

PGIL/SE/2026-27/47

Date: August 06, 2026

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATE SERVICES - CRD
BSE LIMITED
1ST FLOOR, NEW TRADING RING
ROTUNDA BUILDING, P. J. TOWERS
DALAL STREET, FORT,
MUMBAI – 400 001

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
LISTING DEPARTMENT
NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE OF INDIA
LTD.
“EXCHANGE PLAZA”, PLOT NO. C- 1,
G- BLOCK, BANDRA - KURLA COMPLEX,
BANDRA (E),
MUMBAI - 400 051

Reg: Scrip Code: BSE-532808;

NSE - PGIL

Subject: Intimation of Newspaper Publication of Un-audited Financial Results for the Quarter ended June 30, 2026

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 47 and other applicable Regulations of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we submit herewith copies of Newspaper Publication of Un-audited Financial Results (Standalone and Consolidated) for the Quarter ended June 30, 2026, published in the Business Standard English (All India edition) and Business Standard Hindi on August 06, 2026.

You are requested to take the same on your records.

Yours faithfully,
for **Pearl Global Industries Limited**

(Shilpa Saraf)
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ICSI M. No.: ACS-23564

Encl: as above

From UTI monopoly and assured returns to SIP boom

How the continuing reforms in the MF space have created an over ₹82 trillion powerhouse



SANJAY KUMAR SINGH, ABHISHEK KUMAR & KARTHIK JEROME
New Delhi & Mumbai, 5 August

“It was a state monopoly with a government guarantee attached,” Dhirendra Kumar, founder of Value Research, says about the mutual fund (MF) industry that existed before the economic liberalisation of 1991.

The Indian MF industry was the steadfast preserve of state-backed institutions offering assured-return schemes. The Unit Trust of India (UTI) dominated the market for more than two decades before 1991. Later, public-sector institutions such as State Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation of India, General Insurance Corporation of India, Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank, and Bank of India set up their own MF arms.

“Investors did not choose between fund houses but between government agencies,” says Kumar.

Equity investing had not taken root back then. Most Indian investors preferred fixed deposits and valued certainty of return more than market-linked outcomes.

UTI designed products for such investors. Unit Scheme (US)-64 was among the biggest of that period. “Investors perceived US-64 as a slightly better fixed deposit that was safer than stocks and more rewarding than post office schemes,” says Kumar.

All of that changed, when the reforms of 1991 transformed the premise on which the Indian economy operated. It created a market environment that made the transformation of MFs possible.

Cut to June 2026, and that ecosystem has evolved into a thriving marketplace that manages assets worth ₹82.2 trillion, with about 105 million active systematic investment plan (SIP) accounts that garnered ₹31,781 crore, according to the Association of Mutual Funds in India (Amfi).

Today’s regulated, transparent and market-linked investment ecosystem is the outcome of a steady stream of regulatory reforms, technology adoption that has provided the plumbing for digital access, and the gradual spread of an equity-investing culture across the country.

Reforms triggered changes

One of the big triggers for the overhaul of the stock markets was the Harshad Mehta scam, which came to light in April-May 1992. Mehta and collaborators had artificially inflated stock prices using bank receipts. When the scam came to light, it triggered a big crash in the market and pushed the government to bring in some much needed regulations and to open it up to a broader public to ensure better price discovery.

Around that time, the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) was given statutory status. After that event, the National Stock Exchange (NSE) was launched by 1994; the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) commenced operations in November 1996; and stocks were dematerialised.

These measures together changed the operating environment for MFs.

“Physical transfer of shares was a problem for institutional players such as MFs,” says Sivasubramanian K N, retired chief investment officer (equity), Franklin Templeton Asset Management. “Sebi’s establishment, NSE’s creation and dematerialisation of shares were all linked to the reforms that followed the scam,” he adds.

Sebi sets the rules

The first set of Sebi MF regulations was notified in 1993. These were revised and replaced by the more comprehensive Sebi (Mutual Funds) Regulations of 1996.

“These regulations established the trust structure, separated the trustee and the asset management company (AMC), and introduced the requirement for a custodian and a minimum net worth for sponsors,” says Kumar.

