



BAJAJ
ELECTRONICS

To,
Listing Manager,
The National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.,
(Through NEAPS)
Symbol: EMIL
Series: EQ
ISIN: INE02YR01019

The Secretary,
BSE Limited,
(Through BSE Listing Centre)
Scrip Code: 543626

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Newspaper publication of the Company's Audited Financial Results for the Fourth Quarter & Financial Year ended 31st March 2025.

Pursuant to Regulation 47 read with Regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we enclose the soft copies of the Newspaper Advertisements published on 21st May 2025, pertaining to the Audited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results of the Company for the Fourth Quarter and Financial Year ended 31st March 2025 in the following newspapers: -

- a) Business Standard, in all its English Editions
- b) Surya, in all its Telugu Editions.

Further, in terms of regulation 46 of the Listing Regulations, the aforesaid financial results are available on the Company's website <https://www.electronicmartindia.com/> in the Investor's Corner. The extract of the newspaper advertisement is annexed herewith for reference.

This is for your information and record.

Thanking You,
For and on behalf of **Electronics Mart India Limited**

Rajiv Kumar
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Date: 21st May 2025
Place: Hyderabad



RAMESH CHAND

OPINION

Lessons from soybean

India needs to develop its biotechnology capacity for crops like soybean as it has done for rice

More than half the vegetable oil India consumes is imported. This requires paying dollars equivalent to ₹1.31 trillion. The high dependence on import is not only turning costlier but it is also making the country vulnerable to foreign sources of supply and fluctuations in global prices. However, India has the potential to be self-sufficient in edible oil and that will raise the incomes of our farmers.

Attempts have been made since the late 1980s to achieve a breakthrough in oilseeds production to improve self-sufficiency in edible oil, but import dependence has only increased. Once again the "National Mission on Edible Oil" has been launched by the present government to attain *Atmanirbharta* in edible oil.

Soybean, which occupies the largest area among all oil crops in India and the world, offers interesting lessons. It represents a unique case of agricultural diversification and transformation, using an exotic germplasm, especially in rainfed agriculture. Till the early 1970s, soybean in India was grown in just less than 30,000 hectares — in the hills of Uttarakhand (then part of Uttar Pradesh), Himachal Pradesh, and the Northeast. Today, it is the most important oil crop in India, accounting for 34 per cent of the area under oil crops and 23 per cent of domestic vegetable oil, and more than 50 per cent of oil cake/meal production. The journey of soybean epitomises great success in some respects and a great failure in others. Both have a strong bearing on the heavy dependence of India on the import of edible oil. These are evident from the following facts.

- Soybean started spreading in India with the introduction of the Barag variety in the early 1970s. It was brought from Mississippi, United States (US), by scientists of Illinois University. The area under soybean reached a reasonable base of 100,000 hectares in the mid-1970s and kept increasing in leaps and bounds. The area crossed 13 million hectares in 2022-23, and it is still rising. With 99 per cent of the area being rainfed, it did not put any stress on water resources.



- Soybean output increased from 130,000 tonnes during the mid-1970s to 13.6 million tonnes during 2021-22 to 2023-24, i.e. more than 100 times increase in less than five decades. Production doubled every four years between 1975-76 and 1999-2000.
- No crop in India has increased so much in less than 50 years after reaching a comparable base. Such examples are rare even abroad and almost absent in a rainfed situation.
- On the flip side, the yield of soybean in the country has remained flat and fluctuated around one tonne per hectare for 45 years. It rose above 1 tonne in some favourable years but again returned to 1 tonne.

- There is another distinguishing feature of soybean that its output witnessed a 100-fold increase in 48 years without any appreciation in productivity, except an initial edge in yield through the introduction of an exotic germplasm.
- Before the introduction of yellow-seeded soybean from the US, India used to grow black-seeded soybean, whose productivity was less than 300 kg/hectare. The story of yellow soy-

bean in India began in 1963, when scientists from Illinois University brought seeds to India and started working with the G B Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, and Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur, to develop soybean varieties suitable for Indian conditions. These improved seeds became available in the early 1970s and their yield on the field was three-four times the yield of traditional black-seeded soybean. After this, the kharif cultivation of soybean spread over large areas in fallow lands in Madhya

Pradesh with the average yield close to 1 tonne per hectare.

