KRBL Limited

Ref: KRBL/SE/2026-27/30 **August 14, 2026**

The General Manager **Department of Corporate Services** **BSE Limited** **Floor 25, Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers** **Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001** **Scrip Code: 530813**	**National Stock Exchange of India Limited** **"Exchange Plaza", C-1, Block-G** **Bandra-Kurla Complex** **Bandra (E), Mumbai-400051** **Symbol: KRBL**
ISIN: INE001B01026	

Sub: Newspaper Publication of Unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the first quarter (Q1) ended June 30, 2026.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 47 read with Schedule III of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended, please find enclosed herewith copies of the newspaper publication of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results of the Company for the first quarter (Q1) ended June 30, 2026, published in the newspapers (English and Hindi) on August 14, 2026.

The aforementioned results were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on Thursday, August 13, 2026

The above information will also be available on the Company's website at www.krblrice.com under the head 'Investor Relations'.

You are requested to kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

Yours Faithfully,
For KRBL Limited

Shubham Kandhway
Digitally signed by Shubham Kandhway
Date: 2026.08.14 11:50:05 +05'30'

Shubham Kandhway
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
M. No. – F10757

Is free UPI viable?

Digital public infrastructure has to be priced for its long-term viability

RAGHU MOHAN
New Delhi, 13 August

The passage of the Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026, has paved the way for a merchant discount rate (MDR) using the Unified Payments Interface (UPI). It allows the government to weigh which of the digital payment methods are to remain free, though it will be some time before a pricing structure is in place. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Governor Sanjay Malhotra last Wednesday said discussions on the structure of a potential MDR for UPI were still premature and continued investment was needed to further strengthen the real-time payments system. "The costs have to be paid by someone. We all want this public infrastructure to continue to strengthen and become more efficient. We continue to do that and it is our primary focus as of now," Malhotra said at the Monetary Policy Committee press conference.

The UPI ecosystem has been supported through a combination of RBI's Payments Infrastructure Development Fund (to subsidise the deployment of payment acceptance infrastructure in Tier-III -VI cities) and government incentives to compensate for the zero-MDR regime.

"As policy support appears to be reducing and the long-term sustainability of zero-MDR is being debated, a calibrated (MDR) framework could potentially create a larger recurring revenue pool for UPI participants than the current incentive structure," said Rohan Lakhaiyar, partner (financial services risk advisory), Grant Thornton Bharat.

We have travelled some distance.

Situating UPI pricing

The rethink on pricing UPI was aired in a 2022 RBI discussion paper on *'Charges in Payment Systems'* which made a case for pricing the platform. It stated that in any economic activity, including payment systems, "there does not seem to be justification for a free service, unless there is an element of public good and dedication of the infrastructure for the welfare of the nation. But who should bear the cost of setting up and operating such an infrastructure, is a moot point." This aspect had engaged the payments' industry since the launch of UPI in 2016 and had figured in talks with Mint Road — because without correct pricing, just about everybody in the payment ecosystem came under the pump.

Yet, pricing UPI was a political hard-sell. It was evident within days of the release of the RBI paper. On August 21 (on a Sunday, post-noon), North Block tweeted that UPI is a digital public good with immense convenience for the public, and productivity gains for the economy. "There is no consideration in the government to levy any charges for UPI services. The concerns of the service providers for cost recovery have to be met through other means," it said. This left many wondering: Just what could those "other means" be? The tweet made it clear, however, that those who make up the payments world and the government differed hugely on the pricing of UPI, and its desirability.

But on April 6, 2023, came the first signs that the narrative was changing – Mint Road allowed banks to offer credit via UPI. It was to convey that banks now had another business stream to generate revenue.

What may unfold

The coming days will see debates centred around issues raised by the RBI paper. It had sought feedback on three critical aspects. Given zero-pricing on UPI, is subsidising the way out? How is the MDR to be pegged: Is it to be a percentage of the ticket-size or a flat fee? Should charges be administered (say, by the RBI), or market-driven? UPI was not free when introduced. It was priced between ₹2 and ₹5 on person-to-person, and peer-to-merchant (P2M) transactions. Then on August 30, 2021, the Central Board of Direct Taxes put a stop to it. This has acted as a catalyst for UPI, during the pandemic and since. It was also felt that it kept the retail trade humming. The worldview being: Had UPI not been free, consumption would have headed further south.

In fact, in 2019, the Bank for International Settlements said that with UPI and Aadhaar, India had batted well: The financial inclusion progress made in the seven years (since their introduction at that point in time) would otherwise have taken nearly five decades.

