



6 February 2026

The Secretary
Corporate Relationship Dept.
The Bombay Stock Exchange
Rotunda Building
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Mumbai – 400 001

The Secretary
National Stock Exchange of India
Limited
Exchange Plaza,
Bandra Kurla Complex
Mumbai – 400 051

Dear Sir,

Sub: Newspaper advertisement on Financial Results- Reg.

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, we herewith enclose copies of newspaper advertisement published in Business line and Samyuktha Karnataka on 6 February 2026 on Financial Results for the quarter ended 31 December 2025.

Thanking you,

Yours truly,
For Page Industries Limited

Murugesh C
Company Secretary

Encl: as above



PAGE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Head Office : 3rd Floor, Umiya Business Bay-Tower-1, Cessna Business Park, Varthur Hobli, Outer Ring Road, Bengaluru - 560 103. Ph: 91-80-4946 4646.

Corporate & Registered Office : 7th Floor, Umiya Business Bay-Tower-1, Cessna Business Park, Varthur Hobli, Outer Ring Road, Bengaluru - 560 103.

Ph: 91-80-4945 4545 | www.jockey.in | info@jockeyindia.com | CIN # L18101KA1994PLC016554

LIC's Q3 standalone net up 17% on robust premium growth

IN CLEAR TERMS. Insurer not in a hurry to foray into the health insurance segment

Our Bureau

Mumbai

Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) reported a 17 per cent year-on-year increase in its Q3 standalone net profit at ₹12,958 crore amid robust growth in premium income and income from investments.

India's largest life insurer had logged a net profit of ₹11,056 crore in the year-ago period.

Top LIC officials said they are not in a hurry to foray into the health insurance segment by picking up a strategic stake in a standalone health insurer.

Further, it is planning to optimise its real estate holding (market value estimated at about ₹45,000 crore) by seeking more rental income and exploring structures such as Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs).

PREMIUM INCOME UP
In the reporting quarter, net premium income was up 17.5 per cent at ₹1,25,613 crore. Net income from investments rose 14 per cent to ₹1,07,608 crore.

On the expenditure side,



Scorecard

	Q3FY26 ₹ cr	Q3FY25 ₹ cr	% Change
Net profit	12,958	11,056	17.20
Net premium income	1,25,613	1,06,891	17.52
Net income from investments	1,07,608	94,366	14.03
Expenses of management	15,576	14,416	8.05
Benefits paid (net)	1,13,283	94,683	19.64

expenses of management, comprising net commission and operating expenses, went up 8 per cent to ₹15,576 crore.

Benefits paid (net) rose 20 per cent to ₹1,13,283 crore. Change in actuarial liability increased about 14.6 per cent to ₹91,561 crore.

The assets under management (AUM) increased

LIC is planning to optimise its real estate holding (market value estimated at about ₹45,000 crore) by seeking more rental income and exploring structures such as Real Estate Investment Trusts

mix of individual new business premium. "We are confident of the growth prospects of all segments of our business as we move ahead," he said.

Dinesh Pant, MD, noted that given that the equity market gained almost 10 per cent, the corporation was able to book a good amount of profit without disturbing the intrinsic value of the particular portfolio.

"Our portfolio appreciation is, currently, more than the market appreciation seen in the last nine months," he said.

LIC's profit from equities was around ₹24,000 crore in Q3FY26 (₹20,000 crore).

PhonePe logs 60% rise in active merchant ratio

Our Bureau
Mumbai

PhonePe, India's largest digital payments platform, has made considerable progress towards profitability with the contribution margin remaining stable while it has seen its indirect costs decline from 173 per cent of revenue to 100 per cent in FY25, as it reaped the benefits of operating leverage, as per Bernstein's pre-IPO Research report.

PhonePe has seen a healthy revenue growth led by an improving monetisation, illustrated by the rising Revenue/Total Payment Volume ratio. This trend has resulted in the EBITDA and PAT margins improving from FY23 to FY25, with the company generating positive operating cash flow in FY25.

The ratio of Daily Active Merchants/ Monthly Active Merchants has inched up from 44 per cent in FY23 to 60 per cent in H1FY26, which is likely to have helped in driving better engagement, said the report. The healthy growth in GMV (from ₹7,710 crore to ₹14,770 crore in FY25 and ₹8,221 crore in H1FY26) and improved monetisation has put PhonePe on a profitability trend, which has taken a pause in H1FY26 due to revenue headwinds from regulatory actions.

businessline's 'Decoding the Budget 2026-27' in Delhi today



Presents

thehindu businessline.

DECODING THE BUDGET

2026-2027

In Association with



Associate Sponsors

Rajani Sinha, Chief Economist at CareEdge; and Sitikantha Pattanaik, Chief Economist, NABARD.

The second panel has Biswajit Dhar, Trade and Economic Policy expert and former Professor of JNU; Prerna Prabhakar, Fellow, Centre for Social and Economic Progress; Bharat Kaushal, Corporate Office, Hitachi, and Executive Chairman, Hitachi India; and Jyoti Vij, Director-General, FICCI.

The event is set to be an evening of profound analysis and expert opinions, promises to shed light on the future trajectory of India's economic policies and their impact on the nation's growth and development.

