METAL & ENERGY
Trade with Trust

MCX/SEC/2726 August 05, 2026

To,
Listing Department
BSE Limited,
P.J. Towers,
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai 400001

Scrip code: 534091, Scrip ID: MCX

Subject: Intimation on publication of financial results in the newspapers

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed newspaper publication in following mentioned newspapers on Wednesday, August 05, 2026: Business Standard (English), The Free Press Journal (English) and Navshakti (Marathi), containing Unaudited financial results (Consolidated & Standalone) for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, as approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on Tuesday, August 04, 2026.

The same will also be available on the website of the Company at www.mcxindia.com

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited

Manisha Thakur
Company Secretary

Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited ★ Mumbai ★

Encl: as above

MULTI COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF INDIA LTD.
EXCHANGE SQUARE, SUREN ROAD, ANDHERI (EAST), MUMBAI 400 093, INDIA TEL: +91-22-6731 8888, FAX: +91-22-66494151, www.mcxindia.com
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Solving the insolvency tangle

Is the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code losing its relevance?

RUCHIKA CHITRAVANSHI
Panaji, 4 August

Admissions under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) fell to a five-year low in FY26, the weakest year since the law came into force in 2016, excluding the pandemic years when fresh proceedings were suspended. With just 665 corporate insolvency resolution processes (CIRPs) admitted during the year, experts say the decade-old insolvency framework is increasingly being viewed as a bothersome option by both lenders and investors because of mounting delays, falling recoveries and prolonged litigation.

Realisations through the IBC declined from around 190 per cent of liquidation value in the early years to 167 per cent in FY26. As a percentage of total claims, the amount realised by financial creditors has also dropped to around 30 per cent from over 40 per cent in its initial years.

"The incentive to use the IBC for stress resolution is steadily weakening. The returns to creditors, measured either as a percentage of liquidation value or as a percentage of admitted claims, have been declining over time, while the time taken to conclude the resolution process has been increasing. Unless these trends are arrested as a matter of priority, the Code risks losing its credibility and effectiveness as the preferred mechanism for resolving corporate distress," said M S Sahoo, the first chairperson of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI), which oversees the implementation of the IBC.

In a recent order, the Supreme Court noted that 363 resolution applications (for approving plans) were pending at NCLT benches, with delays ranging from 48 to 738 days. Noting that the picture highlighted is "extremely...dismal", the top court in its order stated that the reason for this delay is lack of adequate infrastructure resulting in half day sittings of the Benches and large pendency of objections to resolution plans filed by various parties and stakeholders.

The average time taken to close a CIRP stood at 744 days as of March 31, 2026, against the 330 days mandated by the Code. The prolonged timelines have also dampened bidder interest. A resolution applicant (RA) may spend considerable time and resources in preparing a resolution plan, only to find that, after the committee of creditors approves it, the plan remains tied up in litigation for years before receiving judicial approval.

"By the time approval comes market conditions, asset values, and business prospects may have changed materially, making implementation of the plan commercially unviable. Yet, once the plan has been approved by the committee of creditors, the RA cannot simply withdraw from the process. This asymmetry, where the applicant bears prolonged uncertainty without a corresponding right to reconsider its own commitment, is eroding the willingness of credible investors to participate in the resolution process," Sahoo said.

The majority of the companies that are now pushed into IBC, experts said, have no real assets or meaningful business left for any acquirer to consider. "If there are possibilities of revival then companies pursue the path of raising private credit which helps them revive the company out of default without pursuing the IBC scenario," said Anshul Jain, national leader, regulatory, PwC India.

Out of the total 8,987 CIRPs undertaken so far, as many as 3,003 have gone to liquidation and 1,419 resulted in a resolution plan.

"While it's a great piece of legislation, the complex process of acquiring a company or asset through NCLT, delays in the entire process and then dealing with multiple state and central regulators post-acquisition makes the entire process a huge concern which is resulting in fading interests of acquisitions through the IBC process. The biggest banks ask us "*koi aur tareeka batao* (show us an alternative)," a senior industry executive who did not wish to be named said.

Many other modes of resolution, experts said, do come into play, including recovery through the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act (SARFAESI), one-time settlements, the Reserve Bank of India's prudential frameworks, debt refinancing, and inter-creditor agreements.