"As on date, it is the intermediaries (banks) which are bearing the cost, not the merchants. This power equation will now see a material change," noted Pushpa Marwal, banking analyst at Forrester's Financial Services Practice. Her point is that globally too, no real-time payment system has stayed free forever — even Brazil's Pix, often held up as a model, prices merchants.

"The exact structure of MDR is ultimately a matter of policy design, but I believe any framework should be calibrated to merchant size and business turnover rather than adopting a one-size-fits-all approach," said Raman Khanduja, founder and chief executive officer, Mintoak.

"A differentiated model protects smaller merchants while creating a more sustainable economic foundation for banks and the payments ecosystem to continue investing in innovation, security and merchant services."

"The emerging model for UPI is a tiered or use-case-based approach. This demonstrates recognition of the need to develop commercial models for UPI, now that it has achieved significant adoption. The offering of credit on prepaid instruments and the MDR on RuPay-UPI-credit cards for ticket sizes above ₹2,000 was a move in the right direction," observed Uttam Nayak, former head of Visa Direct, and senior vice-president, Visa Inc (he was also India head of Visa International).

This might also help a relook at the pricing model for Rupay debit and Rupay credit on UPI for large merchants, who pay no MDR on ticket sizes below ₹2,000. "One can argue that UPI being part of the broader DPI (digital payment infrastructure) should remain free. But that argument does not hold water for large merchants, who pay MDR on cards otherwise," said Ranadurjay Talukdar, partner and leader, payments consulting at EY India.

The zero-MDR regime was introduced on Rupay-UPI-debit cards in the July 2019 Union Budget on transactions of up to ₹2,000. Even back then, the payments industry was for linking this to merchant revenues of up to ₹20 lakh instead of giving a flat exemption on ticket-sizes of up to ₹2,000 at all outlets.

This would have given relief to smaller merchants; larger outlets should have absorbed the MDR.

On the specific issue of MDR, neither the Nandan Nilekani Report of 2019, nor the Ratan P Watal Committee of 2016 made a case for zero-MDR. Both were for market forces to determine it. Short point: To the extent the government subsidises, the cost is being borne by taxpayers for the MDR foregone when you order purchases for up to ₹2,000 on Amazon, Flipkart, or a Swiggy. This, even as banks – issuers and acquirers — on the Visa International and MasterCard International networks make more money because there is a healthy MDR to be carved out.

This was why the RBI paper in the context of debit cards was for keeping the pricing free on UPI P2M at merchant outlets with a revenue of up to ₹40 lakh.

That said, Talukdar concedes, "The challenge will be implementation by acquiring banks and payment aggregators, given the lack of visibility around merchant turnover and issues around merchant misclassification, which need to be corrected."

One thing to note: The issue of UPI pricing comes at a time of a raging debate over freebies. And as we near a decade since demonetisation.

“THE COSTS HAVE TO BE PAID BY SOMEONE. WE ALL WANT THIS PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE TO CONTINUE TO STRENGTHEN AND BECOME MORE EFFICIENT”

Sanjay Malhotra, RBI Governor

Change on cards?

- UPI is supported through a combination of RBI's Payments Infrastructure Development Fund Scheme and government incentive to compensate for the zero-MDR regime
- Rethink on pricing UPI was aired in a 2022 RBI discussion paper on 'Charges in Payment Systems'
- On April 6, 2023, Mint Road allowed banks to offer credit via UPI. A key debating point will be around the way MDR is to be pegged: Whether it will be a percentage of the ticket size or a flat fee
- As on date, banks are bearing the cost, not merchants

OPINION

No more fear of flying

ILLUSTRATION: BINAY SINHA

AMBI PARAMESWARAN

'Dominating the sky', said the editorial of this paper (3 August 2026) commenting on the twentieth anniversary of IndiGo Airlines. The airline's first flight was on August 4, 2006 — an A320 aircraft that flew from New Delhi to Imphal. Today, the airline has a 66 per cent passenger share among domestic airlines.

Interestingly, the first flight by Jet Airways on May 5, 1993, from Mumbai to Coimbatore, mistakenly landed at Sulur air force base instead of the intended Coimbatore Civil Airport at Peelamedu.

The editorial spoke about how we need more competition and that took me back to my days as a young accounts executive working in advertising. My boss Vish and I were flying back to Mumbai from Ahmedabad. We had had a productive meeting and as usual Vish was keenly observing our fellow passengers on the flight back.

