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9th January, 2026

To,

The Manager (Listing), The BSE Ltd. Mumbai	The Manager (Listing), National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. Mumbai
Company's Scrip Code: 505700	Company's Scrip Code: ELECON

Sub. : Intimation under Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

With reference to the subject referred Regulation, we would like to inform you that the Extract of Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter & nine months ended on 31st December, 2025 has been published in The Business Standard Newspaper in English and Jay Hind Newspaper in Gujarati on 9th January, 2026.

The copies of the said newspaper advertisements are enclosed for your reference and record.

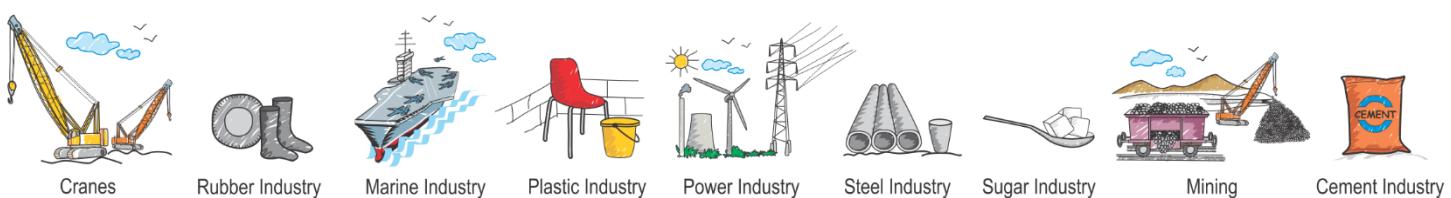
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Elecon Engineering Company Limited,

Bharti Isarani
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer



Encl.: As above



Gearing industries. Gearing economies.

Three trends that may shape India's energy play in 2026

Experts predict crude sourcing shift, more clean energy and growing private sector role in renewables and nuclear power

SUDHEER PAL SINGH
New Delhi, 8 January

The development trajectory of the energy sector in India will be shaped by three key trends this year: The evolving nature of the oil import mix by sources and crude grades; the rising share of clean fuel in the energy mix; and the continued rise of private capital in capacity creation in crucial reform areas, including renewables, nuclear energy and power distribution.

India will continue to rely heavily on crude oil imports in 2026, meeting 85-90 per cent of its domestic requirement through overseas purchases. While West Asian nations have traditionally been India's primary suppliers of crude, import sources have shifted in recent years due to geopolitical disruptions and changing price dynamics. Following the Ukraine war, Russia emerged as India's largest supplier, thanks to its deep discounts. However, as these discounts have narrowed, and logistical as well as geopolitical risks have increased, the lure of Russian crude has moderated, experts say.

"India's crude sourcing strategy in 2026 is being driven primarily by economic and energy-security considerations. Going into 2026, the country's crude

import basket is expected to rebalance. Imports from Saudi Arabia and the UAE, India's long-standing West Asian partners, are expected to rise, supported by term contracts, proximity, and supply reliability. In parallel, the United States is emerging as a fast-growing source of crude, reflecting both competitive pricing and deeper energy ties," said Vibhuti Garg, director for South Asia at the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis.



Big spender

India's crude oil import levels are mainly a function of demand growth, domestic discoveries, the pace of development of evacuation infrastructure, and the extent to which alternative fuels substitute conventional petroleum products. In 2026, in the absence of any major additions to domestic crude supply, and demand remaining robust on the back of sustained gross domestic product growth, a volume-led reduction in oil imports appears unlikely.

"Consequently, the trajectory of the oil import bill in 2026 will be influenced by currency dynamics. Exchange rate movements, in particular, will play a critical role. Recent volatility in the rupee underscores this sensitivity, and any strengthening of the rupee would directly reduce the import bill in rupee terms, even if crude import volumes remain unchanged," Sanjay Sah, partner, Deloitte India, said.

Over the longer term, however, many structural measures are expected to moderate the country's dependence on imported crude and contribute to a sustainable reduction in the oil import bill, he added. These include enhanced

exploration and production, expansion of compressed biogas, adoption of new and alternative fuels, coal gasification, accelerated deployment of renewables, and gradual development of a hydrogen ecosystem.