Recovery over resolution

Not only have the total admissions under IBC hit the lowest point, the number of resolutions have also lagged behind to a three-year-low. FY26 saw approvals granted to 233 resolution plans, compared with 259 in FY25 and 258 in FY24.

"While the stated objective of the IBC is resolution and revival of the company, in all situations, banks are only keen to pursue their recoveries. Plans with highest and fastest recoveries get preference in IBC resolutions," the senior executive added.

Stakeholders are hoping that the latest set of amendments to the IBC would address several issues which contribute to delays to a great extent. For instance, the automatic admission by CIRPs filed by the financial creditors is expected to do away with litigation over the default itself. The penalty for frivolous litigation, which till now had no cost to it, may also bring down the pile-up of cases in insolvency matters.

Practical challenges, however, still remain. For instance, some IBC practitioners said that the ministry of corporate affairs has no process to remove the old directors for a company acquired through the IBC. While in the usual course of business, a director is removed through shareholder approval, a senior executive handling mergers and acquisitions said, for the IBC this often gets done at the backend by the registrar of companies.

"There are issues, where promoters are not providing data, not vacating the premises. Data is missing. The resolution professional (RP) cannot make the information memorandum properly," Siddharth Srivastava, partner — banking, finance and insolvency, Khaitan & Co said.

Insolvency proceedings involving personal and corporate guarantors becoming entangled in technical objections has become another growing challenge under the IBC, Sonam Chandwani, managing partner, KS Legal and Associates said. "While the law must undoubtedly safeguard genuine legal rights, it should not permit procedural objections to become a tool for frustrating legitimate recovery efforts," she said.

Citing the example of Go First airline which went into insolvency in May 2023, Chandwani said that the success of the IBC depends as much on speed as it does on the legal framework itself.

"By the time liquidation became the only practical course, much of the enterprise value that the IBC seeks to preserve had already diminished for the airline. Cases such as Go First reinforce the need for greater procedural efficiency and strict adherence to timelines if the insolvency regime is to continue inspiring confidence among financial creditors," she added.

In the insolvency proceedings of Jet Airways the process lasted five years starting in 2019. The resolution plan was approved in 2021, but a dispute between lenders and the successful resolution applicant delayed implementation. During this time the aircraft remained grounded, air slots were lost and the brand value deteriorated. The Supreme Court finally ordered the airline's liquidation in 2024.

For Videocon Industries as well, the resolution process took three years, with extensive litigation, leading to a deterioration of manufacturing assets and a recovery of less than 5 per cent for creditors.

An evolving Code

IBC lawyers feel that creditors have become more pragmatic in using IBC. Over the last few years, delays in the resolution process, prolonged litigation, and the erosion of asset value have made stakeholders think twice before initiating insolvency proceedings.

"I don't think the IBC is losing relevance. If a faster and commercially viable settlement is possible outside the IBC, many lenders are understandably choosing that route," said Vidya K, partner, King Stubb & Kasiva Advocates and Attorneys.

Faster timelines, stronger institutional capacity, and reducing procedural delays, Vidya said, will go a long way in restoring credibility among both creditors and investors.

Despite these challenges, practitioners argue that the Code remains India's most effective insolvency framework. They contend that the focus now should be on improving implementation through faster approvals, stronger tribunal capacity and fewer procedural bottlenecks, rather than questioning the law itself.

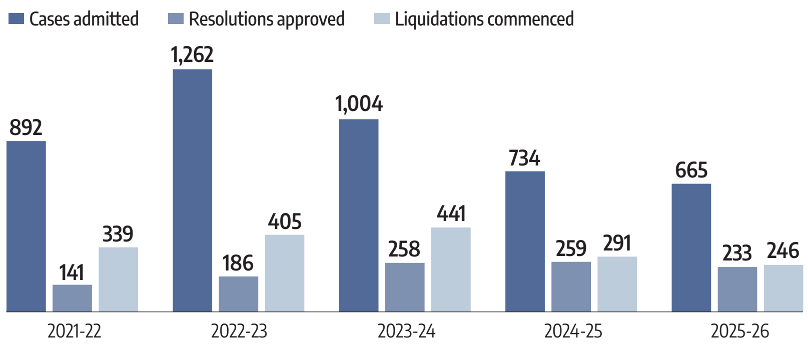
"IBC gives you the cleanest form of company compared with any other mode, devoid of old liabilities and legacy issues. The law is stronger now and addresses interpretations made by courts," Ashish Chhawcharia, partner, Grant Thornton Bharat said.