The flight took off on time. We were sitting in the aisle and window seats with a young or middle-aged person occupying the middle seat. A flask was being surreptitiously passed back and forth by two passengers seated across the aisle and, while we were smiling at the on-air party, our neighbour had other ideas. He decided to push the call button. The air hostess appeared in a few seconds. He requested that he be served dinner. To his request the reply was "No sir. We don't serve dinner on this very short flight". He said okay. But soon, he pressed the call button again. This time he wanted a soft drink. The answer to this was "No sir. We don't serve any soft drinks on this flight". Vish and I were wondering what will happen next and were curious if our man will grab the flask that was being passed back and forth. You cannot keep a good man down. Our friend buzzed again. This time he wanted water. To this request the answer was "No sir. We are not serving water since we are getting ready to land."

This anecdote is from circa 1981. Those were the days of Indian Airlines. You were grateful if you got a confirmed seat on the flight. And you were even more grateful if the flight took off on time and landed on time.

Air travel was a luxury few could afford. Almost all the travellers were flying on company money. There was also 'fear of flying' to borrow the name of Erica Jong's book (The book resonated with women who felt stuck in unfulfilling marriages, and it has sold more than 20 million copies worldwide).

A lot changed when private airlines took to the Indian skies. East West Airlines started in 1992, Jet Airways in 1993, Modiluft, Air Sahara and Damania Airways followed soon thereafter. Air Deccan created waves, and their advertisement showing a carpenter flying for the first time, captured the imagination of a whole new generation of Indians and the eyes of ad award jury members. The Tamil film 'Soorari Potru' captured the journey of Captain Gopinath, the founder of Air Deccan.

We are now in 2026. Indian consumers have taken to air travel in a big way and there will be continued demand as long as air fares don't balloon. But as the editorial in this paper pointed out, a single-airline market has its challenges. Increased competition creates its own buzz. And as the old marketing slogan says, supply creates its own demand. The 1993-2003 period saw the birth (and demise) of so many airlines that there was a feeling of 'opening up' of Indian skies. Are we back to a single- airline era?

Rahul Bhatia the founder of IndiGo Airlines is quick to point out that their real market is not 66 per cent, but 44 per cent when you exclude sectors where they are the sole operators (Mint, 31 July 2026).They have an amazing 250-city pair where no other airline flies. This is not a good situation to be in, especially for those small town airports.

I remember taking an IndiGo flight from Vijayawada to Hyderabad seven years ago. I had reached the airport very early and the small aircraft arrived early. We boarded and we landed in Hyderabad. When I checked my watch I was wondering if the watch had stopped.

We had landed in Hyderabad at 5 pm, which incidentally was the scheduled time of departure from Vijayawada. What had happened? Well, it was a full flight. All the passengers had reached the airport early. The flight took off well before scheduled departure time and we landed in Hyderabad very early.

THERE IS DEFINITELY A NEED FOR A SPECIAL STIMULUS TO ENSURE THAT SMALL AIRPORTS GET THEIR REQUISITE NUMBER OF FLIGHTS. AGAIN, SUPPLY WILL CREATE ITS OWN DEMAND

There is definitely a need for a special stimulus to ensure that small airports get their requisite number of flights. Again, supply will create its own demand. And an airport and every flight it handles is a creator of jobs, for skilled and semi-skilled people.

While we congratulate IndiGo on its twentieth anniversary, let us hope Air India becomes a formidable national competition. And that Akasa makes its mark in the sectors it operates.

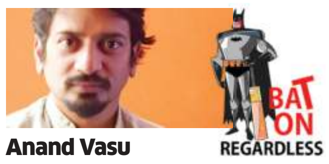
Remember we don't want to go back to the days of our friend who kept buzzing for dinner… soft drink… water.

Ambi Parameswaran has written 12 books. The latest is the special tenth anniversary edition of his best-selling book, *Nawabs, Nudes, Noodles*

Soft Ball, Hard Questions

India's inexperienced attack has no clear template to follow as conditions remain difficult to read


Captain Shubman Gill (L) and coach Gautam Gambhir inspect the pitch



Anand Vasu

In Asia, making plans two days before a Test match, based on what a pitch looks like then, is a dangerous business. Often, the most critical work on the surface happens at the last minute, especially if the home side is looking for something dry that will tilt the scales in favour of the spinners.

In Galle, where India and Sri Lanka will play starting Saturday, there was a time when turn was guaranteed. And not just slow turn, but sharp turn and variable bounce as the game wore on. The primary reason for this is the sea breeze that blows across the ground, which dries the pitch.

