

**TPNODL TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited.**  
 Regd. Off: Corp Office, Januganj, Remuna Golei, Balasore, Odisha-756019  
 CIN No.: U40109OR2021PLC035951 | Website: www.tpnodl.com

**NOTICE INVITING TENDER (NIT) January 31st, 2026**

TP Northern Odisha Distribution Limited invites tender from eligible Bidders for the following:

Sl. No.	Tender Enquiry No.	Work Description
1	TPNODL/OT/2025-26/2500001129	Rate Contract for Reconditioning of PTR at TPNODL

\* MSMEs registered in the State of Odisha shall pay tender fee of Rs. 1,000/- including GST.  
 \*\* EMD is exempted for MSMEs registered in the State of Odisha.

For more details like bid due date, EMD, tender fee, bid opening date etc. of the Tenders, please visit "Tender" section TPNODL website <https://tpnodl.com>. All tenders will be available on TPNODL website.

Future communication / corrigendum to tender documents, if any, shall be available on website.  
**Chief- Contracts & MM**

**Sicagen India Limited**

CIN: L74900TN2004PLC053467  
 Regd. Office: 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, SPIC House, No.88, Mount Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600032.  
 Website: www.sicagen.com E-mail: companysecretary@sicagen.com Phone: 044 4075 4075.

**EXTRACT FROM THE STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2025**

(Rs. in lakhs except earnings per share data)

Particulars	Quarter ended 31.12.2025 (Unaudited)	Nine months ended 31.12.2025 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 31.12.2024 (Unaudited)
Total Income from Operations (Net)	26427	69557	20992
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional Items)	722	1918	337
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional Items)	691	1887	551
Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional Items)	493	1361	420
Other Comprehensive Income	(967)	453	(985)
(a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss: Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans Equity Instruments through other comprehensive Income	(967)	453	(985)
Total Comprehensive Income (net of tax) for the period/year attributable to : Shareholders of the Company	(474)	1814	(565)
Equity Share Capital	3957	3957	3957
Earnings per share (excluding OCI) (Basic and Diluted) Face value of Rs. 10/- each*	1.25	3.44	1.06

\* Not been Annualised.

Note:  
 1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly/Nine months ended Financial Results are available on the website of the Stock Exchange and the Company.  
 2. Additional information on the Unaudited Standalone Financial results pursuant to Regulation 47 (1) (b) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Quarter ended 31.12.2025 (Unaudited)	Nine months ended 31.12.2025 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 31.12.2024 (Unaudited)
Total Income from operations	13433	38058	12273
Profit before tax and Exceptional Items	583	1399	235
Profit before tax after Exceptional Items	552	1368	449
Profit after tax	393	976	327

On behalf of the Board  
 For Sicagen India Limited

Nandakumar Varma  
 Whole Time Director  
 DIN : 09776904

Place : Chennai  
 Date : 30.01.2026

**SBI FUNDS MANAGEMENT LIMITED**

(A joint venture between SBI and Amundi)  
 CIN: U65990MH1992PLC065289  
 9th Floor, Crescenzo Building, C-38 & 39, G Block, Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400051.  
 Tel: 91-022-61793000 | Fax: 91-022-67425687 | E-mail: companysecretary@sbfm.com | Website: www.sbfm.com.

**NOTICE OF THE 25<sup>TH</sup> EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING AND REMOTE E-VOTING INFORMATION**

Notice is hereby given that the 25<sup>th</sup> Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM) of the Members of SBI Funds Management Limited ("the Company") is scheduled to be held on **Monday, February 23, 2026 at 4:30 p.m. (IST) through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM)**, in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, (the "Act") and the Rules framed thereunder read with General Circular No. 20/2020 dated May 5, 2020 and subsequent circulars issued in this regard and latest being General Circular No. 03/2025 dated September 22, 2025, issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (collectively referred to as "Circulars"), to transact the businesses that are set forth in the Notice convening 25<sup>th</sup> EGM.

In compliance with the said MCA circulars, the Company has sent the Notice of the EGM on January 30, 2026 via email to those members whose email IDs are registered with their respective Depository Participant(s) (DPs), in accordance with the MCA Circulars.

These documents are also available at:

- Company's website at [www.sbfm.com](http://www.sbfm.com)
- CDSL's website at <https://www.evotingindia.com>

The Company is pleased to provide to its Members, the facility to exercise their vote by electronic means (e-voting) on the businesses as set out in the Notice of the EGM. The Board of Directors has appointed M/s. NL Bhatia & Associates (Firm's Registration No.: P1996MH055800), Secretarial Auditors of the Company as Scrutinizer of the EGM to scrutinize the remote e-voting process before and during the EGM in a fair and transparent manner.