The IBC's biggest success may lie outside formal admissions — in its deterrent effect. More than 30,000 cases filed before the National Company Law Tribunal were resolved at the pre-admission stage through withdrawals in the last ten years, involving a total amount estimated at nearly ₹14 trillion.

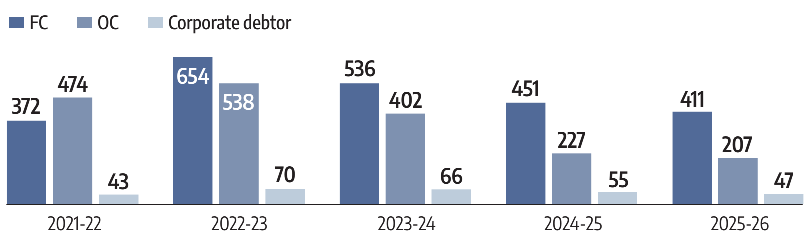
As Sahoo put it: "Ironically, what continues to make the Code work is Section 29A (disqualifies defaulting promoters from regaining control of their companies), which prevents ineligible promoters from regaining control of their companies. The possibility of losing control remains the IBC's most powerful deterrent. The fear of the Code, rather than the efficiency of its processes, is increasingly what drives timely settlements and resolutions."

PHOTO CREDIT: SHUTTERSTOCK

Slowing momentum



Stakeholder-wise initiation of CIRP



FC: Financial creditor; OC: Operational creditor; CIRP: Corporate insolvency resolution processes
Source: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India

प्रपत्र क्र. १४ [नियम ३३(२) पहा]
नोंदणी. ए.डी./ स्पीड पोस्ट, चिकटवणे, दस्तीद्वारे

कर्ज वसुली न्यायाधिकरण क्र. २ मुंबई येथे

वित्त मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

३रा मजला, एमटीएनएल भवन, स्ट्रँड रोड, कुलाबा मार्केट, कुलाबा, मुंबई - ४००००५.

मागणी सूचना

द रिकव्हरी ऑफ डेब्टस अँड बँक्रप्ट्सी ॲक्ट, १९९३ ची कलम २५ ते २८ आणि आयकर अधिनियम, १९६१ च्या दुसऱ्या परिशिष्टाच्या नियम २ अन्वये सूचना

नि. क्र.: ४

आर. पी. क्र. १७० सन २०२६ **पुढील तारीख: २४.०८.२०२६**

बँक ऑफ इंडिया **...प्रमाणपत्र धारक**

विरुद्ध

राजेश नारायण बगाडू
आरुषी ट्रेड लिंक्सचे मालक **...प्रमाणपत्र कर्जदार**

प्रति,

सीडी १. श्री. राजेश नारायण बगाडू, आरुषी ट्रेड लिंक्सचे मालक
रूम क्र. ४२०, संतोषी माता मंदिर को-ऑप. हाऊसिंग सोसायटी, एलबीएस मार्ग, मुलुंड (पश्चिम), मुंबई ४०० ०८०.

सीडी २. श्री. निलेश एस. तांडेल, मे. सुती इंडियाचे मालक
ए-६०२, सेक्टर २, प्रजापती गौरव, खारघर रेल्वे स्थानकाजवळ, खारघर, नवी मुंबई ४१० २१०.

याद्वारे अधिसूचित करण्यांत येते की, माननीय पीठासीन अधिकारी, कर्ज वसुली न्यायाधिकरण - II, मुंबई यांनी **ओ.ए. क्र. १०९५ सन २०१५** च्या मध्ये काढलेल्या आयबीआयडी वसुली प्रमाणपत्र नुसार तुमच्याकडून रक्कम रु. **२,७२,२३,२६०/- (रुपये दोन कोटी बहात्तर लाख तेवीस हजार दोनशे साठ मात्र)** रक्कम देय झाली आहे. अर्जदाराला मूळ अर्ज सादर केल्याच्या दिनांक **१६.०७.२०१५** पासून संयुक्तपणे आणि स्वतंत्रपणे देयकाची परतफेड/वसुली होईपर्यंत दरवर्षी **@ १२.००%** दराने मासिक चक्रवाढीसह व्याज रक्कम रु. **२,७२,२३,२६०/- (रुपये दोन कोटी बहात्तर लाख तेवीस हजार दोनशे साठ मात्र)** रक्कम प्रमाणपत्र कर्जदारांकडून वसूल करण्याचा अधिकार आहे.