Typically, if the curator wanted to counter this, he would leave the pitch block as moist as possible and rolled hard. But when you want spin bowlers to play a major part, you let it dry out, and that leaves you open to ending up with an extreme surface.

In 2011, when the Galle pitch was rated "poor" by the ICC, it announced a shift in thinking for Sri Lanka Cricket. They became much more wary of producing rank turners, and ahead of India's Test there appeared to be some tentativeness about what surface would best suit the home side.

One school of thought was that India needed the wins more than Sri Lanka, in the context of the World Test Championship, so the smart thing to do, even if it was defensive, was to prepare a true surface that let batsmen dominate. This would go against the grain of Sri Lanka's traditional strength at this venue.

But Morne Morkel, India's bowling coach, who has fond memories of playing at this picturesque venue, was clear that there would be no shortcuts when it came to taking 20 wickets. India arrived in Sri Lanka 10 days early and put in extra practice sessions to ensure that each member of the bowling group had a chance to identify the approach that would best work for them in the conditions.

Given that Mohammed Siraj is supported by Prasidh Krishna (7 Tests) and the uncapped duo of Gurnoor Brar and Auqib Nabi, they needed to put in the hard yards.

"Our skill is there, and the planning will be there, but the biggest challenge coming to Sri Lanka is the heat, the humidity, and the Kookaburra ball going soft a little earlier," Morkel said, standing on the outfield under blue skies with the fort and clock tower in the backdrop.

> India arrived 10 days early and put in extra practice sessions to ensure that each bowler had a chance to identify the approach that would best work for them in the conditions

"It will go soft after 25 or 30 overs, so we have to expect that. In these conditions, it's all about your mindset. If you're a fast bowler, if you're going to bowl the shortest spells, the energy you put in the ball and putting it into good areas — you'll always have an opportunity. As the Test match will go on, hopefully there will be a little bit of uneven bounce."

The default position coming into a Galle Test is to stack the spin department, but for once it's not clear if this is the direction India will take. Prasidh is the frontrunner to partner Siraj if only two quicks were played, but there is a real temptation to go with Brar, who has all the makings of being a persistent threat. "It's about how we can stack up overs together with intensity and create that pressure. Because we haven't played a lot of red-ball cricket in the last couple of months, going back into that is going to be a challenge as well," said Morkel.

"Even in our playing days, I thought if you hit the deck hard here you are asking lots of questions on a good length, you're always in the chance of picking up results. When the ball goes soft, what is our next step? We have to be street smart in terms of how we're going to use the crease or how we're going to use our short ball. We need to be able to do some of that quite quickly."

The long and short of it was that India were in a slightly tricky situation because it was not blindingly obvious what they needed to prioritise: pace or spin. In an ideal scenario, a team would have all bases covered. But, with the inexperience in this attack, a more nuanced approach is the order of the day.

It's intriguing that the pitch should leave so much room for debate given that this is the 50th Test match that will be played at the venue. No other Asian ground has hit that milestone yet. But then, this is the beauty of Galle: enjoying it is much more straightforward than trying to understand it.

> **Cricket is largely about how you use your skills and build strategy in real time. The game unfolds very differently, and players need to navigate those different situations that they're confronted with in a match. So, our focus has really been on: what's our plan A, B, and C against every batter, and against every bowler, based on what the situation in the match requires us to deliver**
>
> **GARY KIRSTEN** Sri Lanka men's cricket team coach

Sri Lanka vs India First Test (Aug 15-19) Sony Ten and SonyLIV

NIRANI Sugars

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(A wholly owned subsidiary of Nirani Sugars Limited)

CIN: L15421WB1980PLC032970

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NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

[Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended]

Notice is hereby given that the Unaudited Financial Results (Standalone) of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on Thursday, August 13, 2026, in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

The complete financial results, as specified in Regulation 33 of the said Regulations, are available and accessible to the investors on the following webpages:

- The Company's website: www.rigasugar.com
- The website of BSE Limited: www.bseindia.com (Scrip Code: 507508; ISIN: INE909C01010).