The detailed instructions for voting are given in the Notice of the EGM. Members are requested to note the following:

- Members, whose names appear in the Register of Members / list of Beneficial Owners maintained by the depositories as on the 'cut-off date' i.e. Monday, February 16, 2026, shall be entitled to vote on the Resolutions set forth in the Notice of the EGM by availing the facility of e-voting provided by Central Depository Services (India) Limited. The voting rights shall be in proportion to the equity shares held by them in the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on the cut-off date. For details relating to e-voting, please refer the Notice of the EGM.
- The remote e-voting period will commence at 09.00 a.m. (IST) on Thursday, February 19, 2026, and will end at 5:00 p.m. (IST) on Sunday, February 22, 2026. The remote e-voting module shall be disabled for voting at 5:00 p.m. on Sunday, February 22, 2026. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the member, the member shall not be allowed to change it subsequently.
- In addition to the above, those Members, who will be attending the EGM through VC/ OAVM and have not cast their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-voting (during February 19, 2026 to February 22, 2026) and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to cast their vote through e-voting system during the EGM. Members who have voted through remote e-voting will be eligible to attend the EGM. However, a Member can opt for only single mode of voting i.e. through Remote e-voting or voting during EGM. If a Member cast votes by both modes then voting done through Remote e-voting shall prevail and vote during the EGM shall be treated as invalid.
- Any person, who becomes a member of the Company after dispatch of EGM Notice and holding shares as on the cut-off date i.e. February 16, 2026, may refer the Notice of the EGM for the detailed instructions on remote e-voting as well as attending the EGM through VC/ OAVM and casting votes during the EGM. For any queries related with reference to the same, members may write to CDSL at [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com) or to the Company at [companysecretary@sbfm.com](mailto:companysecretary@sbfm.com).
- Members holding shares in dematerialized form who have not registered their email addresses are requested to register / update their email addresses with respective depository participant(s) to receive electronic copy notice of 25<sup>th</sup> EGM, instructions of e-voting and instructions for participation in the EGM through VC/ OAVM.
- In case of any queries regarding e-EGM or e-voting, shareholders may write to CDSL at [helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com](mailto:helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com) or contact at 1800 21 09911 (Toll Free) and the Company at [companysecretary@sbfm.com](mailto:companysecretary@sbfm.com) and contact at 022 6179 3000. Members attending the EGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under section 103 of the Act.

For SBI Funds Management Limited  
 Sd/-  
 Vinaya Datar  
 Chief Compliance Officer & Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai  
 Date: January 30, 2026

# Nifty100 PBT could have been 8.5% higher without labour Code effect

38 of these companies made combined provision of ₹12,971 crore in Q3

KRISHNA KANT  
 Mumbai, 30 January

Over a third of India's top-100 listed companies made additional provisions for higher expenses on wages & salary from the New Labour Codes (NLC) in their quarterly results for October-December 2025 (Q3FY26). In all, 38 out of 100 companies, which are part of the Nifty100 index, incurred combined additional expenditure or provisions amounting to ₹12,971 crore in Q3FY26.

Companies such as Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) and Infosys made one-time provisions for the additional expenses related to NLC and showed them as exceptional expenses in their quarterly profit & loss (P&L) accounts.

HDFC Bank included the additional expenses from NLC provisions in its quarterly P&L account. It led to a sharp rise in its employee expenses during the quarter.

However, most companies made no additional provisions for NLC-related expenses in their Q3FY26 results and said that they are still studying its financial impact. This includes companies with relatively large salary & wage expenses, such as Reliance Industries, Punjab National Bank, Canara Bank and Persistent Systems, among others.

Only 47 of these Nifty100 companies had declared their Q3 results as of Thursday. However, the trend is unlikely to be majorly different for India's topmost companies once the remaining results are out.

The additional provisions/expenses on account of NLC was 7.7 per cent of these companies combined employee expenses and around 2.1 per cent of their overall variable expenses (including raw material & energy expenses) in Q3.

For comparison, these 38 companies in the Business Standard sample reported combined employee expenses of ₹1.66 trillion in Q3FY26. Their overall non-fixed expenses (including raw material and energy expenditure) were around ₹6 trillion in the quarter.



## Cost to companies

Variables	Amount in Q3FY26 (in ₹ cr)	Y-o-Y (chg %)
Total revenues*	903,976.2	14.5
Operating expenses	599,633.5	22.0
Employee expenses	165,622.6	10.4
PBIDT	304,342.7	2.1
Profit before tax (PBT)	150,057.4	0.8
Reported net profit	113,776.3	1.5
Adjusted net profit	118,211.3	9.7
Provisions for new labour Code	12,791.3	-
PBT (Without new labour Code)	162,848.7	9.4

\*Includes other income; PBIDT: Profit before interest, depreciation, and taxes  
 Note: The combined P&L for 38 companies from BSE100 that made provisions for additional employee expenses due to new labour Code  
 Source: Capitaline, Compiled by BS Research Bureau

Additional provisions/expenses from NLC adversely impacted companies' margins and profitability in Q3FY26. A back-of-the-envelope calculation suggests that without NLC provisions, these

companies' combined earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation (Ebitda) would have been higher by 4.2 per cent in Q3FY26.