तुम्हाला याद्वारे ह्या सूचनेच्या प्राप्तीच्या **१५ दिवसांत** वरील रकम प्रदान करण्याचे निर्देश देण्यात येते आहेत, कसूर केल्यास, रिकव्हरी ऑफ डेब्टस ड्यु टु बँक्स अँड फायनान्शिअल इन्स्टिट्युशन्स ॲक्ट, १९९३ व त्या अंतर्गत बनवलेले नियम यांच्या अनुषंगाने वसुली केली जाईल.

वरील रकमे व्यतिरिक्त तुम्हाला खालील रकमा सुद्धा भराव्या लागतील:

ए. प्रमाणपत्र/निष्पादन प्रक्रियेच्या ह्या सूचनेनंतर तात्काळ सुरू होणाऱ्या कालावधी साठी देय असे व्याज

बी. ही सूचना आणि वॉरंटस् च्या बजावणीच्या व थकबाकी रकमेच्या वसुलीकरिता केलेल्या अन्य सर्व उपाययोजनांच्या संबंधात आलेले सर्व खर्च, आकार आणि परिव्यय.

पुढील कार्यवाहीसाठी **२४.०८.२०२६** रोजी **दु. ०२:३० वा.** अधोहस्ताक्षरीसमोर समोर हजर होण्याचे आदेश याद्वारे तुम्हाला देण्यात येतात.

माझ्या हस्ते आणि न्यायाधिकरणाच्या शिक्क्याने ह्या दिनांक **२८ जुलै, २०२६** रोजी दिले.

शिक्का

सही/-
(चेतन जे. भिमगडे)
वसुली अधिकारी,
डीआरटी-II, मुंबई

MUKAND BAJAJ

मुकंद लिमिटेड

(**सीआयएन:** एल९९९९९एमएच१९३७पीएलसी००२७२६)
नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय: बजाज भवन, जमनालाल बजाज मार्ग, २२६, नरिमन पॉइंट, मुंबई - ४०० ०२१, **दूर.:** ०२२-६१२१६६६६,
ई-मेल: investors@mukand.com, **संकेतस्थळ:** www.mukand.com

मुकंद लिमिटेडच्या प्रत्यक्ष शेअर्सच्या हस्तांतरण विनंत्या पुनःसादरीकरणासाठी विशेष विंडो

सेबी परिपत्रक क्र. एचओ/३८/१३/११(२)-एमआयआरएसडी-पीओडी/आय/३७५०/२०२६ दिनांक ३० जानेवारी, २०२६ नुसार, भागधारकांना याद्वारे माहिती देण्यात येत आहे की, एप्रिल ०१, २०१९ पूर्वी जे विकले/खरेदी केले होते अशा प्रत्यक्ष रोख्यांच्या हस्तांतरण आणि डिमटेरिअलायझेशन ("डिमॅट") साठी एक विशेष विंडो उघडण्यात आलेली आहे. ही पुनःसादरीकरण विंडो एक वर्षाच्या कालावधीसाठी खुली राहील, म्हणजेच ०५ फेब्रुवारी, २०२६ ते ०४ फेब्रुवारी, २०२७.

पुढील सहाय्यासाठी पात्र भागधारकांना विनंती करण्यात येते की ते कंपनीचे रजिस्ट्रार आणि ट्रान्सफर एजंट (आरटीए) केफिन टेक्नॉलॉजीज लिमिटेड यांच्या संपर्कात यावेत, ज्यांचे कार्यालय सेलेनियम टॉवर बी, प्लॉट क्र. ३१-३२, गाचीबौली फायनान्शियल डिस्ट्रिक्ट, नानकरमगुडा, हैदराबाद - ५०० ०३२, तेलंगणा येथे आहे किंवा कंपनी सचिव, मुकंद लिमिटेड, बजाज भवन, जमनालाल बजाज मार्ग, २२६, नरिमन पॉइंट, मुंबई - ४०००२१ येथे कंपनीकडे संपर्क साधावा.