Sebi insisted on the publication of daily net asset value (NAV) and regular portfolio disclosures. “This made MF investments visible and enabled comparison between schemes,” says Kumar.

Enter private players

The 1993 Sebi mutual fund regulations allowed private-sector entities to set up MFs. Madras (now Chennai)-based Kothari Pioneer launched India’s first private-sector open-ended fund in November 1993.

“Private players introduced professional fund management as a product differentiator,” says Kumar.

Early private-sector entrants found it difficult to sell market-linked products. “Selling equity funds was difficult. The main issue was explaining the product,” recalls Sivasubramanian. Investors were used to fixed deposits that provided certainty of return. “They now had to understand products that were marked-to-market on a daily basis,” he adds.

The first adopters were people who already invested in stocks. “It was only after MFs established five- and 10-year performance history that investors could understand the behaviour of this product,” says Sivasubramanian.

Analysts, too, struggled to evaluate fund performance in the early years. NAVs, when available, often appeared in newspapers a day late. Fund houses did not publish portfolios in the early 1990s. “They lacked proper data infrastructure for NAVs and portfolios in the early 1990s,” says Kumar.

A relationship manager at a public-sector undertaking fund once asked Kumar why anyone would want to know what the fund owned. “Independent research separate from the sales chain was not part of the industry’s vocabulary then,” says Kumar.

Distribution challenge

UTI had a presence even in the hinterland. Private MFs initially concentrated on the metros and a few states in south and west India, where most banking deposits were concentrated.

Convincing banks and other distributors to distribute private fund houses’ schemes took time. “Fund performance eventually forced them to take MFs seriously,” says Sivasubramanian.

Then, on July 2, 2001, UTI suspended both sales and repurchases of US-64 units for six months to stem relentless redemptions.

The crisis exposed the risks of opaque structures. US-64 did not have an NAV for its units. “Its sale and repurchase prices were determined administratively over the years. These administered prices had no connection



One of Sebi’s far-reaching changes was asking AMCs to publish the daily net asset value, helping investors compare performance between schemes

PHOTO: REUTERS

with the intrinsic value of the units,” says M Damodaran, chairperson, Excellence Enablers, and former chairman, Sebi, UTI and IDBI.

Large institutional investors entered the scheme towards the latter part of the 1980s. “Their participation contributed to volatility and the continuing imbalance,” says Damodaran.

The crisis sparked deep concern among unit holders about liquidity, safety and assurance of returns.

UTI split the portfolio of US-64 into one part that became NAV-based and another that could not. The NAV-based part came within Sebi’s remit.

“UTI addressed the non-NAV-based portion of US-64 and the monthly income plans (MIPs) by issuing tax-free bonds to holders. The government guarantee did not have to be invoked,” says Damodaran, who became chairman of UTI in July 2001 and played a major role in managing the crisis and restructuring the organisation.

No-load reform to curb mis-selling

Another big change came when Sebi abolished entry load, the fee paid when buying into an MF, in August 2009 to address the distortion in distribution caused by it.

“Switching from one product to another merely to earn higher commissions is now largely a thing of the past,” adds D P Singh, deputy managing director (MD) and joint chief executive officer (CEO), SBI Mutual Fund.

Then in October 2018, Sebi asked asset management companies (AMCs) to move to a trail-based distributor commission, or a yearly fee, to curb mis-selling.

One change that helped reduce the cost for investors putting in their money directly (without using a distributor) was Sebi’s September 2012 circular that created a separate category of direct plans carrying lower expense ratios.

Together, these and similar measures pushed the industry into a high-growth phase from 2014. “By then several funds had accumulated more than two decades of track record,” says Navneet Munot, MD and CEO of HDFC AMC. Some other factors helped too: Transparency in disclosures and product communication; technology and digital public infrastructure that enabled onboarding at scale; and investor education.

The demonetisation of currency in 2016 also aided the MF industry’s growth by pushing cash savings into the formal banking system.

