



RELICAB
Cable Manufacturing Ltd.
PVC Wires / Cables & Allied Products



August 17, 2026

To,
The Corporate Relations Department,
BSE Limited,
P.J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Fort, Mumbai – 400001

Ref: BSE Scrip Code: 539760 Scrip ID: RELICAB

Sub.: In Compliance of Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find enclosed, the newspaper cuttings of the Unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 as published in “Free Press Gujarat”, English newspaper and in “Lokmitra”, Gujarati newspaper on Saturday, August 15, 2026.

Please take the same on record and oblige.

Thanking You,

Your faithfully,

For RELICAB CABLE MANUFACTURING LIMITED

Mr. Varun Jain

Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
Membership No.: A34502

Indian community celebrates Independence Day in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, The Indian Association in Hong Kong has organised a gala evening reception to celebrate the 80th Independence Day, which was attended by the Chief Executive of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) and India's Consul General Rajesh

Naik. "An evening of honour, pride and celebration! Marking a historic milestone, Indian Association in Hong Kong organised a gala evening reception to celebrate India's 80th Independence Day in Hong Kong.

AMARNATH SECURITIES LIMITED					
CIN No. L67120GJ1994PLC023254					
Reg. Office: 1/104, Sarthak, Opp. C.T. Centre, B/H. Swastik Cross Road, C.G. Road, Ahmadabad - 38009.					
Corporate Office: Office A9, ground floor, Elora park, near Damani Zaps, Killa Pardi, Valad, Gujarat 366125					
A Statement of Standalone Audited Financial Results for the Quarter/year ended					
31st March, 2026					
(Rs. in Lacs)					
Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter ended on			Year ended on
		30.06.2026	31.03.2026	30.06.2025	31.03.2026
		(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1	Revenue from operations				
	Interest Income	0.00	0.00	8.82	0.28
	Dividend Income		0.00		0.05
	Total revenue from operations	0.00	0.00	8.82	0.33
2	Other Income	15.00	80.68		80.68
3	Total Income (1+2)	15.00	80.69	8.82	81.01
4	Expenses				
	Finance Cost	-	0.86	0.62	2.78
	Fees and Commission Expense	1.32	4.17	-	4.17
	Loss on derecognition of FA (at amortized cost)	-	539.52	-	539.52
	Employee Benefits Expenses	2.30	40.26	-	41.07
	Depreciation, amortization and impairment	0.01	-	-	-
	Other expense	10.84	33.54	2.20	14.38
	Total Expenses	14.47	618.36	2.82	601.92
5	Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3+4)	0.53	-537.67	6.00	-520.91
6	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-
7	Profit / (Loss) before tax (5+6)	0.53	-537.67	6.00	-520.91
8	Tax expense:				
	Current tax	-	-4.36	1.60	-
	Earlier Year tax	-	-	-	-
9	Profit (Loss) for the period from continuing operations (7-8)	0.53	-533.31	4.40	-520.91
10	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations before Tax	-	-	-	-
11	Tax expense of discontinuing operations	-	-	-	-
12	Profit/(loss) from Discontinuing operations (after tax) (10-11)	-	-	-	-
13	Profit / (Loss) for the period (9+12)	0.53	-533.31	4.40	-520.91
14	Other Comprehensive Income				
	Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-
	Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax	-	-	-	-
15	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (13+14)	0.53	-533.31	4.40	-520.91
16	Paid-up equity shares capital (Face Value per share Rs. 10/-)	30.002	30.002	30.002	30.002
17	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves	-	-	-	-
18	Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- each (for continuing operations)	0.02	-17.78	0.15	-17.36
	- Basic	0.02	-17.78	0.15	-17.36
	- Diluted	-	-	-	-
19	Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- each (for discontinued operations)	-	-	-	-
	- Basic	-	-	-	-
	- Diluted	-	-	-	-
20	Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- each (for discontinued & continuing operations)	0.02	-17.78	0.15	-17.36
	- Basic	0.02	-17.78	0.15	-17.36
	- Diluted	-	-	-	-
21	Debt Equity ratio	-	-	-	-
22	Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	-	-
23	Interest service coverage ratio	-	-	-	-
Notes:					
1. The above Financial Results which are published in accordance with the regulation 33 of the Securities and Exchange Board Of India (Listing obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 have been reviewed and recommended by Audit Committee and has been approved by the Board of Directors at its Meeting held on Friday, August 14, 2026.					
2. The Financial Results includes that during the quarter, the Company has recognised revenue of Rs. 14.00 lakh arising from the write-back of a loan amount payable to a related party, based on the management's decision.					
3. The statutory auditors of the company have carried out the limited review.					
4. The company has only one business segment.					
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Amarnath Securities Limited					
Sd/- Sd/-					
Chetan Balubhai Patel Parthees Chetan Patel					
Chief Financial Officer Chief Executive Officer					
Place: Ahmadabad					
Date: 14/08/2026					