या कालावधीत, पुनःसादर केलेल्या हस्तांतरणाच्या सिक्युरिटीज (कंपनी/आरटीए कडे प्रलंबित असलेल्या त्या विनंत्यांसह) केवळ डिमॅट मोड मध्ये जारी केल्या जातील, एकदा आरटीएद्वारे सर्व दस्तऐवज योग्य असल्याचे आढळल्यावर. पुनःसादर करणाऱ्याने आपला क्लायंट मास्टर लिस्ट ("सीएमएल"), हस्तांतरण दस्तऐवज आणि शेअर प्रमाणपत्रे यांसह आरटीएकडे पुनःसादरीकरण करताना सादर करावे.

मुकंद लिमिटेडकरिता
सही/-
राजेंद्र सावंत
कंपनी सचिव

ठिकाण: मुंबई
दिनांक: ४ ऑगस्ट, २०२६

SVKM

श्री विले पार्ले केळवणी मंडळ

एस. व्ही. के. एम. एनएमआयएमएस नवी इमारत, १० वा मजला, वेस्ट विंग, व्ही. एल. मेहता मार्ग, विले पार्ले (पश्चिम), मुंबई - ४०० ०५६.

सार्वजनिक सूचना
सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास

याद्वारे सर्व संबंधितांना सूचित करण्यात येते की, **श्री विले पार्ले केळवणी मंडळ** यांना मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र येथील विले पार्ले (पश्चिम), जे. व्ही. पी. डी. योजनेतील गाव विले पार्ले, **सिटी सर्व्हे क्रमांक २२ व सर्व्हे क्र. २८७** या भूखंडावर प्रस्तावित **शैक्षणिक इमारतीसाठी** पर्यावरणीय मंजुरी **(Environmental Clearance – EC)** प्राप्त झाली आहे.

ही पर्यावरणीय मंजुरी पर्यावरण व हवामान बदल विभाग, महाराष्ट्र शासन यांनी दि. 28/07/2026 रोजी EC Identification No EC25C3807MH5956887N तसेच File No. SIA/MH/INFRA2/557744/2025 अन्वये प्रदान केली आहे.

सदर **पर्यावरणीय मंजुरी पत्राची** प्रत भारत सरकारच्या **पर्यावरण, वन व हवामान बदल मंत्रालयाच्या (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change)** संकेतस्थळावर **https://parivesh.nic.in** येथे उपलब्ध आहे.

प्रकाशन

दिनांक **17.07.2026** रोजी कर्ज खाते क्र. **HHEKAL00412638 / HHLKAL00412628** संदर्भात, **असेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड (एआरसीआयएल-ट्रस्ट-2025-015 ("एआरसीआयएल") चे ट्रस्टी म्हणून त्यांच्या क्षमतेनुसार कार्यरत)** या सुरक्षित कर्जदाराच्या वतीने, अधिस्वाक्षरीकर्त्याने **पद्मा शशिकांत गायकवाड (सह-कर्जदार, दिवंगत साकेत शशिकांत गायकवाड यांच्या पत्नी आणि कायदेशीर वारस)**, (कर्जदार/सह-कर्जदार/हमीदार) यांना एक नोटीस पाठवली होती की सदर नोटिस प्राप्त झाल्यानंतर 7 (सात) दिवसांच्या आत **दिवंगत साकेत शशिकांत गायकवाड** यांच्या इतर कायदेशीर वारसदारांची माहिती अधिस्वाक्षरीकर्त्यांना सादर करण्याची विनंती करण्यात आली होती. तुम्ही कर्जदार/सह-कर्जदार/हमीदार असून तुम्हाला कायदेशीर वारसांची ही माहिती सादर करण्यात अपयश आल्यामुळे, आता अधिस्वाक्षरीकर्त्याने असे गृहीत धरले आहे की **दिवंगत साकेत शशिकांत गायकवाड** यांचे वरील उल्लेखित कर्जदार/सह-कर्जदार वगळता इतर कोणतेही कायदेशीर वारसदार नाहीत.