That India is a big oil importer is well known; in fact, barring the pandemic years, the volume of crude oil imports has consistently hovered above 220 million tonnes, with the last few years seeing a rise. According to Shyamasis Das, fellow at the Centre for Social and Economic Progress, this is unlikely to change in 2026 or, for that matter, over the next decade, and any short-term rise or fall in volume and sourcing strategy will largely depend on evolving geopolitics and the negotiated price of crude.

"Much of India's recent petroleum buying spree is to build the country's strategic reserves for hedging future supply disruptions and not just to meet current demand. Considering the current posturing of the US administration towards India and the bilateral trade deal at stake, one may predict that this year, particularly, India will likely lean towards buying more crude from the US or US-blended markets. Will the import bill for India

Fuelling change

- Heavy reliance on crude oil imports to continue on high demand, low domestic output
- Crude oil import basket to rebalance in favour of West Asian sources
- Rapid growth in renewable energy set to continue, led by solar
- Utility-scale projects, rooftop solar set to maintain growth momentum
- Expect increased private capital flow in renewables, power distribution may witness some private investment

be the same is a million-dollar question. To find the answer, one can flip the question to ask whether the US crude price will be as cost competitive as Russian crude," Das said.

Green energy focus

With more than 50 per cent of installed power capacity currently coming from non-fossil fuel sources, India has already achieved its 2030 non-fossil capacity target five years ahead of schedule. This milestone reflects the rapid scale-up of renewable energy, particularly solar, over the past few years. That momentum is expected to continue through 2026, with solar remaining the dominant growth driver. Large, grid-scale utility projects will keep expanding, while the rooftop solar segment, especially in the residential sector, is witnessing a strong boom, supported by policy incentives, falling costs, and growing consumer awareness," Garg said.

She said that with the increasing penetration of renewables in the grid, the country's power system is entering a new phase where energy storage becomes critical. Until now, India has managed rising renewable generation with relatively limited storage, but a

higher share of variable solar and wind energy will require much greater flexibility to ensure grid stability. As a result, battery energy storage deployment is set to accelerate in 2026.

"While lithium-ion batteries will continue to dominate in the near term, India is also likely to see greater diversification in storage technologies. Emerging options such as sodium-ion batteries and flow batteries are gaining traction due to their potential cost advantages, improved safety, and suitability for long-duration storage. Together, the continued solar boom and rapid scale-up of storage will define the next phase of India's clean energy transition in 2026," Garg noted.

Other experts too agree that a large share of renewable energy capacity will be complemented by energy storage systems (ESS) – last year saw tendering of 102 gigawatt hours of ESS, and 2026 will likely see a much higher figure.

"However, the mood of the market will depend on the success rate of off-take agreement signing, which is a matter of concern as many winning developers are still waiting to close the deals. To put this into perspective, out of 33.7 GWh of auctioned ESS capacity, only 5.7 GWh was executed last year. Battery ESS tenders, in particular, saw very aggressive bidding from interested developers that drove down the battery energy storage system (BESS) discovered price," Das pointed out.

On the thermal or coal power side, data shows that its share in electricity generation, which stood at 73 per cent in the April–November 2024 period, fell to 69 per cent in April–November 2025. "On the capacity addition front as well, we have added 44.51 gigawatts (of renewables) in 11 months of calendar year 2025 (until November 2025), which is nearly double of what was added in the same period the previous year. With increased domestic manufacturing capabilities in the solar energy value chain, the pace of renewable energy capacity addition is set to see further acceleration in 2026 and the next few years," said Anujesh Dwivedi, partner at Deloitte India.

Private play

India's renewable energy growth story has largely been led by the private sector, especially in its early years when investments were both capital-intensive and perceived as high-risk. Garg pointed out that around 15 years ago, uncertainties around technology performance, offtake risk, and policy stability made large-scale deployment challenging, but private developers

stepped in despite these risks, and over time, supportive government policies enabled the sector to scale rapidly and attract lower-cost capital.

"In the power distribution segment, the experience has been different. Many state-owned distribution companies have struggled financially due to subsidised tariffs, cross-subsidisation, and free or low-cost power for agricultural and residential consumers, leading to persistent losses and efficiency challenges. Where distribution has been opened up to private participation, it has helped improve operational efficiency, reduce losses, strengthen billing and collection, and in some cases restore profitability," she said.