Independence Day: PM Modi to address nation from Red Fort, set to create new record



New Delhi, Prime Minister Narendra Modi will lead India's 80th Independence Day celebrations at the historic Red Fort in Delhi on Saturday, and address the nation from its ramparts for the 13th consecutive time, setting a new record among non-Congress prime ministers.

PM Modi will unfurl the Tricolour from the Red Fort before delivering his Independence Day address, continuing a tradition he has maintained since becoming Prime Minister in 2014. With his 13th consecutive address, he will become the most successful non-Congress Prime Minister in terms of consecutive Independence Day addresses from the Red Fort.

This year's celebrations will prominently commemorate 150 years of the national song 'Vande Mataram', while also highlighting the energy, aspirations and contribution of India's youth in building a Viksit Bharat by 2047.

The programme has been finalised and will begin with the Prime Minister's arrival at the Red Fort, followed by the unfurling of the national flag and a 21-gun salute. A ceremonial showering of flowers from a helicopter will also form part of the celebrations.

The Prime Minister will then address the nation, outlining the country's journey, achievements and vision for the future.

A key highlight of this year's celebrations will be the first-ever mass singing of 'Vande Mataram' at the Red Fort during the Independence Day programme. The national song will be rendered by NCC cadets and My Bharat Volunteers.

The celebrations will place special emphasis on 'Yuva Shakti', reflecting the role of India's young population in driving the country's development and helping realise the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

The 80th Independence Day programme will thus combine the historic legacy of 'Vande Mataram' with a renewed focus on youth power and India's long-term vision of becoming a developed nation by 2047.

RELICAB CABLE MANUFACTURING LIMITED						
CIN : L27201DD2009PLC004670						
Regd. Office : 57/1, (4-B) BENSLORE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE DUNETHA, DAMAN - 396210 (U.T) INDIA						
Extract of Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter Ended 30th June, 2026						
(Rs. in lakhs)						
Sr. No.	Particulars	3 Months Ended			Year Ended	
		30/6/2026	31/03/2026	30/6/2025	31/03/2026	31/03/2025
		(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
1	Total income from operations (net)	1,735.77	2,836.79	1,096.41	6,518.38	4,063.30
2	Net Profit before tax and exceptional items	55.66	92.23	68.22	216.74	236.72
3	Net Profit after tax	41.67	75.46	54.07	190.13	170.13
4	Total comprehensive Income for the period	42.29	72.34	53.70	187.67	171.90
5	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/- per share)	1,009.47	1,009.47	1,009.47	1,009.47	1,009.47
6	Earning Per Share (of Rs. 10/-each)					
a) Basic (Rs.)		0.42	0.72	0.53	1.86	1.70
b) Diluted (Rs.)		0.42	0.72	0.53	1.86	1.70
Note :						
1. The Unaudited Financial Results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved and taken on record by Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on 14th August, 2026. The above results are subject to 'limited review' by the Statutory Auditors of the Company.						
2. This statement is as per Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.						
3. The Company has only one reportable primary business segment i.e. Cables, based on guiding principles. Accordingly, the disclosure requirements as per IND AS are not applicable.						
4. Previous period's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified where necessary, to conform with current period's presentation for the purpose of comparability.						
5. Companies Financials has been prepared in accordance with IND AS, on account of migration to Main Board platform of BSE in List 'B' Group.						
6. EPS is not annualised for quarterly results.						
7. In accordance with Ind AS -115 - Revenue, GST is not included in Revenue from operations for the quarter ended 30th June 2026.						
8. There are no investor complains received/pending as on June 30, 2026.						
						