Scan the Quick Response (QR) code below to access the complete financial results:

The Statutory Auditors of the Company have issued a limited review report with an **unmodified conclusion** on the said results; there are no modified opinions or reservations to be reported.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Riga Sugar Co. Limited
Sd/-
Vishal Nirani
Managing Director
DIN: 08434032

Place: Bengaluru
Date: August 13, 2026

"IMPORTANT"

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EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS OF KRBL LIMITED FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 30 JUNE 2026 (₹ in Lacs except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Quarter ended 30-06-2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 30-06-2025 (Unaudited)	Year ended 31-03-2026 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	1,49,586	1,58,435	6,09,786
Net Profit from ordinary activities before tax	34,768	20,155	87,295
Net Profit for the period after Tax (PAT)	26,074	15,058	64,804
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit for the period after tax and other Comprehensive Income after tax)	26,350	15,077	64,629
Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value per share ₹1/-)	2,289	2,289	2,289
Other Equity	—	—	5,78,360
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value of ₹1/- each)			
Basic (₹)	11.39	6.58	28.31
Diluted (₹)	11.39	6.58	28.31

Notes:

1. Key numbers of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Quarter ended 30-06-2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 30-06-2025 (Unaudited)	Year ended 31-03-2026 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	1,49,586	1,58,435	6,09,785
Profit before tax	34,757	20,147	87,259
Profit after tax	26,063	15,050	64,768

SCAN ME

2. The above is an extract of detailed format of Quarterly/Annual 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 Quarterly/Annual Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites viz. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com. The same is also available on the Company's website viz. www.krblrice.com under the link investor relations.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of KRBL Limited
Sd/-
Anoop Kumar Gupta
Joint Managing Director
DIN: 00030160

Place: Noida
Date: 13 August 2026

Regd. Office: 5190, Lahori Gate, Delhi-110006
CIN: L01111DL1993PLC052845, Email: investor@krblindia.com, website: www.krblrice.com, Tel.: +91-11-23968328, Fax: +91-11-23968327

SARTHAK METALS LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number : L51102CT1995PLC009772

Registered Office : B.B.C Colony, G. E. Road, Khursipar, Bhilai - 490011, Chhatisgarh, India

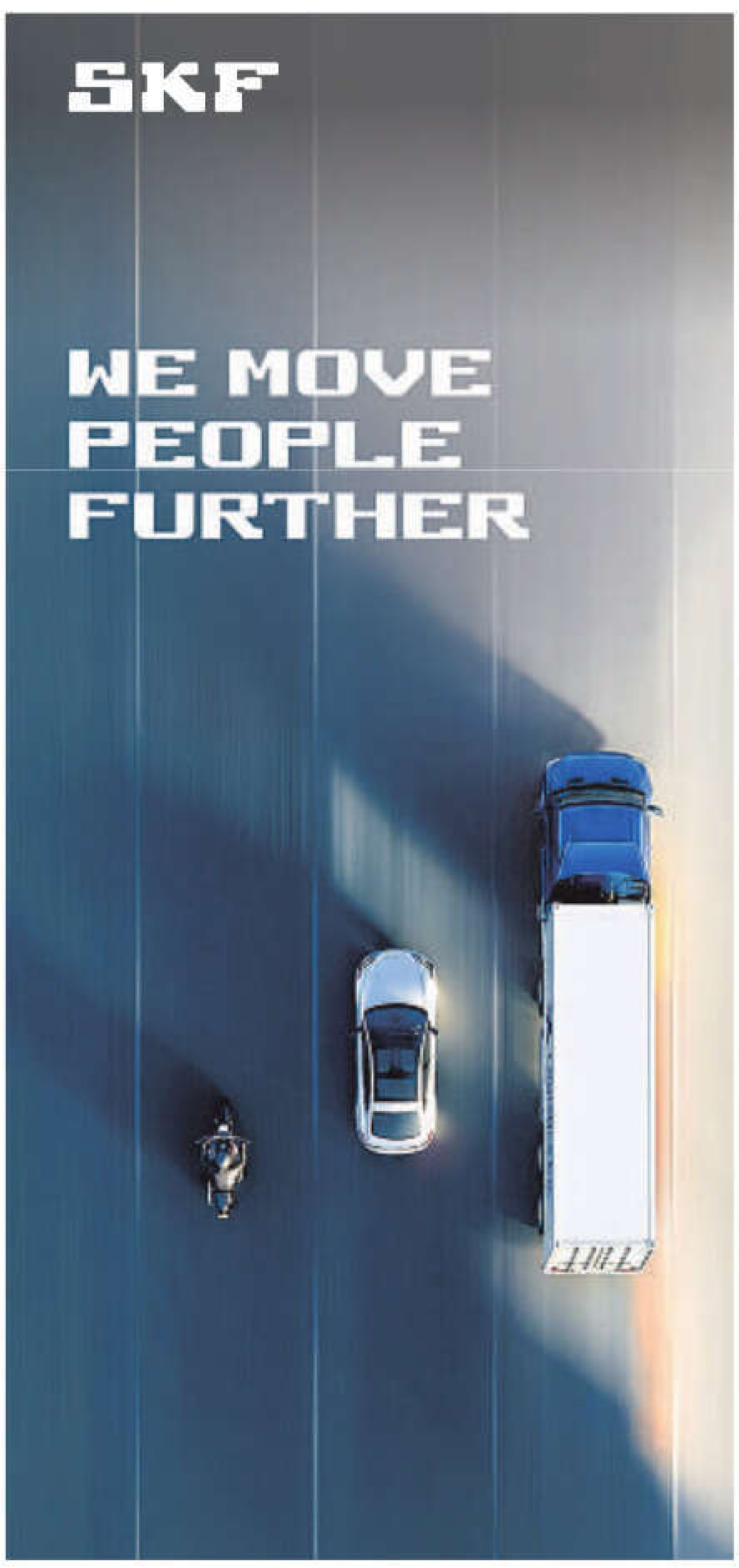
Contact No. +91-9303773708 Website : www.sarthakmetals.com E-mail: cs@sarthakmetals.com