Their profit before tax (PBT) would have been higher by 8.5 per cent in the quarter. As a result, without NLC provisions, these companies' Ebitda would have grown by 6.3 per cent Y-o-Y in Q3FY26 instead of the reported 2.1 per cent.

Similarly, their PBT in Q3FY26 would have grown by 9.4 per cent Y-o-Y instead of 0.8 per cent reported in the quarter. (See the adjoining table). The companies in the sample reported combined Ebitda and PBT of ₹3.04 trillion and ₹1.5 trillion, respectively, in Q3FY26.

Among individual companies, the biggest impact of the NLC provisions was reported by TCS at ₹2,128 crore. It was followed by Larsen & Toubro (₹1,344 crore), Infosys (₹1,289 crore), HDFC Bank (₹1,037 crore), Interglobe Aviation (operator of IndiGo) (₹969 crore) and HCL Technologies (₹956 crore).

However, Interglobe Aviation topped the charts in terms of NLC provisions' impact on the bottom line. The NLC provisions were nearly half of its salary & wage expenses in Q3FY26 and 172 per cent of its PBT in the quarter.

Similarly, NLC provisions amounted to 45.2 per cent of LTIMindtree PBT in Q3FY26 and it was 36.3 per cent of JSW Steel PBT in the quarter. Other companies which saw a big negative impact on their PBT include Cipla (30.9 per cent of PBT in Q3FY26), HDFC Life Insurance (23.8 per cent), Larsen & Toubro (23.1 per cent) and SBI Life Insurance (21.1 per cent) among others.

According to the NLC provisions, companies' share of basic pay in an employee's overall cost to company (CTC) salary will rise.

This means that companies will have to set aside higher amounts for separation and retirement benefits, such as provident funds, gratuity and pensions. Many companies chose to make additional one-time provisions for the projected higher payouts.

▶ FROM PAGE 1

# Further reforms can take growth upwards of 7% in medium term: CEA

The Survey has projected medium-term growth potential of 7 per cent. So can this be achieved with a business as usual approach? Or more reforms are required?

On the basis of reforms that happened between 2023 and January this year, we upgraded the growth projection. As things stand, the economy is capable of achieving sustained growth of 7 per cent. If we reform more, we will be happy to take it up even further.

You have said that the rupee is punching below its weight. Is the Survey concerned about the rupee?

When capital flows become weaker, the currency faces the effect. And we have also given certain suggestions on how, in the long run, we can achieve currency stability and spend. When this depreciation becomes a matter of concern or worry, it's not possible to spell out right upfront. It all depends on the context. There is no particular number beyond which it is concerning and below which it is not concerning. That's not a way to look at it.

The Survey's suggestion to redefine a "government company" and bring down the government stake in central public sector enterprises to 26 per cent is to earn revenue or bring in more autonomy and efficiency?

Both purposes will be served. It is a combination of the two. It is difficult to disentangle them.

The Survey says trade negotiations with the United States may conclude this year. So was that something factored in when you projected the growth band?

We didn't. If it happens, it will be a nice substantial boost to growth prospects. But our growth outcome numbers of 6.8-7.2 per cent for FY27 are not contingent on it.

The Survey has cautioned on recent phases of highly leveraged technology and investment in the infrastructure of artificial intelligence (AI). What policy action do you think the government should take on AI risks?

These are all hypothetical at this



V Anantha Nageswaran, chief economic advisor to government

stage. First of all, you need to assess the impact on India if these kinds of development in the world materialise, and what kind of remedial action to take. I think now it is probably premature to talk about that.

Has the Survey been a bit harsh on states regarding fiscal indiscipline?

The problem is that you are assuming the Survey is harsh. I don't even agree with your conclusion. In Chapter 16, part two, we are extremely effusive in our praise for what states have done on deregulation.

You have highlighted the issue of cash transfers and freebies by states.

On that parameter, some states have the room to improve because their behaviour supports near-term consumption but alters the long-term employment market dynamic. And also it is an opportunity for bonds to invest in capital expenditure, which has a higher multiplier effect in terms of growth of income employment and therefore spending power. And it has also cast a shadow on the overall borrowing cost of the Union government as well. So from that perspective, in terms of aggregate impact on the fiscal deficits of states, given the rapid growth in nominal gross state domestic product, it is not having an impact on the aggregate deficit ratios, but it's having an impact on the quality of expenditure.