For and on Behalf of the Board Sd/- Suhrir Shah (Managing Director)						
Place : Damam Date : August 15, 2026						

India needs own discursive framework to counter the narrative war of Orientalist West

Professor Brahma Chellaney's column in The Japan Times on how Western media continues to view Asia through an Orientalist lens is an insightful look into the mechanics of discourse power, and how discursive dominance perpetuates Western supremacy. Presenting Japan as a case study of Western hypocrisy, Chellaney writes, "Japan, despite being one of the world's most technologically advanced democracies that hosts more American troops than any other U.S. ally, has never entirely escaped the Orientalist framework. In news reporting, that framework operates through subtle narrative framing and language choices."

While undoubtedly true, Western media's discursive heist is even more accurately applicable in India's case, and a lot more spiteful. In his seminal work Orientalism, Edward Said, a founding figure in postcolonial studies, draws from French philosopher and theorist Michel Foucault's idea that knowledge is inherently connected to power and the West produces "knowledge" about the non-West to justify its control.

This explains India's predicament rather well. As India slowly rises, it is confronted with the phenomenon of cultural imperialism, where physical Western colonisation has been replaced by narrative dominance.

What has added to India's complications is that, unlike China, India never walled itself off from digital infrastructure, the English language and Western pop culture. Resultantly, it defines itself and is defined by Western frameworks where global power is maintained through control over media, the flow of information, knowledge systems and cultural agendas.

Often called 'epistemic colonialism' in academic jargon, Western influence persists through language by shaping how the world defines truth, modernity and progress instead of occupying land with troops. As a postcolonial nation, India is wary of colonialism but hasn't found an effective answer to the newer version of it.

And at the heart of this modern neo-imperialism is an Orientalist framework that categorises the globe into a rigid hierarchy: a rational, enlightened and inherently moral West, juxtaposed with a chaotic, emotional, amoral and fundamentally flawed 'East'. While many Asian nations fall under this skewed lens, it is India, with its scale, civilisational ethos and determination to chart its own path as a geopolitical pole, that stands as the greatest target of contemporary Orientalism.

The West has long conditioned its public to view India exclusively through a voyeuristic lens. In this gaze, poverty or even death are



morbid spectacles to the Western eye. For instance, in 2021, Western media deployed drones to take aerial shots of burning pyres at crematoriums during the height of Covid infections in India, flouting even the basic norms of privacy and denying the dead and their grieving families a shred of dignity.

When it came to chronicling deaths within European or American borders, however, the cameras stayed well within the limits of privacy and decency.

To the Western media and political establishment, India is not a sovereign equal but a volatile project in need of Western supervision. This framing relies on 'othering' India as the quintessential opposite of Western civilisation — a land where communal hatreds, crushing poverty and majoritarian impulses constantly threaten to boil over unless kept in check by the 'universal' (read Western) values of liberal democracy.

By painting Indian society as inferior, regressive or on the brink of authoritarian collapse, the West establishes a natural hierarchy. In this self-appointed role as the global arbiter of truth, justice and human rights, the Western elite grants itself the moral authority to lead, judge and ultimately 'fix' these societies.

Nowhere is this cultural stereotyping more glaring, and more patronising, than in the Western media's coverage of India's economic progress and technological and scientific achievements. When India shatters this caricature, the Western media apparatus recoils, resorting to mockery and moral grandstanding to put the 'other' back in its place. The most infamous example of this, of course, occurred in 2014, when The New York Times published a cartoon mocking India's historic Mangalyaan Mars Mission. The cartoon depicted a turbaned, barefoot Indian farmer, leading a cow, knocking on the door of the 'Elite Space Club', where two portly, affluent white men sat reading the newspaper. The underlying message was simple. Orbital mechanics and interplanetary exploration are the exclusive domain of the enlightened West; the East (India) is an interloper with cattle. This was not an isolated lapse in judgement, but a systemic editorial worldview that reserves for itself the nomenclature power and interpretive power to dictate discourse power.

In 2023, when India achieved what no other nation had done before — landing Chandrayaan-3

near the unexplored lunar south pole — instead of genuine appreciation for a triumph of human engineering, prominent Western media outlets and commentators pivoted to a familiar, paternalistic trope: Should a developing nation with so much domestic poverty be spending money on space exploration? The venerable BBC reminded readers while reporting on the scientific feat that "millions in India still don't have access to clean drinking water, uninterrupted power supply, toilet facilities, road and rail connectivity among others. But successive governments have argued that spending on science and technology leads to all-round social development."