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

Scan the below QR code to view the Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30,2026:

For and on behalf of the Board
for Sarthak Metals Limited
Sd/-
Anoop Kumar Bansal
Managing Director
DIN: 01661844

Place: Bhilai, Chhattisgarh
Date: 13/08/2026



Scan the QR code to view Financial Results

Scan the QR code to view the outcome of the Board Meeting

Scan the QR code to view the Results on BSE

Scan the QR code to view the Results on NSE

SKF India Limited

CIN: L29130PN1961PLC213113
Registered Address: Chinchwad, Pune 411033, Maharashtra, India | Tel. No.: 91 - 20 66112500 | E-mail: investorIndia@SKF.com
Website: www.skf.com/in/investors/skf-india-ltd
FY26-27: Quarter - April 2026 to June 2026

STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 INR (in million)

Particulars	Quarter Ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	Year Ended March 31, 2026 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	5,877.9	5,945.4	12,831.5	37,633.9
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period (Before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items) # ^	838.6	538.5	1,598.4	4,765.0
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period Before Tax (After Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items) # ^	838.6	465.7	1,598.4	4,333.8
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Period After Tax (After Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items) #	619.2	(197.6)	1,182.1	2,659.4
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period [Comprehensive Profit / (Loss) for the Period (After tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (After tax)]	611.7	(227.8)	1,182.1	2,646.1
Equity Share Capital	494.4	494.4	494.4	494.4
Reserves (Excluding Revaluation Reserve as Shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of Previous Year)	-	-	-	12,799.9
Earnings Per Share (of Rs.10/- each) (for Continuing and Discontinued Operations) -				
1. Basic: (Not to be Annualised)	12.5	(4.0)	23.9	53.8
2. Diluted: (Not to be Annualised)	12.5	(4.0)	23.9	53.8

Demerger expenses are included as exceptional and/or extraordinary items in the above results
^ Includes share of profit/ (loss) of associates

KEY NUMBERS OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2026 INR (in million)

Particulars	Quarter Ended June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended March 31, 2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	Year Ended March 31, 2026 (Audited)
Revenue from Operations	5,877.9	5,945.4	4,625.0	21,295.9
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period before Exceptional Items and Tax for Continuing Operations	837.8	533.8	631.5	2,621.0
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period before Exceptional Items and Tax for Discontinued Operations	-	-	970.8	2,144.6
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period Before Tax for Continuing Operations	837.8	461.0	631.5	2,350.0
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period Before Tax for Discontinued Operations	0.0	0.0	970.8	1,984.4
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period Before Tax	837.8	461.0	1,602.3	4,334.4
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period After Tax for Continuing Operations	618.4	(202.3)	467.4	1,172.2
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period After Tax for Discontinued Operations	-	-	718.6	1,487.9
Net Profit/(Loss) for the Period After Tax	618.4	(202.3)	1,186.0	2,660.1
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period [Comprehensive Profit/(Loss) for the Period (After Tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)]	610.9	(232.5)	1,186.0	2,646.8

a) The standalone and consolidated financial results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on August 12, 2026. The above unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been reviewed by the Statutory Auditors of the Company, who have issued an unmodified review conclusion.

b) The above financial results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") (IND AS 34 - Interim Financial Results) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with relevant rules issued thereunder and in terms of Regulation 33 of Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, as amended.