प्राधिकृत अधिकारी
कृते असेट रिकंस्ट्रक्शन कंपनी (इंडिया) लिमिटेड
(एआरसीआयएल-ट्रस्ट -2025-015 ("एआरसीआयएल") चे ट्रस्टी)

स्थळ : ठाणे

MCX
METAL & ENERGY
Trade with Trust

MULTI COMMODITY EXCHANGE OF INDIA LIMITED

Exchange Square, Suren Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai 400 093, India. Email id: info@mcxindia.com
Website: www.mcxindia.com | CIN: L51909MH2002PLC135594

Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

The consolidated and standalone unaudited financial results of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026, approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on August 04, 2026, along with the Auditor's limited review reports thereon (expressing an unmodified opinion), as filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulations 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, are available on the Stock Exchange website (www.bseindia.com) and the Company's website (www.mcxindia.com) and can also be accessed by scanning the following QR code OR Visit: https://www.mcxindia.com/investor-relations/archive#quarterly

Scan QR Code for the complete financial result

For **Multi Commodity Exchange of India Limited**
sd/-
Ms. Praveena Rai
Managing Director & CEO
DIN:09474203

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 04, 2026

Credila
The Education Loan Specialist

CREDILA FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED

(Formerly known as HDFC Credila Financial Services Limited)
(CIN: U67190MH2006PLC159411)
Regd. Office: 2nd Floor, AllCargo House, Kalina, CST Road, Santacruz (E), Mumbai – 400 098
Tel No: 1800 209 3636 Website: www.credila.com Email: investor@credila.com

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2026

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended 30 June 2026	Quarter ended 30 June 2025	Year ended 31 March 2026
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1	Total income from operations	1,60,126.18	1,39,790.37	6,06,703.30
2	Net profit for the period (before tax, exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	45,431.01	40,226.76	1,75,623.35
3	Net profit for the period before tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	45,431.01	40,226.76	1,75,623.35
4	Net profit for the period after tax (after exceptional and/or extraordinary items)	33,875.77	29,875.60	1,31,630.18
5	Total comprehensive income for the period	43,842.47	28,109.70	1,26,135.21
6	Paid up equity share capital	21,878.77	21,878.77	21,878.77
7	Reserves (excluding revaluation reserve and securities premium account)	4,31,108.80	2,84,646.76	3,86,279.34
8	Securities premium account	5,91,984.90	5,91,984.90	5,91,984.90
9	Net worth*	10,39,026.08	8,90,013.75	9,92,330.98
10	Paid up debt capital or outstanding debt	49,45,923.99	39,69,716.59	45,86,602.06
11	Debt equity ratio #	4.8	4.5	4.6
12	Earnings per share (of ₹ 10/- each) (not annualized)			
	1. Basic:	15.48	13.66	60.16
	2. Diluted:	15.40	13.62	59.85

*Networth is equal to paid up equity share capital plus other equity less deferred tax assets and intangible assets.
#Debt equity ratio is computed as (Debt securities + Borrowings + Subordinated Liabilities) / Net Worth

Notes:

1) The financial results of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and the other accounting principles generally accepted in India.
2) The above is an extract of the detailed financial results for the quarter ended 30 June 2026 filed with BSE Limited under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on www.bseindia.com and www.credila.com.
3) For the other line items referred in Regulation 52 (4) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the pertinent disclosures have been made to BSE Limited and can be accessed on www.bseindia.com and www.credila.com.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors
Credila Financial Services Limited
(formerly known as HDFC Credila Financial Services Limited)

Arijit Sanyal
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN - 08386684)

Date: 4 August 2026

BSE
The Power of Vibrance

BSE Limited

CIN L67120MH2005PLC155188
(Formerly known as Bombay Stock Exchange Limited)
Registered office: Floor 25, P J Towers, Dalal Street, Mumbai 400001
Extract of Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026