SIPs become mainstream

Among the big measures that helped boost investor awareness was Amfi’s Mutual Funds Sahi Hai campaign, which was launched in March 2017.

“It normalised conversations around market risk and turned SIPs into a household term,” says Venkat Nageswar Chalasani, CEO, Amfi. The campaign catalysed retail applications from Tier-II and Tier-III cities and rural areas, and created a sticky and resilient investor base.

The campaign worked because it used simple everyday analogies to explain MFs. “It addressed the belief that the stock market was too volatile and risky for household savings. It showed that investors could start with as little as ₹500 a month. It also aligned SIPs with goals such as education, buying a home and retirement,” says Chalasani.

Around that time, MF schemes were also recategorised, limiting each AMC to one scheme per category. Investors could compare schemes within clearer categories instead of navigating overlapping products.

In October 2018, Sebi introduced changes to the total expense ratio (TER) to make the cost structure of MFs transparent. The measure aimed to ensure that fund houses passed on the benefits of scale to investors.

Post-Covid growth

By the time the pandemic hit, the reforms had created the conditions for a

big jump in MF investments, and a huge wave of new investors and money that flooded the markets. “Lockdowns left families with extra savings. Low interest rates on traditional investment options pushed younger investors towards MFs,” says Chalasani. He adds that the widespread use of smartphones, online know-your-customer verification, and

easy-to-use investment apps transformed investing.

Since then, investor risk appetite has risen and the equity culture has spread even to smaller towns. Investors increasingly prefer market-linked financial assets over traditional physical assets such as gold or real estate. “Post-Covid investors view MFs as a core component

of everyday household financial planning,” says Chalasani.

Growth has been strong. However, MF penetration in India remains low compared to developed global markets. That is something the industry is looking to change. “Now that the ecosystem is developing, penetration is likely to improve further,” says an optimistic Singh.

ANDHRA PAPER LIMITED				
Serving you with pride ..				
(Corporate Identity Number: L21010AP1964PLC001008)				
An ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015, ISO 45001:2018 Certified Company				
Registered Office: Rajahmundry - 533 105, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh, India, Phone: 0883 - 247 1831				
Corp. Office: 31, Chowringhee Road, Park Street, Kolkata - 700 016, India. Tel: +91-33-7150 0500				
Website: www.andhrapaper.com E-mail: bijaykumar.sanku@andhrapaper.com				
Extract of Statement of Standalone Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2026				
₹ In lakhs except EPS				
Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		Year ended
		30/06/2026 Unaudited	31/03/2026 Refer Note 3	31/03/2026 Audited
1	Total income	41,542.62	54,451.09	42,064.68
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period(before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	4,054.56	1,176.23	2,916.91
3	Net Profit for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3,031.57	772.47	2,130.54
4	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	3,586.80	109.31	2,787.32
5	Paid up Equity Share Capital	3,977.00	3,977.00	3,977.00
6	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	-
7	Earnings Per Share (of Rs.2/- each) (Not annualized) for continuing operations [Basic and Diluted] (Rs.)	1.52	0.39	1.07
Notes:				
1. The above financial results were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meetings held on August 04, 2026. The statutory auditors have carried out a limited review of these financial results and have issued an unmodified report on these results.				
2. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of pulp, paper and paperboards, which in the context of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) - 108 - Operating Segments, is considered as the single operating segment of the Company.				
3. The figures of quarter ended March 31, 2026 are the balancing figures between the audited figures for the full financial year ended March 31, 2026 and the published year to date figures upto third quarter ended December 31, 2025.				
4. Operations at the Company's Kadiyam Unit were temporarily suspended from April 27, 2026, due to an illegal strike by a section of contract workmen. Subsequently, the Company declared a lockout on May 01, 2026, which was revoked on May 29, 2026. Manufacturing operations partially resumed on July 15, 2026, following the return of the majority of workmen to duty. The Unit is currently operating at approximately 93% of its normal capacity, and the Company continues to take necessary measures to restore full operations and normalize production.				
By order of the Board for ANDHRA PAPER LIMITED Sd/- Mukesh Jain Executive Director (Whole-time Director)				
Place: Rajahmundry Date: 04.08.2026				