Some other aspects of soybean were as astonishing as its spread. It was introduced in India as a grain legume to address the shortage of pulses, but it turned out to be the most important oil crop in the country. Soybean defied the imagination of planners and scientists, who thought it would become popular in the plains of the Ganga but it moved to central India and later to Maharashtra. At present, Madhya Pradesh accounts for 46 per cent of the area under soybean and 39 per cent of production and Maharashtra is the highest in production with a 44 per cent share and has almost the same area under soybean cultivation as Madhya Pradesh.

Productivity has not gone up only because varieties developed by using the germplasm of soybean from the US were far superior in yield and value than coarse cereals, pulses, cotton, and other oilseed crops in rainfed conditions. This superiority continues, leading to a shift in area from other rainfed crops to soybean.

The soybean experience has important messages and also a few questions that deserve attention. What role did domestic research & development (R&D) play after the initial introduction and adaptation of exotic soybean seeds in the 1970s, which brought a big one-time jump in yield? Domestic agricultural R&D has at best ensured sustaining productivity by checking any decline in yield over time. However, it is baffling that the National Agricultural Research System could not bring any improvement in yield in 50 years despite reasonable expenditure.

But the rest of the world has moved on. In the mid-1970s the yield in the US was two times and the world average was 60 per cent higher than that of India. The recent yield of soybean in the US and Brazil is 3.3 times and the world yield is 2.6 times the soybean yield in India.

The main reasons for stagnant productivity are: One, an absence of collaboration and germplasm transfer from US universities after the initial intro-

duction; two, India's policy of a ban on genetically modified (GM) food crops (GM varieties now occupy 75 per cent of the area under soybean in the world); and three, the inability of national agricultural research systems to achieve any breakthrough in soybean productivity. If the soybean yield in India had kept pace with that in the US or Brazil, our production would have doubled and India's import dependence would have been 40 per cent lower than what it is now.

The success of soybean in large-scale area diversification, even in the absence of any yield gain, offers some useful lessons. A superior germplasm is powerful in shaping the growth trajectory of any crop. This can be achieved through the introduction, selections, and tools of biotechnology. India needs to develop its capacity in biotechnology in crops like soybean as it has done for rice. There is also a need for global scouting and securing a superior germplasm for crops like soybean through collaboration with global research institutes which have a rich collection of such germplasm. The world has achieved success in oilseed crops through GM varieties and half of such area is under soybean. This is a ready and promising option for raising oilseed production and achieving *Atmanirbharta* in edible oil, but it requires a consensus and preparedness of the nation to adopt and accept GM oil crops.

Another lesson from soybean success is to exploit the option of area expansion. More than half the agricultural land in the country is used only in one season and remains unused most of the time of the year. Oilseeds can easily fit into the crop sequence in such areas without affecting the area under other crops. Raising cropping intensity in major states to the national average of 155 per cent can improve self-sufficiency in edible oil by 30 per cent. A combination of yield enhancement and increase in crop intensity, as suggested above, is the way forward for *Atmanirbharta* in edible oil.

The writer is member, NITI Aayog. The views here are personal



SOYBEAN OUTPUT INCREASED FROM 130,000 TONNES DURING THE MID-1970S TO 13.6 MN TONNES DURING 2021-22 TO 2023-24 — MORE THAN 100 TIMES INCREASE IN LESS THAN FIVE DECADES

ELECTRONICS MART INDIA LIMITED

CIN - L52605TG2018PLC126593

Regd. Office: D.No: 6-1-91/10, Ground Floor, Telephone Bhavan Secretariat Road, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 004
Email: communications@bajajelectronics.in, Ph : 040-23230244

Extract of the Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the 4th Quarter and Financial Year ended 31st March 2025
(Amount in millions of ₹ unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	STANDALONE				CONSOLIDATED					
	Quarter ended		Year ended		Quarter ended		Year ended			
	31-Mar-25 (Refer Note 2)	31-Dec-24 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-24 (Refer Note 2)	31-Mar-25 (Audited)	31-Mar-24 (Refer Note 2)	31-Dec-24 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-24 (Refer Note 2)	31-Mar-25 (Audited)	31-Mar-24 (Audited)	
Total Income from Operations	17,210.62	18,872.88	15,271.83	69,739.33	62,954.50	17,210.72	18,872.98	15,271.95	69,739.66	62,954.79
Profit / (Loss) before tax, after exceptional items	440.43	416.69	532.68	2,154.93	2,462.00	440.29	416.62	532.58	2,154.58	2,461.64
Profit / (Loss) after tax	314.78	315.61	405.58	1,600.83	1,839.83	314.64	315.54	405.48	1,600.48	1,839.47
Total comprehensive income for the period	301.61	319.11	416.62	1,598.17	1,853.85	301.47	319.04	416.52	1,597.82	1,853.49
Equity share capital	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49
Other equity	-	-	-	11,462.81	9,850.00	-	-	-	11,461.56	9,849.10
Earnings per equity share after exceptional items (EPES) (Face value of ₹10/- each):										
Basic (in absolute ₹ terms)	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78
Diluted (in absolute ₹ terms)	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78