c) The Company manufactures bearings and other related components and is of the view that it is a single business segment in accordance with Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments notified pursuant to Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

d) **Exceptional items:**

i. On November 21, 2025, the Government of India notified the four Labour Codes - the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020, and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - consolidating 29 existing labour laws into a unified framework governing employee benefits during employment and post-employment. The Ministry of Labour & Employment published draft Central Rules and FAQs to enable assessment of the financial impact due to changes in regulations. The Company has assessed and disclosed the incremental financial impact of these changes on the basis of legal advise obtained and the best information currently available, consistent with the guidance provided by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Considering the materiality and regulatory-driven, non-recurring nature of this impact, the Company has presented this incremental financial impact as "Statutory impact of new Labour Codes" under "Exceptional item" in the standalone financial results for the quarter ended March 31, 2026. The incremental impact consisting of gratuity of INR 24 million (for the year ended March 31, 2026) primarily arises due to change in wage definition.

The Company continues to monitor the finalisation of Central / State Rules and clarifications from the Government on other aspects of the Labour Code and would provide appropriate accounting effect on the basis of such developments as needed, if any on the measurement of liability pertaining to employee benefits."

ii. During the previous quarter ended March 31, 2026, the Company entered into a Bilateral Advance Pricing Agreement ("BAPA") with the Central Board of Direct Taxes ("CBDT") on March 18, 2026, covering financial years FY 2012–13 to FY 2020–21 for certain transactions with its Ultimate Parent Company. Pursuant to the BAPA, tax relating to prior years for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026 includes, an incremental tax expense of INR 614.8 million (including interest of INR 72.8 million which is disclosed as an exceptional item for the quarter and year ended March 31, 2026). Pending completion of assessment proceedings, the total primary adjustment arising from the BAPA including advance tax, tax paid under protest, and provisions for these years continues to be carried in the Company's books. The tax impact of secondary adjustments, for which no provision or advance tax had previously been recorded, has been allocated between the Company and the Resulting Company in accordance with the Scheme of Demerger approved by Honourable National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT). The tax charge relating to such secondary adjustments, included in the incremental tax expense above, amounts to INR 88.8 Million for the quarter ended March 31, 2026. During the current quarter, the Company has filed the Modified Tax Returns for the financial years FY 2012–13 to FY 2020–21 under section 92CD of Income-tax Act, 1961 pursuant to BAPA and discharged its tax liabilities.

iii. During the year ended March 31, 2026, the Company accounted for certain demerger expenses for IT Cost, professional services and estimated transfer premium payable to statutory authorities to effect transfer of land under the Scheme, aggregating to INR 174.2 Million, which were included under "Exceptional items".

e) The Company had received the NCLT Order dated September 26, 2025, approving the Scheme of Arrangement between SKF India Limited ("Demerged Company") and SKF India (Industrial) Limited ("Resulting Company"), effective October 1, 2025. Post-scheme, the Resulting Company ceased to be a subsidiary.

The Industrial Undertaking was demerged on a going concern basis, and on October 2, 2025, the Resulting Company allotted shares to the Demerged Company's shareholders in a 1:1 ratio. These shares of Resulting Company were listed on BSE and NSE on December 5, 2025.

The Management has accounted for the demerger in accordance with the accounting treatment specified in the sanctioned Scheme as a common control transaction wherein assets, liabilities and retained earnings have been transferred to Resulting Company at their respective book values. In accordance with requirement of Ind AS 105, the financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and year ended March 31, 2026, have been re-presented to reflect the impact of the Scheme, with the Industrial Undertaking presented as discontinued operations. Further, as a result of Scheme became effective, the unaudited standalone financial results as presented for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 are not comparable with those presented for the current quarter.

f) The figures of the quarter ended March 31, 2026 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2026 and unaudited published year to date figures upto December 31, 2025 and there were no material adjustments made in the results of the quarter ended March 31, 2026 which pertain to earlier periods.

g) The unaudited consolidated financial results includes unaudited financial results of two associates of the Company and unaudited financial results of a wholly owned subsidiary for the quarter ended June 30, 2025 and for the period from April 01, 2025 to September 30, 2025 (as included in the financial information for the year ended March 31, 2026).

h) The unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 are available on the Bombay Stock Exchange Limited website (URL: www.bseindia.com), the National Stock Exchange of India Limited website (URL: www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website (URL: www.skf.com/in)

Date :- August 12, 2026
Place : Pune

SKF India Limited
Shailesh Sharma
Managing Director

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

(₹in Lacs except as stated otherwise)