Electricity distribution in India remains predominantly state-owned, and any shift towards private participation is likely to be gradual and uneven across states. Experts believe that while selective privatisation or public-private models may expand in certain regions, the transition will not be as rapid or widespread as seen in newer segments such as RE, energy storage, or green hydrogen, where private capital and innovation are playing a far more dominant role.

Experts said the Electricity Act enacted in 2003 and the reforms that followed it have substantially transformed India's power sector. Private sector participation has seen a major thrust over the years, especially on the generation side. "While 33 per cent of India's thermal generation installed capacity is under private sector ownership as of November 2025, more than 94 per cent of renewable energy capacity, excluding hydro, is owned by the private sector, which clearly demonstrates the increasingly dominant role of the private sector in newer technologies," said Dwivedi.

He said the SHANTI (Sustainable Harnessing and Advancement of Nuclear Energy) Act, passed by Parliament last month, is likely to eventually bring in a similar shift in nuclear energy capacity addition in the longer run. The Act has opened up crucial areas of the nuclear energy sector for private participation. On the power distribution side, private sector participation has seen slow adoption in the country. But given that several state distribution companies (discoms) continue to face financial and operational challenges, there is a possibility that some of these governments may explore balance sheet restructuring and privatisation of discoms, according to Dwivedi.

EXPERTS BELIEVE ELECTRICITY ACT ENACTED IN 2003 AND THE REFORMS THAT FOLLOWED IT HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY TRANSFORMED THE POWER SECTOR IN INDIA

import basket is expected to rebalance. Imports from Saudi Arabia and the UAE, India's long-standing West Asian partners, are expected to rise, supported by term contracts, proximity, and supply reliability. In parallel, the United States is emerging as a fast-growing source of crude, reflecting both competitive pricing and deeper energy ties," said Vibhuti Garg, director for South Asia at the Institute for Energy Economics and Financial Analysis.

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VTM LIMITED
Regd. Off: SUKAKAR, VIRUDHUNAGAR
CIN: L17111TN1946PLC003270

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that as per Regulation 29 read with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015, a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on **14.01.2026, Wednesday at 10.00 AM** via video conference to consider and approve the audited financials of the Company's equity shares on the National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) and to consider and approve the engagement of CS Amogh Diwan and CS Rohan Shinde, Practicing Chartered Accountants to assist the Company in documentation, compliance review, certifications and liaison with NSE, SEBI and other authorities in connection with the proposed listing as specified in the notice of application.

The above details can be reviewed on the website of BSE, at www.bseindia.com.
Place: Sulurangi For VTM LIMITED
Vrudhunagar
Date : 07.01.2026
K.PREYATHARSHINI
Company Secretary

TVS MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED

Regd Office: "Chaitanya", No.12, Kader Nawaz Khan Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai 600 006
Website : www.tvsmotor.com Email : contactus@tvsmotor.com

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Transfer of Unclaimed Dividend amount and Equity Shares of the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) Account

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of the Company pursuant to Section 124(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with Rule 6 of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 as amended from time to time (Rules). The Rules contain provisions for transfer to IEPF, the unpaid / unclaimed dividend(s) and also transfer of shares, in respect of which dividend remains unpaid / unclaimed for seven consecutive years or more.

The Company has sent individual notices through registered post to the latest available addresses of the shareholders whose dividends are lying unclaimed since 2018-19 (2nd Interim Dividend) for the last 7 consecutive years, advising them to claim the dividends expeditiously.

Shareholders who have not claimed their dividends from the year 2018-19 (2nd Interim Dividend) can write to Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited, Registrar and Share Transfer Agent of the Company, Kencos Towers, 2nd Floor, No. 1, Ramakrishna Street, North Usman Road, T Nagar, Chennai - 600 017 or before 20th March, 2026 for further details and for making a valid claim for the unclaimed dividends. In case no valid claim has been made, the shares in respect of which the dividends are lying unpaid / unclaimed will be transferred to the IEPF Authority on completion of three months from the date of this notice, individually served on the members along with the details of unclaimed dividend.

Further, in terms of Rule 6(3) of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016, the statement containing the details of name, folio number / Demat account number and number of shares due for transfer is made available in the Company's website viz., www.tvsmotor.com for information and necessary action by the shareholders.