NOTES:

- The Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the 4th Quarter and Financial Year ended 31st March 2025 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meetings held on Tuesday, 20th May 2025.
- The figures of the last quarter ended on 31st March 2025 and corresponding quarter ended on 31st March 2024 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the full financial year and published year to date figures upto the third quarter of the financial year, which were subjected to limited review by the Statutory Auditors.
- These Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with the relevant rules issued thereunder, other accounting principles generally accepted in India and is in compliance with the presentation and disclosure requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended).
- The Company operates in a single reportable segment, viz. Retail and Wholesale sales of consumer durables and electronics products through its retail stores and online platforms. The Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') reviews the results as a whole when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Group.
- EPES for quarters is not annualised.
- The detailed Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and the website of the Company at www.electronicmartindia.com

By Order of the Board of Directors
for Electronics Mart India Limited

Sd/-
Karan Bajaj
Whole Time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 07899639

Date : 20th May 2025
Place: Hyderabad

www.electronicmartindia.com

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited

(A Govt. of India Enterprise)

5th FLOOR, BLOCK 2, PLATE A & B, NBCC TOWER, EAST KIDWAI NAGAR, NEW DELHI - 110023
Extract of Consolidated Financial Results for the Year ended 31st March 2025
CIN No. U67190DL2006GOI144520
Website: www.iifcl.in, E-mail: information@iifcl.in, Phone: +91-11-24662777 (₹ in Lac)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended		Year Ended	
		31-03-2025 (Unaudited)	31-03-2024 (Audited)	31-03-2025 (Unaudited)	31-03-2024 (Audited)
1	Total Income from Operations	1,87,172.49	1,89,891.55	7,40,832.50	6,77,985.92
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,01,671.48	72,748.92	2,82,423.27	2,11,520.11
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,49,014.51	72,646.55	3,29,766.30	2,11,417.74
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1,18,663.18	58,690.49	2,63,327.63	1,63,660.43
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after Tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1,18,360.57	58,714.59	2,62,920.90	1,63,188.49
6	Paid up Equity Share Capital	9,99,991.62	9,99,991.62	9,99,991.62	9,99,991.62
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves)	6,60,435.87	3,98,629.56	6,60,435.87	3,98,629.56
8	Net Worth	16,60,427.49	13,98,621.18	16,60,427.49	13,98,621.18
9	Debt Equity Ratio	4.17	4.24	4.17	4.24
10	Weighted Average Earnings Per Share (of ₹ 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) - *				
	1. Basic (₹) :	1.18*	0.59*	2.63	1.63
	2. Diluted (₹) :	1.18*	0.59*	2.63	1.63
11	Debenture Redemption Reserve	54,568.28	54,568.28	54,568.28	54,568.28

*Not Annualised

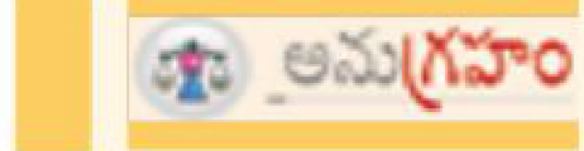
Note:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly/annual financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarterly/annual financial results are available on www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com and on www.iifcl.in.
- For the items referred in sub-clauses (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Regulation 52 (4) of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the pertinent disclosures have been made to the Stock Exchange (BSE and NSE) and can be accessed on www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com.
- The above results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee at their Meeting held on 20th May 2025 and approved by the Board of Directors of the company at their Meeting held on 20th May 2025. The results for the quarter/year ended 31st March 2025 are reviewed by the Statutory Auditors of IIFCL.
- Figures of the previous periods have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary, in order to make them comparable.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited

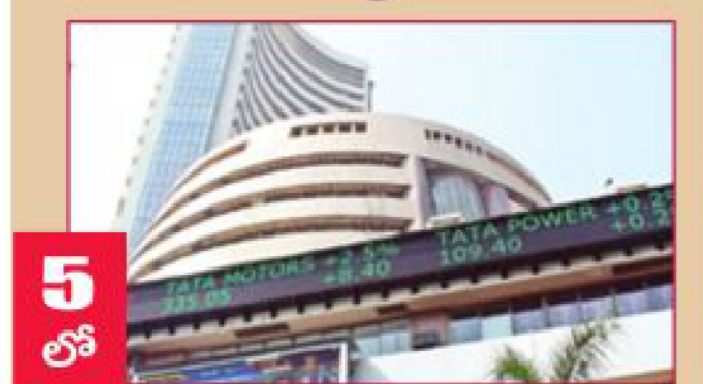
Sd/-
(Dr. P.R. Jaishankar)
Managing Director
DIN No : 6711526

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 20.05.2025



శ్రీ విశ్వావసు నామ సంవత్సరం : ఉత్తరాయణం - వసంత ఋతువు, చైత్ర బహుళ నవమి రా.10.38, శతభిషం మ.2.51 వర్జ్యం రా.8.58 నుంచి 10.30 వరకు రాహుకాలం మ.12.00 నుంచి 1.30 వరకు దుర్ముహూర్తం ఉ.11.30 నుంచి 12.21 వరకు

నవ్వెళ్లొ స్టాక్ మార్కెట్‌లు



- 872 పాయింట్లు నష్టపోయిన సెన్సెక్స్
- 261 పాయింట్లు కోల్పోయిన నిఫ్టీ
- 2.76 శాతం పతనమైన మారుతి షేర్లు
- ఉగ్రవాదాన్ని ఎగ దోస్తాన్న పాకిస్తాన్



మనం సైతం.. దేశం కోసం తిరంగా ర్యాలీలో మల్కాజిగిరి ఎంపీ ఈటెల రాజేందర్ భారత దేశంతో పాకిస్తాన్ దేశాల్లాగా కొనసాగిస్తూనే ఉందని, నేరుగా తలపడితే భారత్ ను గెలపలేమని ఛావిందిన పాకిస్తాన్ దొంగ దారిన దెబ్బ తీసేందుకు ఉగ్రవాదాన్ని ఎగదోస్తోందని మల్కాజిగిరి ఎంపీ ఈటెల రాజేందర్ ఆరోపించారు.

మంచి ఆరోగ్యం కోసం యోగా

- ఆరోగ్యకర ప్రపంచం కోసం 3 సూత్రాలు
- ఆయుష్షాన్ భారత్ ప్రపంచంలోనే అతిపెద్ద ఆరోగ్య బీమా పథకం
- వన్ వరల్డ్ ఫర్ హెల్త్ తో ఎన్నో ప్రపంచ ఆరోగ్య కార్యక్రమాలకు భారత్ సహకారం
- ఒక భూమి కోసం ఒక ఆరోగ్యం కోసం యోగా ఖీమ్ తో యోగా దే
- అంతర్జాతీయ యోగా దినోత్సవాల్లో పాల్గొనాలని ప్రపంచ దేశాలకు పిలుపు
- గ్లోబల్ సాత్ దేశాలతో సాంకేతికతలను పంచుకోవడానికి సిద్ధం
- ప్రపంచ ఆరోగ్య సభలో వర్చువల్ గా ప్రధాని మోడీ ప్రసంగం



'వన్ వరల్డ్ ఫర్ హెల్త్' అనే ఉమ్మడి భావనతో ఎన్నో ప్రపంచ ఆరోగ్య కార్యక్రమాలకు భారత్ సహకారాన్ని అందించింది ప్రధానమంత్రి నరేంద్ర మోదీ తెలిపారు. ఆరోగ్యకరమైన ప్రపంచ సాధన కోసం మూడు సూత్రాలను పాటించాలని ప్రపంచ దేశాలకు ఆయన పిలుపునిచ్చారు.

