **Tata Consultancy Services Limited**

Sd/-
Yashaswin Sheth
Company Secretary
ACS 15388

Place : Mumbai
Date : November 18, 2026

Registered Office:
9th Floor, Nirmal Building, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400 021
Tel: +91 22 6778 9595
Email: **investor.relations@tcs.com** Website: **www.tcs.com**
CIN: L22210MH1995PLC084781

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TTK Prestige Ltd

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✓ Following

TTK Prestige

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Registered Office: Plot No.38, SIPCOT Industrial Complex, Hosur-635 126, TamilNadu
Tel: +91 04344 276544. E-mail: investorhelp@ttkprestige.com www.ttkprestige.com
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