₹ in Lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Standalone		Consolidated	
		Quarter ended June 30, 2026	Quarter ended June 30, 2025	Quarter ended June 30, 2026	Quarter ended June 30, 2025
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited
	Continuing Operation				
1	Total Income from Operations	1,47,402	87,308	1,56,602	95,795
2	Total Income	1,60,144	94,837	1,70,672	1,04,445
3	Net Profit for the quarter (before tax, exceptional items and share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method)	1,07,313	61,015	1,14,412	68,511
4	Net Profit for the quarter before tax (after exceptional items and share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method)	1,07,313	62,605	1,16,366	70,140
5	Net Profit for the quarter after tax (after exceptional items and share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method)	80,115	46,840	87,266	52,622
	Discontinued Operation				
6	Profit from discontinued operation	-	-	-	1,195
7	Net Profit from total operation for the quarter after tax (after exceptional items and share of net profits of investments accounted for using equity method)	80,115	46,840	87,266	53,817
	(a) Attributable to the shareholders of the Company	80,115	46,840	87,402	53,941
	(b) Attributable to the non controlling interest	-	-	(136)	(124)
8	Total Comprehensive Income for the quarter [Comprising Profit for the quarter (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	80,132	46,757	87,227	53,669
	(a) Attributable to the shareholders of the Company	80,132	46,757	87,377	53,799
	(b) Attributable to the non controlling interest	-	-	(150)	(130)
9	Equity Share Capital (Face value of ₹ 2 each)	8,158	8,134	8,158	8,134
10	Earnings Per Equity Share (Face value of ₹ 2/- each) (not annualized) (in ₹)				
	Continuing Operations				
	(a) Before exceptional items				
	- Basic :	19.45	10.98	21.22	12.80
	- Diluted :	19.45	10.98	21.22	12.80
	(b) After exceptional items				
	- Basic :	19.45	11.37	21.22	12.80
	- Diluted :	19.45	11.37	21.22	12.80
	Total Operations				
	(c) After exceptional items				
	- Basic :	19.45	11.37	21.22	13.09
	- Diluted :	19.45	11.37	21.22	13.09

Note :

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of financial results for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026. The full format of financial results for the quarter ended on June 30, 2026 are available on the Company's website at www.bseindia.com and at the website www.nseindia.com of National Stock Exchange of India Limited.

Place: Mumbai
Date : August 04, 2026

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
BSE LIMITED
Sd/-
Sundararaman Ramamurthy
Managing Director & CEO

NYKAA

FSN E-COMMERCE VENTURES LIMITED

CIN: L52600MH2012PLC230136
Regd. Office: 104, Vasan Udyog Bhavan, Sun Mill compound, Tulsi Pipe Road, Lower Parel, Mumbai - 400013.
Email ID: investor-relation@nykaa.com

EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(₹ in crore, except per share data)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended
		June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2026
		(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total Income	2,791.31	2,657.32	2,164.27	10,055.12
2	Profit before tax	129.16	121.52	43.71	330.23
3	Profit after tax	79.76	78.75	24.47	203.94
4	Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	0.08	2.35	0.12	5.20
5	Paid-up equity share capital	286.48	286.33	286.03	286.33
	Face value (In ₹)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
6	Other Equity as shown in the Audited Balance sheet				1,151.65
7	Earnings per equity share of face value of ₹ 1/- each (not annualised)				
	Basic (In ₹)	0.28	0.27	0.08	0.70
	Diluted (In ₹)	0.28	0.27	0.08	0.70

Notes:

1 The above is an extract of the detailed format of financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on company's website (www.nykaa.com).

2 Financial results of FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited (standalone):

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended
		June 30, 2026	March 31, 2026	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2026
		(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Total Income	127.69	163.16	121.93	545.84
2	Profit before tax	12.78	49.74	17.44	112.93
3	Profit after tax	9.57	41.04	12.92	87.86

3 The above financial results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and have been approved and taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on August 04, 2026.

4 The review as required under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 has been completed by the statutory auditors of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026.

5 The above is an extract of the detailed format of financials results filed with the Stock exchanges under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarter ended June 30, 2026 are available on the Company's website at https://www.nykaa.com/media/wysiwyg/uiTools/2026-8/Outcome-OF-Board-Meeting-Held-On-August-04-2026.pdf as well as on the Website of the National Stock Exchange of India Limited and BSE Limited at www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com. The same can be accessed by scanning the QR code provided below:

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
FSN E-Commerce Ventures Limited

Falguni Nayar
Executive Chairperson, CEO and Managing Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 04, 2026

Adfactors 227/26