భూ భారతి చట్టం పేద ప్రజల చుట్టం

- భూ భారతి 18 రాష్ట్రాల్లో అమలు తీరును పరిశీలించిన అనంతరం రూపొందించడం జరిగింది
- భూ భారతిన అమలు చేయడానికి ఆరు నెలలు కాలం పట్టింది
- రాష్ట్రంలో మొదటగా భూభారతి చట్టాన్ని నాలుగు మండలాలలో పైలట్ ప్రాజెక్టుగా అమలు
- గత ప్రభుత్వం రూపొందించిన చట్టం నలుగురికి చుట్టంగా మారింది
- రాష్ట్ర రెవెన్యూ, గృహ నిర్మాణ, సమాచార పౌర సంబంధాల శాఖ మంత్రి పొంగులేటి శ్రీనివాస్ రెడ్డి

తెలంగాణ వ్యాప్తంగా అమలు చేయబోతున్న భూభారతి చట్టం పేద ప్రజలకు చుట్టంగా మారనున్నదని రాష్ట్ర రెవెన్యూ, గృహ నిర్మాణ, పౌర సంబంధాల శాఖమంత్రి పొంగులేటి శ్రీనివాస్ రెడ్డి అన్నారు. మంగళవారం తెలంగాణ రాష్ట్రంలోని నాలుగు మండలాలలో పైలట్ ప్రాజెక్టుగా అమలువుతున్న భూభారతి అమలు తీరును భీమారం మండలంలో విద్యాభ్యాసకర్తల సమావేశానికి ముఖ్య అతిథిగా హాజరై మాట్లాడుతూ భూములను సమాచార రైతుల సమస్యల పరిష్కారం కోసమే భూభారతి చట్టాన్ని తీసుకొని రావడం జరిగిందని అన్నారు.



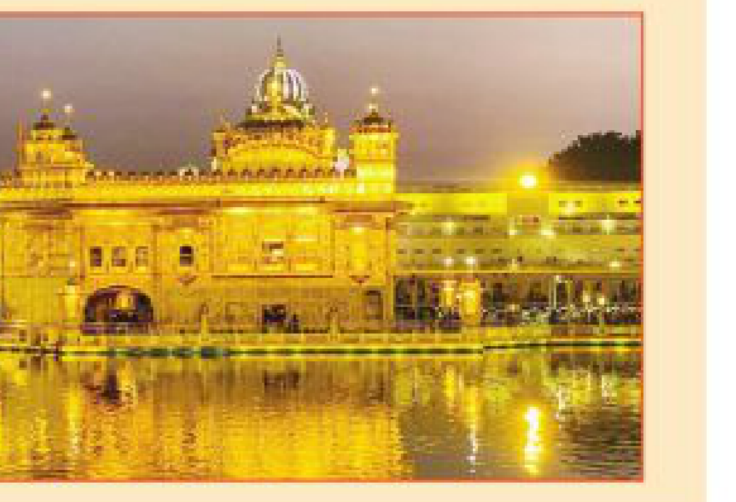
ఆసియా దేశాల్లో మళ్లీ కరోనా ?

- హాంకాంగ్, సింగపూర్, థాయ్‌లాండ్ తో పాటు చైనాలోనూ కొవిడ్-19 వ్యాప్తి
- మరోమారు విజృంభించే అవకాశం ఉన్నట్లు పలు నివేదికల వెల్లడి
- ముంబైలో కలకలం రేపుతున్న ఇద్దరు మహిళల మృతి
- కరోనా కారణంగానే మరణించారంటూ ప్రచారం
- తప్పదు ప్రచారాలు నమ్మవద్దని కోరిన అధికారులు



గోల్డెన్ టెంపుల్లో ఆయుధాలకు అనుమతి

- పాక్ క్షిపణులను గుర్తించడానికి వీలుగా స్వల్పదేవాలయం లైట్లు నిలిపివేత
- లెఫ్టినెంట్ జనరల్ సుమర్ ఇవాన్ ప్రకటన



సూర్య వెబ్‌సైట్



సూర్య ఈ - పేపర్

గోదాముల నిర్మాణం చేపడతాం

- మార్కెటింగ్ శాఖ అధ్యక్షులలో గోదాములు, కోల్డ్ స్టోరేజీల నిర్మాణం
- మార్కెట్లు, రైతు బజార్లలో సీసీటీవీ కెమెరాలు ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి
- మట్టి నమూనా పరీక్షలు చేపట్టాలి
- కొత్త పి ఎ సి ఎస్ ల ఏర్పాటుపై తుది జాబితా ఇవ్వాలని అధికారులకు మంత్రి ఆదేశం