In case the concerned shareholders wish to claim the shares after transfer to IEPF, a separate application has to be made to the IEPF Authority in Form IEPF-5, as prescribed under the Rules and the same is available at IEPF website i.e., www.mca.gov.in.

For TVS Motor Company Limited
K S Srinivasan
Company Secretary

CyberMedia
CYBER MEDIA (INDIA) LIMITED

Corporate Identification Number: L92114DL1982PLC014334

Registered Office: D-74, Panchsheel Enclave, New Delhi-110017, India
Corporate Office: B-35, Sector-32 Institutional Area, Gurgaon, Haryana, India, 122003

Contact Person: Mr. Anoop Singh, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Telephone: +91-124-423 7517 | E-mail id: info@cybermedia.co.in | Website: www.cybermedia.co.in

NOTICE OF RECORD DATE FOR FIRST AND FINAL CALL ON PARTLY PAID-UP RIGHTS EQUITY SHARES OF THE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the Rights Issue Committee ("Committee") of the Board of Directors of Cyber Media (India) Limited ("the Company") at its meeting held on Thursday, January 08, 2026, has approved the making of the First and Final Call ("Call") on the partly paid-up equity shares of the Company issued on September 02, 2025 pursuant to the Letter of Offer dated July 21, 2025 ("Letter of Offer").

The Call amounts to 50% of the issue price of ₹ 15.80 (which comprises ₹ 10 towards face value and ₹ 5.80 towards securities premium) per equity share, i.e. ₹ 7.90 (which comprises ₹ 5 towards face value and ₹ 2.90 towards securities premium) per equity share, ("Call Money"), outstanding on 51,62,479 (Fifty One Lakh Sixty Two Thousand Four Hundred Seventy Nine) partly paid-up equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each, issued by the Company on a rights basis.

Further, the Committee has fixed **Wednesday, January 14, 2026**, as the Record Date for the purpose of determining the holders of partly paid-up equity shares of the Company bearing ISIN: IN9278G01019, to whom the Call Notice will be sent.

The said Record Date has been duly intimated to BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE), where the equity shares of the Company are listed.

Detailed information in relation to the Call including the Call payment schedule and other relevant terms and conditions shall be provided in the Call Notice to be sent to the eligible shareholders in due course. This Notice is issued in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cyber Media (India) Limited
Sd/-
Anoop Singh
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Business Standard
Insight Out

ELECON
GEARING THE FUTURE

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED ON 31ST DECEMBER, 2025

ELECON ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

CIN : L29100GJ1960PLC001082. Regd. Office : Anand-Sojitra Road, Vallabh Vidyanagar - 388 120, Gujarat.

Ph: (0262) 238701 / 238702. Email: investor.relations@elecon.com Website: www.elecon.com

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Standalone				Consolidated					
		Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended		Year Ended	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended		Year Ended
		31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-03-2025	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-12-2025	31-12-2024	31-03-2025
		Unaudited				Audited	Unaudited				Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	45,416	44,632	136,042	115,838	187,112	55,174	52,889	162,044	142,939	222,696
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	8,244	12,385	30,609	28,704	45,595	9,397	14,024	33,361	34,493	53,697
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	8,244	12,385	45,551	28,704	45,595	9,397	14,024	41,408	34,493	53,697
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	6,189	9,198	37,970	21,455	34,003	7,199	10,754	33,515	26,862	41,510
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	5,118	9,170	35,801	21,263	33,942	6,855	9,925	34,762	27,207	42,831
6	Equity Share Capital - Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of the Equity Share ₹ 1/-)	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244	2,244
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves)	-	-	-	-	163,083	-	-	-	-	197,625
8	Earnings per share (of ₹ 1/- each) (for continuing and discontinuing operations)	2.76	4.10	16.92	9.56	15.15	3.21	4.79	14.94	11.97	18.50
	(a) Basic	2.76	4.10	16.92	9.56	15.15	3.21	4.79	14.94	11.97	18.50
	(b) Diluted										

Notes: 1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly and Nine months Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly and Nine Months Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31st December, 2025 were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 08th January, 2026. The above unaudited standalone and consolidated financial results for the quarter and nine months ended on 31st December, 2025 were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 08th January, 2026. 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