Delay implementation of LCR rule: Banks tell RBI

Our Bureau

Mumbai

With deposit growth lagging credit growth, banks have reportedly requested the RBI to delay implementing the amended liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) framework, which will come into effect from April 1, 2026. They also want a portion of the cash reserve ratio (CRR) to be recognised as high quality liquid assets (HQLA) for the computation of LCR.

This ask comes at a time when banks are veering towards short-term resources via bulk deposits, which attract run-off rate of 100 per cent, implying that the entire deposit could be withdrawn by the depositor during a crisis, thereby affecting the statutory LCR level.

So, to offset the aforementioned impact to an extent, banks have requested the RBI to delay implementing the amended LCR framework. This framework has assigned additional run-off rates of 2.5 per cent to internet and mobile banking enabled retail and small business customer deposits.

LCR promotes short-term resilience of banks to potential

liquidity disruptions by ensuring that they have sufficient HQLAs such as cash including cash reserves in excess of required CRR and government securities in excess of the minimum Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) requirement to survive an acute stress scenario lasting 30 days.

FINANCIAL STRESS
Effective January 1, 2019, banks are required to have minimum LCR of 100 per cent (on an ongoing basis because the stock of unencumbered HQLA is intended to serve as a defence against the potential onset of liquidity stress.

SEBI has proposed to ease the stress testing and coverage of settlement guarantee fund for commodity derivatives market to promote ease of doing business and align risk management with global standards.

In a consultation paper, it has proposed reducing the Z-score used for historical stress testing in commodity derivatives to five from the existing 10 and revising the coverage requirement of the core settlement guarantee fund to account for the simultaneous default of the top three clearing members, instead of factoring in 50 per cent of the credit exposure arising from the default of all clearing members.

Under the current framework, clearing corporations are required to conduct standardised stress testing using peak historical price movements over a 15-year period, with extreme returns capped at a Z-score of 10.

Market participants have argued that the threshold is overly conservative and that



a Z-score of five would still adequately cover "extreme but plausible" market scenarios.

SYSTEMIC RISK
SEBI noted that in equity derivatives segment, clearing corporations follow a coverage-based approach focused on the default of the largest clearing members, rather than assuming widespread market.

The proposed changes will align the commodity derivatives framework more closely with global practices for central counterparties, while continuing to ensure adequate protection against systemic risk.

Public comments on the proposals are invited until February 26.

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LCR promotes short-term resilience of banks to potential

PARTICULARS	EXTRACT OF UN-AUDITED (CONSOLIDATED AND STANDALONE) FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2025 (₹ IN LAKHS)					
	Consolidated			Standalone		
	Quarter Ended 31-12-2025 Un-audited	9 Months Ended 31-12-2025 Un-audited	Quarter Ended 31-12-2024 Un-audited	Quarter Ended 31-12-2025 Un-audited	9 Months Ended 31-12-2025 Un-audited	Quarter Ended 31-12-2024 Un-audited
Total Income	48,429.81	144,731.81	42,100.05	42,793.85	123,523.50	36,950.00
Net Profit for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3,968.93	13,010.11	3,865.81	3,067.59	10,765.25	3,314.18
Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	3,968.93	13,010.11	3,865.81	3,067.59	10,765.25	3,314.18
Net Profit for the period after Tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2,821.75	9,119.41	2,875.98	2,173.51	7,488.75	2,429.03
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income(after tax))	2,828.97	9,200.29	2,833.29	2,159.43	7,587.21	2,429.00
Equity Share Capital	1,883.10	1,883.10	1,883.10	1,883.10	1,883.10	1,883.10
Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings Per Share (Face Value of ₹ 5/- each) (not annualised)	7.59	24.55	7.64	5.88	20.16	6.45
a) Basic	7.59	24.55	7.64	5.88	20.16	6.45
b) Diluted	7.59	24.55	7.64	5.88	20.16	6.45

Note:
1. The above financial results for the quarter and nine-months ended 31st December 2025 has been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 5th February 2026.
2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of the financial results for the quarter and nine-months ended 31st December 2025 filed with the stock exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the standalone and consolidated un-audited financial results for the quarter and nine-months ended 31st December 2025 are available on www.pitti.in, the Company's website (<https://pitti.in/investors>) and can also be accessed by scanning QR code provided below.



For Pitti Engineering Limited
Sd/-
Sharad B Pitti
Founder & Chairman
DIN: 00078716

MUTHOOT HOUSING FINANCE COMPANY LIMITED						
Registered Office: Muthoot Centre, TC No 14/ 2074-7, Muthoot Centre, Punnad Road, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala - 695 039						
CIN: U65922KL2010PLC025624						
EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER & NINE MONTHS ENDED 31 ST DECEMBER 2025						
(All amounts are in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended 31-Dec-2025 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 30-Sep-2025 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 31-Dec-2024 (Unaudited)	Year ended 31-Mar-2025 (Audited)	
1.	Total Income from Operations	12,267.47	12,214.35	10,651.59	36,323.75	28,347.45 / 40,135.84
2.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	386.24	1,297.24	1,192.15	3,654.43	3,518.25 / 5,667.02
3.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	242.29	1,297.24	1,192.15	3,510.48	3,518.25 / 5,