నాల్గో, ఆర్.బి.ఎఫ్. నిధులను ఉపయోగించి మార్కెటింగ్ శాఖ అధ్యక్షులలో గోదాములు, కోల్డ్ స్టోరేజీల నిర్మాణం చేపట్టాలని మంత్రి తుమ్మల అధికారులను ఆదేశించారు. ఈ రోజు సచివాలయంలో మార్కెటింగ్, ఆయిల్ షెల్, వ్యవసాయశాఖ అధికారులతో సమీక్ష సమావేశం నిర్వహించిన మంత్రికారు ఇప్పటికే ఉన్న గోదాముల సామర్థ్యం మరియు కోల్డ్ స్టోరేజీల సామర్థ్యాన్ని పెంచే విధంగా రాష్ట్రంలో మరిన్ని గోదాములు మరియు కోల్డ్ స్టోరేజీల నిర్మించాలని అధికారులకు సూచించారు.

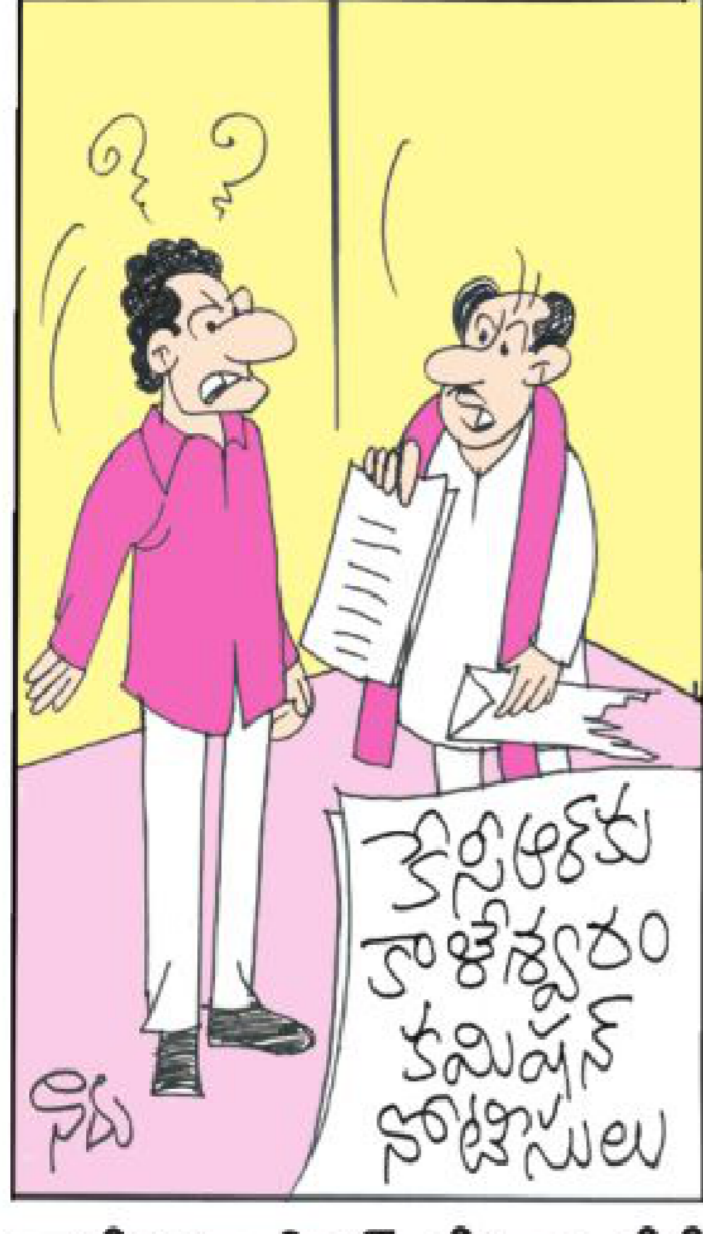
బహిరంగ లేఖలు రాయడం మాని ఆత్మ పరిశీలన చేసుకోవాలి

- ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగా మినీ అంగన్వాడీలకు అన్యాయం చేసింది హరీష్ రావ్
- మీరిచ్చిన ఓట్ల జీవోలతో అంగన్వాడీలకు ఒరిగిందేమీ లేదు
- మీ మొక్కబడి జీవోల చిక్కుముడులు చేధించి పక్కర్థంబిగా అమలు చేస్తున్నాం
- మంత్రి సీతక్క

అంగన్వాడీ టీచర్ల జీతాలపై సీఎంకె మాజీ మంత్రి హరీష్ రావు రాసిన బహిరంగ లేఖపై మహిళా శిశు సంక్షేమ శాఖ మంత్రి సీతక్క తీవ్ర ఆగ్రహం వ్యక్తం చేశారు. నిజంగా మినీ అంగన్వాడీ టీచర్ల పట్ల బాధ్యత ఉంటే.. పదేళ్లతో వారిని మెయిన్ అంగన్వాడీలుగా ఎందుకు పదోన్నతులు కల్పించ లేదని హరీష్ రావును ప్రశ్నించారు. ఆర్థిక శాఖ అనుమతులు లేకుండా ఎన్నికల ముందు మొక్కుబడి జీవోలు ఇచ్చి చేతులు దులుపుకున్న పరిశ్రమీదని మండిపడ్డారు.



అంతే ఇంతే!



కాళేశ్వరం డిజైన్ చేసింది నేనే సార్ అని చెప్పండి

EMI ELECTRONICS MART INDIA LIMITED
CIN - L52605TG2018PLC126593
Regd. Office: D.No: 6-1-91/10, Ground Floor, Telephone Bhavan Secretariat Road, Saifabad, Hyderabad, Telangana - 500 004
Email: communications@bajajelectronics.in, Ph : 040-23230244

Extract of the Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the 4th Quarter and Financial Year ended 31st March 2025
(Amount in millions of ₹ unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	STANDALONE					CONSOLIDATED				
	Quarter ended		Year ended			Quarter ended		Year ended		
	31-Mar-25 (Refer Note 2)	31-Dec-24 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-24 (Refer Note 2)	31-Mar-25 (Audited)	31-Mar-24 (Audited)	31-Mar-25 (Refer Note 2)	31-Dec-24 (Unaudited)	31-Mar-24 (Refer Note 2)	31-Mar-25 (Audited)	31-Mar-24 (Audited)
Total Income from Operations	17,210.62	18,872.88	15,271.83	69,739.33	62,954.50	17,210.72	18,872.98	15,271.95	69,739.66	62,954.79
Profit / (Loss) before tax, after exceptional items	440.43	416.69	532.68	2,154.93	2,462.00	440.29	416.62	532.58	2,154.58	2,461.64
Profit / (Loss) after tax	314.78	315.61	405.58	1,600.83	1,839.83	314.64	315.54	405.48	1,600.48	1,839.47
Total comprehensive income for the period	301.61	319.11	416.62	1,598.17	1,853.85	301.47	319.04	416.52	1,597.82	1,853.49
Equity share capital	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49	3,847.49
Other equity	-	-	-	11,462.81	9,850.00	-	-	-	11,461.56	9,849.10
Earnings per equity share after exceptional items (EPES) (Face value of ₹10/- each):										
Basic (In absolute ₹ terms)	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78
Diluted (In absolute ₹ terms)	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78	0.82	0.82	1.05	4.16	4.78

NOTES:

- The Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the 4th Quarter and Financial Year ended 31st March 2025 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meetings held on Tuesday, 20th May 2025.
- The figures of the last quarter ended on 31st March 2025 and corresponding quarter ended on 31st March 2024 are the balancing figures between audited figures in respect of the full financial year and published year to date figures upto the third quarter of the financial year, which were subjected to limited review by the Statutory Auditors.
- These Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the relevant rules issued thereunder, other accounting principles generally accepted in India and is in compliance with the presentation and disclosure requirements of Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended).
- The Company operates in a single reportable segment, viz. Retail and Wholesale sales of consumer durables and electronics products through its retail stores and online platforms. The Chief Operating Decision Maker ('CODM') reviews the results as a whole when making decisions about allocating resources and assessing the performance of the Group.
- EPES for quarters is not annualised.
- The detailed Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and the website of the Company at www.electronicmartindia.com

By Order of the Board of Directors for Electronics Mart India Limited
Sd/-
Karan Bajaj
Whole Time Director & Chief Executive Officer
DIN: 07899639
Date : 20th May 2025
Place: Hyderabad

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