The Telegraph, London, argued that Britain should cut down its 'aid' to India, which was "wealthy enough to afford its own space programme", leading the then Indian ambassador to Britain, Vikram Doraiswami, to clarify that the Indian state receives no "aid" from the UK, and that the funding is solely for NGOs at Britain's discretion.

Space exploration, technological ambition and the pursuit of scientific frontiers are viewed as natural prerogatives for the West. For India, ambition is framed as a moral failing, a reckless extravagance by a leadership that should ostensibly be entirely focused on poverty alleviation programmes. This narrative denies India its technological agency, reinforcing the Orientalist hierarchy that the West invents the future, while the non-West merely survives.

This denial of parity extends directly from science into the realm of national sovereignty and statehood. A nation's right to define its borders, regulate immigration and protect its demography is universally recognised as the bedrock of the modern nation-state. Yet, when one examines how border enforcement is covered by the global media, a two-tier system emerges.

In the US, immigration policy — regardless of how draconian it is — is treated as a legitimate debate over national security and the rule of law. Consider the border excesses, particularly under the Donald Trump administration. The deployment of heavily armed federal immigration enforcement agents led to ICE agents killing a 37-year-old mother, Renee Nicole Good, and a 37-year-old intensive care nurse, Alex Jeffrey Pretti, in separate incidents in Minneapolis during a massive immigration enforcement crackdown this year. Midnight raids were executed on immigrant communities, leading to the separation of children from their parents at the US-Mexico border, and mass deportation flights were arranged in which migrants were locked in chains and handcuffs, as a clutch of Indian illegal migrants found out to their peril.

Quiet surrender: China raises an eyebrow over Tibet; Nepal falls in line

This month, one of Kathmandu's prestigious hotels, which had hosted Chinese President Xi Jinping, was supposed to host something more consequential to the long arc of history: 720 scholars from 39 countries gathered for the field's most prestigious conference on Tibetan studies. Instead, the ballroom will sit empty. The Nepal government recently ordered Kathmandu University to abandon the seminar it had spent nearly four years organising, and it did so following a sustained pressure campaign by the Chinese ambassador to Nepal once registration closed in June.

This was not a case of China issuing an ultimatum and Nepal capitulating under duress. By multiple accounts, no formal protest was filed, nor was there any explicit demand for cancellation. There was a sustained campaign of diplomatic suggestion, absorbed by a government that produced self-censorship without the appearance of coercion.

The International Association for Tibetan Studies is a field society, not a political movement, and its biennial seminar draws linguists, historians, and religious scholars, many of whom study medieval manuscripts and monastic



architecture rather than contemporary politics. But Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Zhang Maoming recently met Nepali officials and expressed concerns that some individuals could speak against China and in support of Tibet. He also drew attention to the possibility that the event could be used by supporters of the exiled Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama.

The timing was not incidental. China's new Ethnic Unity Law took effect on July 1, tightening ideological conformity requirements inside Tibet at precisely the moment its diplomats were leaning on Nepal to police

conversations about Tibet outside it. Domestic repression and external pressure are not separate policies; they are the same policy, applied on both sides of a border. Nepal's decision to fold gave Beijing exactly what that pairing was designed to produce: a demonstration that its writ over Tibetan discourse does not stop at its own frontier. One might object that Nepal has genuine reasons to tread carefully here, given its economic dependence on Chinese investment and its sensitive geography, wedged between two giants.

Kathmandu University has

withdrawn as convener, leaving the seminar's future, and possibly its host country, in doubt. Nepal spent four years building the credibility to host a gathering of this calibre, only to signal to every international academic body that hosting sensitive scholarship in Kathmandu now carries diplomatic risk. That reputation, once damaged, is not easily repaired. Universities elsewhere in South Asia will take note, and so, inevitably, will India, for whom Nepal's drift matters far beyond the seminar room.

None of this required Beijing to raise its voice. Coercion that never announces itself as coercion is the most durable kind, because there is no explicit act to resist, no formal demand to refuse. Nepal can point, honestly, to the absence of any written threat. But the absence of a threat is not the same as the absence of pressure, and a government that anticipates displeasure before it is even expressed has already surrendered the independence it claims to be protecting.

Somewhere between a philology panel and a diplomatic cable, Nepal made a choice, and it answered an ambassador's raised concerns; no communiqué was needed to make it so.