# New CPI series may push inflation prints higher

With the current bout of food deflation keeping headline inflation low, Nomura sees the lower weighting of food in the new series leading to higher spot inflation readings. "We estimate headline inflation in FY26 year to date (April-December) would have averaged higher at ₹2.2% y-o-y under the new CPI weighting versus 1.7% under the old CPI series, which implies an upward bias of ₹0.5pp this fiscal year," it added.

The new weights, released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation on Thursday, also give a greater emphasis on urban CPI and services components. The most drastic increase in weighting is expected for restaurants and accommodation services, that is likely to be raised from 0.01 per cent to 3.35 per cent in the new series.

Transport, and Information and Communications, are also likely to see their weights increased by 2.43 and 1.38 per cent, respectively. Of the ten major groups in the CPI basket, the weights of three groups have been reduced — food and beverages (by 9.1 per cent), education services (by 1.13 per cent) and clothing and footwear (by 0.15 per cent).

Bank of Baroda economists estimate that the CPI would face an upward bias of about 25-40 basis points (bps) in the new series, while State Bank of India economists peg the same at 20-30 bps. One basis point equals 0.01 percentage point.

However, Bank of Baroda economists Dipanwita Mazumdar and Jahnabi Prabhakar do not see an immediate risk to the CPI trajectory, noting that the GST rate cuts' pass through and the government's astute supply side measures are supportive of a favourable inflation going forward.

same momentum. That said, inflation under the new CPI series depends not only on the changes in weightings, but also on the methodological changes and new data sources used, which imply different index values," Nomura economists Sonal Varma and Aurodeep Nandi said in a note titled "Looking under the hood of the new CPI series" on Friday.

The new rebalanced CPI would make the RBI's inflation targeting mandate easier due to the dampening of the volatility in the CPI series, they reckoned, adding it would aid policy predictability, while the exclusion of free items to people through the public distribution system (PDS) will provide policymakers clearer market price signals.

"A lower food weighting and a higher share of sticky services should dampen the volatility of the CPI series, and lead to less of a divergence between headline and core. It should also make the RBI's inflation targeting mandate easier, as large food price shocks have historically led to inflation undershooting/overshooting its target band," Varma and Nandi pointed.

Echoing similar views, Paras Jasrai, associate director at India Ratings and Research said that inflation is likely to be more aligned with the stance and direction of the RBI's Monetary Policy Committee, once the pruned weightage for food prices lowers the seasonal volatility on food items' account in CPI inflation.

Despite the likely uptick in CPI prints, economists don't expect near term policy responses to shift much or alter the RBI's policy stance.

Gaura Sengupta, chief economist at IDFC Bank, said the weight change is unlikely to have a significant influence on a monetary policy standpoint. She reckoned it is perhaps too early to assess the impact in entirety till there is further data on the subcomponents of the index.

For instance, the change in the housing index sub-components will need to be studied as it is now expected to include rural housing rent costs as well in addition to the urban dwellings already captured.

"We do not expect the RBI to overreact to any upward revision to CPI inflation, because the shift is technical, and even with any upward revision, inflation is still likely to remain within target," reckoned the Nomura economists.

# iPhone 16 tops the charts in major reset of India smartphone market

Xiaomi's Redmi 14 C 5G is similarly priced at about ₹12,000. In contrast, the iPhone 15 base variant currently sells at around ₹54,000, placing it firmly in the premium category.

"We are now seeing Apple's ecosystem strength at an all-time high, as the installed base is ripe for ecosystem cross-selling," said Tarun Pathak, director of research at Counterpoint. "Strong product and channel execution are helping Apple reach its aspirational user base faster than ever before. Given its current trajectory and strengthened distribution network, Apple is well-positioned to continue its streak of dominance in the Indian market through 2027."

Apple's momentum in India is reflected in its performance in 2025, when it recorded its highest ever smartphone market share in the country, both by volume (9 per cent) and value (28 per cent). The company emerged

as the country's largest smartphone player by value, ahead of Samsung and the Chinese brands. By volume, Apple ranked sixth — behind Vivo, Samsung, Oppo, Xiaomi (including Poco) and Realme — despite offering a limited portfolio concentrated entirely in the premium and high-end segments, unlike competitors.

In an analyst call following its results on Thursday, Apple Inc Chief Executive Officer Tim Cook said the company posted a quarterly revenue record in India in the December quarter, driven by iPhone, Mac and iPad sales. Cook noted that despite a strong growth trajectory, Apple still had a modest share of the Indian market, which he described as a significant opportunity. He added that most customers buying iPhones, Macs, and iPads in India were new to these products, underscoring the scale of the opportunity ahead.