PEARL GLOBAL

PEARL GLOBAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(CIN: L74899HR1989PLC140150)

Regd. and Corp. Office: Pearl Tower, Plot No. 51, Sector- 32, Gurugram - 122 001, Haryana

Tel: 0124-4651000, E-mail: investor.pgil@pearlglobal.com; Website: www.pearlglobal.com

Exceeding Expectations... Always

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

(Rs. in Lakhs except earning per share data)

S. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended 30.06.2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 31.03.2026 (Audited)	Quarter Ended 30.06.2025 (Unaudited)	Year Ended 31.03.2026 (Audited)
1	Total income from operations	1,53,897.45	1,32,376.10	1,23,921.91	5,06,173.12
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before Tax,Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items*)	12,229.35	9,558.13	7,664.83	31,053.46
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items*)	11,956.60	9,504.77	7,632.87	30,930.38
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items*)	9,923.43	8,098.38	6,555.94	27,002.83
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period(Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)	10,049.37	12,437.33	5,566.04	34,667.88
6	Equity Share Capital	2,309.21	2,307.30	2,297.81	2,307.30
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year				1,43,674.18
8	Earning Per Share (on Rs. 5/- each)				
	Basic :	21.77	18.05	14.76	60.34
	Diluted :	21.71	18.00	14.62	60.16

(*) Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items adjusted in the Statement of Profit & Loss in accordance with Ind AS Rules.

Notes:

(1) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations,2015. The full format of the Quarterly / Annual Financial Results (both Consolidated & Standalone) are available on the Company's website at www.pearlglobal.com, besides the websites of BSE Ltd. and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.

(2) The above financial results were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of the Directors of company at their meetings held on August 5, 2026. The financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been reviewed by the Statutory Auditors of the Company.

(3) Additional information on standalone financial results pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended 30.06.2026 (Unaudited)	Quarter Ended 31.03.2026 (Audited)	Quarter Ended 30.06.2025 (Unaudited)	Year Ended 31.03.2026 (Audited)
(a)	Turnover	33,960.89	30,428.35	26,665.74	1,08,128.83
(b)	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items	1,731.72	1,970.24	2,822.03	7,791.64
(c)	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)	1,544.37	1,850.57	2,697.62	6,743.21

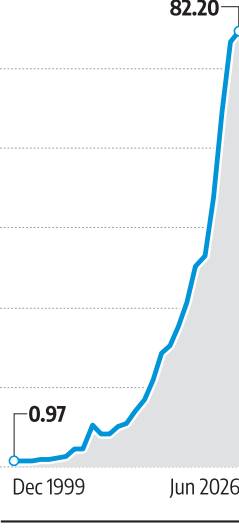


By order of the Board
For Pearl Global Industries Limited
Sd/-
(Pallab Banerjee)
Managing Director
DIN 07193749

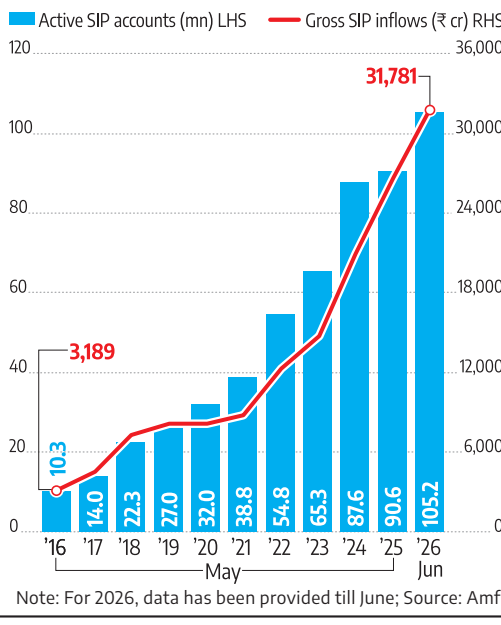
Place : Gurugram
Dated : August 5, 2026

From strength to strength

AUM (₹ trillion)



Bulking up



Note: For 2026, data has been provided till June; Source: Amfi