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EXTRACT OF AUDITED STANDALONE AND CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULT FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2026

(Amount in Lakh except EPS)

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Standalone				Consolidated			
		Three Months Ended		Year Ended		Three Months Ended		Year Ended	
		30.06.2026 Unaudited	31.03.2026 Audited	30.06.2025 Unaudited	31.03.2026 Audited	30.06.2026 Unaudited	31.03.2026 Audited	30.06.2025 Unaudited	31.03.2026 Audited
1.	Total Income from Operations	8,161.59	8,936.32	7,137.01	29,108.03	11,933.65	13,764.99	10,261.32	46,592.14
2.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	695.34	(195.41)	808.15	1,950.74	603.95	128.60	1,137.89	3,269.34
3.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	695.34	(195.41)	808.15	1,950.74	603.95	128.60	1,137.89	3,269.34
4.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	566.19	(154.94)	610.49	1,444.15	437.95	111.77	822.51	2,476.18
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	566.97	(150.74)	611.23	1,454.24	447.71	114.35	825.12	2,488.44
6.	Equity Share Capital	2,699.20	1,799.47	1,799.47	1,799.47	2,699.20	1,799.47	1,799.47	1,799.47
7.	Other Equity	-	17,951.38	-	17,951.38	-	18,212.73	-	18,212.73
8.	Earnings Per Share (face value of Re. 1/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)								
	Basic	0.21	0.06	0.23	0.54	0.17	0.04	0.31	0.92
	Diluted	0.21	0.06	0.23	0.54	0.17	0.04	0.31	0.92

NOTES:

1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarter ended June 30, 2026 unaudited Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations 2015, as amended. The full format of the same is available on the website of the Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com & www.nseindia.com also on the company's website at www.rnbdenims.com.

2. The above results have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on August 14, 2026.

Place : Surat Date : 14/08/2026

R & B Denims Ltd.

Regd. Office : Block No.467, Sachin Palsana Road, Palsana, Surat - 394315, Gujarat, India. Tel+91 9601281648, Website : www.rnbdenims.com, Email : info@rnbdenims.com, CIN:L17120GJ2010PLC062949

QR Code

For R & B Denims Ltd Sd/- Sujata Chirag Dudharejiya Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

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R & B DENIMS LTD



૩૦મી જૂન, ૨૦૨૬ ના રોજ સમાપ્ત થયેલા ચોથા ક્વાર્ટર અને વર્ષના
ઓડિટેડ સ્ટેન્ડઅલોન અને એકીકૃત નાણાંકીય પરિણામોનો અર્ક

(ધીએસ કિયાચ રકમ ભાગમાં)