Particulars	Quarter ended		Year ended
	30-06-2026 (Unaudited)	30-06-2025 (Unaudited)	31-03-2026 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	1,49,586	1,58,435	6,09,786
Net Profit from ordinary activities before tax	34,768	20,155	87,295
Net Profit for the period after Tax (PAT)	26,074	15,058	64,804
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit for the period after tax and other Comprehensive Income after tax)	26,350	15,077	64,629
Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value per share ₹1/-)	2,289	2,289	2,289
Other Equity	—	—	5,78,360
Earnings Per Equity Share (Face Value of ₹1/- each) Basic (₹)	11.39	6.58	28.31
Diluted (₹)	11.39	6.58	28.31

Notes:

1. Key numbers of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Quarter ended		Year ended
	30-06-2026 (Unaudited)	30-06-2025 (Unaudited)	31-03-2026 (Audited)
Total Income from operations	1,49,586	1,58,435	6,09,786
Profit before tax	34,757	20,147	87,259
Profit after tax	26,063	15,050	64,768

2. The above is an extract of detailed format of Quarterly/Annual 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 Quarterly/Annual Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites viz. www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com. The same is also available on the Company's website viz. www.krblrice.com under the link investor relations.

SCAN ME

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of KRBL Limited
Sd/-
Anoop Kumar Gupta
Joint Managing Director
DIN: 00030160

Place: Noida
Date: 13 August 2026

Regd. Office: 5190, Lahori Gate, Delhi-110006
CIN: L01111DL1993PLC052845, Email: investor@krblindia.com,
website: www.krblrice.com, Tel.: +91-11-23968328, Fax: +91-11-23968327

RELAXO

रिलैक्सो फुटवियर्स लिमिटेड

रजि. कार्यालयः अग्रवाल सिटी स्क्वायर, प्लॉट नः 10, मंगलम प्लेस, डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंटर, सेक्टर -3, रोहिणी, दिल्ली -110085 (इंडिया), फोनः 91-11-46800600, 46800700, फैक्स नः 91-11-46800692
ई मेलः rfl@relaxofootwear.com, वेबसाइटः www.relaxofootwear.com
CIN: L74899DL1984PLC019097

30 जून, 2026 को समाप्त तिमाही के लिए अलेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों का सारांश

(₹ करोड़ में)

	विवरण	समाप्त तिमाही		समाप्त वर्ष
		30.06.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026
		अलेखापरीक्षित		लेखापरीक्षित
1.	परिचालनों से कुल आय	718.01	665.81	2748.36
2.	अवधि में कर से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ (अपवाद एवं असाधारण मदों से पूर्व)	75.08	65.91	241.46
3.	अवधि में कर से पूर्व शुद्ध लाभ (अपवाद एवं असाधारण मदों के पश्चात्)	75.08	65.91	241.46
4.	अवधि में कर पश्चात् शुद्ध लाभ (अपवाद एवं असाधारण मदों के पश्चात्)	54.94	48.90	179.27
5.	अवधि के लिए कुल व्यापक आय [जिसमें शामिल हैं अवधि के लिए लाभ (कर पश्चात्) और अन्य व्यापक आय (कर पश्चात्)]	55.39	49.20	182.97
6.	इक्विटी शेयर पूंजी	24.89	24.89	24.89
7.	रिज़र्व, पुनर्मूल्यांकन रिज़र्व छोड़ कर	-	-	2181.47
8.	प्रति इक्विटी शेयर आय अंकित मूल्य ₹ 1/- प्रत्येक (₹ में)			
	मूल	2.21	1.96	7.20
	तनुकृत	2.21	1.96	7.20

नोटः उपरोक्त विवरण सेबी (सूचीबद्धता (लिस्टिंग) बाध्यताएँ एवं प्रकटीकरण अपेक्षाएँ) विनियम, 2015 के विनियम 33 के तहत स्टॉक एक्सचेंजों के पास दाखिल तिमाही अलेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों के विस्तृत प्रारूप का सारांश है। तिमाही अलेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय परिणामों का पूरा प्रारूप स्टॉक एक्सचेंज वेबसाइटों www.nseindia.com और www.bseindia.com तथा कंपनी की वेबसाइट www.relaxofootwear.com पर उपलब्ध है। नीचे दिए गए QR कोड को स्कैन करके भी इसे देखा जा सकता है।

कृते निदेशक मंडल की ओर से
हस्ता./–
रमेश कुमार दुआ
अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक
डी आई एनः 00157872

दिल्ली, अगस्त 13, 2026

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