ક્રમ નં	વિગતો	સ્ટેન્ડઅલોન				કોન્સોલિટેડ			
		ક્રિમાશિવ ના અંતે		વર્ષના અંતે		ક્રિમાશિવ ના અંતે		વર્ષના અંતે	
		૩૦.૦૬.૨૦૨૬ અનઓડિટેડ	૩૧.૦૩.૨૦૨૬ ઓડિટેડ	૩૦.૦૬.૨૦૨૫ અનઓડિટેડ	૩૧.૦૩.૨૦૨૬ ઓડિટેડ	૩૦.૦૬.૨૦૨૬ અનઓડિટેડ	૩૧.૦૩.૨૦૨૬ ઓડિટેડ	૩૦.૦૬.૨૦૨૫ અનઓડિટેડ	૩૧.૦૩.૨૦૨૬ ઓડિટેડ
૧.	કુલ કામકાજમાંથી આવક	૮,૧૬૧.૫૯	૮,૬૩૬.૩૨	૭,૧૩૭.૦૧	૨૯,૧૦૮.૦૩	૧૧,૬૩૩.૬૫	૧૩,૭૪૪.૯૯	૧૦,૨૬૧.૩૨	૪૬,૫૯૨.૧૪
૨.	નેટ નફો (નુફવાન) ટેકસ પહેલાની (અપવાદ અને અસાધારણ ખુચિઓ માટે)	૬૬૫.૩૪	(૧૯૫.૪૧)	૮૦૮.૧૫	૧,૬૫૦.૭૪	૬૦૩.૯૫	૧૨૮.૬૦	૧,૧૩૭.૮૯	૩,૨૬૦.૩૪
૩.	નેટ નફો (નુફવાન) ટેકસ પહેલા (અપવાદ અને અસાધારણ ખુચિઓ માટે)	૬૬૫.૩૪	(૧૯૫.૪૧)	૮૦૮.૧૫	૧,૬૫૦.૭૪	૬૦૩.૯૫	૧૨૮.૬૦	૧,૧૩૭.૮૯	૩,૨૬૦.૩૪
૪.	નેટ નફો (નુફવાન) ટેકસ પાછા (અપવાદ અને અસાધારણ ખુચિઓ માટે)	૫૬૬.૧૮	(૧૫૪.૯૪)	૬૧૦.૪૯	૧,૪૪૪.૧૫	૪૪૭.૯૫	૧૧૧.૭૭	૮૨૨.૫૧	૨,૪૭૬.૧૮
૫.	કુલ અન્ય વ્યાજક આવક (ટેક્સઅન્ય કુલ વ્યાજક નફો (નુફવાન) ટેક્સ અન્ય વ્યાજક આવક (ટેક્સ બાદ)	૫૬૬.૯૭	(૧૫૦.૭૪)	૬૧૧.૨૩	૧૪૪૪.૨૪	૪૪૭.૭૧	૧૧૪.૩૫	૮૨૫.૧૨	૨,૪૮૮.૧૪
૬.	ઈકિવટી ચેર રેન્કીટલ	૨,૬૯૯.૨૦	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭	૨,૬૯૯.૨૦	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭	૧,૭૯૯.૪૭
૭.	અન્ય ઈકિવટી	—	૧૭,૬૫૧.૩૮	—	૧૭,૬૫૧.૩૮	—	૧૮,૧૧૨.૭૩	—	૧૮,૧૧૨.૭૩
૮.	ચેર ટીડ ડ્રમાઈ (ડેટર ચેર ગ્ર. ૫/-) (માલુ અને બંધ કામકાજ માટે) બેઝીક (ગ્રા. માં) ડાસલેટ (ગ્રા. માં)	૦.૨૧ ૦.૨૧	૦.૦૬ ૦.૦૬	૦.૨૩ ૦.૨૩	૦.૫૪ ૦.૫૪	૦.૧૭ ૦.૧૭	૦.૦૪ ૦.૦૪	૦.૩૧ ૦.૩૧	૦.૯૨ ૦.૯૨

૧. ઇપરકોટ ૩૦ જૂન, ૨૦૨૬ ના રોજ પૂરા થયેલા મિમાસિક ગાળાના અનઓડિટેડ સ્ટેન્ડઅલોન અને કોન્સોલિટેડ ગ્રાંથના-શિયલ પરિણામોના વિગતવાર ફોર્મેટનો અંશ છે, જે SEBI (LODR) રેગ્યુલેશન 2015 ના રેગ્યુલેશન 33 ડેબન સ્ટોક એક્સચેન્જમાં ગ્રાંથલ કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો, જે સુધારેલ છે. તેનું સંપૂર્ણ ફોર્મેટ સ્ટોક એક્સચેન્જની વેબસાઇટ (www.bseindia.com) અને www.nseindia.com પર તેમજ કંપનીની વેબસાઇટ www.rmbdenims.com પર ઉપલબ્ધ છે.

૨. ઇપરકોટ પરિણામોની સમીક્ષા અને ભલામણ ઓડિટ સમિતિ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવી છે અને 14 ઓગસ્ટ, 2026 ના રોજ યોજાયેલી બોર્ડ ઓફ ડાયરેક્ટર્સ દ્વારા તેની બેઠકમાં મંજૂરી આપવામાં આવી છે.

સ્થાન: સુરત,
તારીખ: 14/08/2026

આર એન્ડ બી કેનિમ્સ લિ.

Regd. ઓફિસ : પ્લોટ નં. 467, સચિન પલસાણા રોડ, પલસાણા, સુરત - 394315,
ગુજરાત, ભારત, ટેલિફોન : + 91 9601281648, વેબસાઇટ: www.rmbdenims.com,
ઈમેલ: info@rmbdenims.com, CIN: 171206J2010PLC062949,

QR Code



આર એન્ડ બી કેનિમ્સ લિમિટેડ માટે

સુજાતા ચિરાગ દુધેરજીયા

કંપની સચિવ અને પાલન અધિકારી