November 9, 2026

BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001

Scrip Code: 544937

Subject: Transcript of conference call with analysts / institutional investors pursuant to Regulation 30 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 ('Listing Regulations')

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 of the Listing Regulations, please find enclosed the transcript of the conference call with analysts / institutional investors held on November 3, 2026 to discuss the audited standalone and consolidated financial results of the Company for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2026.

The above information is also available on the website of the Company: https://www.nseindia.com/.

For **National Stock Exchange of India Limited**

PRAJAKTA ASHISH POWLE

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Prajakta Powle
Company Secretary and Compliance Officer
ACS 20135

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Q2 FY27 Earnings Conference Call

November 03, 2026

MANAGEMENT:

SHRI ASHISHKUMAR CHAUHAN – MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CEO
SHRI VIRAL MODY – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - VERTICAL 1 (CRITICAL OPERATIONS)
SHRI SANJAY SHOREY – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR VERTICAL 2 (REGULATORY, COMPLIANCE, RISK MANAGEMENT & INVESTOR GRIEVANCES)
SHRI IAN DE SOUZA – CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
SHRI SRIRAM KRISHNAN – CHIEF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
SHRI SHHARAD DHAKKATE – CHIEF HUMAN RESOURCE OFFICER
SHRI PIYUSH CHOURASIA – CHIEF REGULATORY OFFICER AND COMPLIANCE OFFICER
SHRI SOMASUNDARAM – CHIEF ENTERPRISE RISK OFFICER
SHRI MAYUR SINDHWAD – CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER, OPERATIONS
SHRI SAMPATH MANICKAM – CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER, TECHNOLOGY INFRASTRUCTURE
SHRI RAJESH THAPAR – CHIEF INFORMATION SECURITY OFFICER
SHRI VIKRAM KOTHARI – MD AND CEO – NSE CLEARING LIMITED
SHRI ANIRUDDHA CHATTERJEE – MANAGING DIRECTOR, NSE INDICES LIMITED AND NSE DATA & ANALYTICS LIMITED AND CEO, COGENCIS INFORMATION SERVICES LIMITED
SHRI BALASUBRAMANIAM VENKATARAMANI – MD AND CEO NSE INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
SHRI NEERAJ KULSHRESTHA – MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CEO, NSE IFSC CLEARING
SHRI ASHISH KRISHNA – MANAGING DIRECTOR – NSE INVESTMENTS LIMITED
SMT PRAJAKTA POWLE – COMPANY SECRETARY AND COMPLIANCE OFFICER

Moderator: Ladies and gentlemen, good day and welcome to the Q2 FY27 Earnings Conference Call hosted by National Stock Exchange of India Limited. As a reminder, all participant lines will be in the listen-only mode and there will be an opportunity for you to ask questions after the presentation concludes. Should you need assistance during the call, please signal an operator by pressing star then zero on your touchtone phone. I now hand the conference over to Shri Ian de Souza, CFO of NSEIL. Thank you, and over to you, sir.

Ian de Souza: Thank you. Good evening, everyone, and welcome to NSE's earnings call to discuss the results for the quarter and half year ended 30th September 2026. Please note that this conference call is being recorded and a transcript of the same will be available on the BSE and our website. Financial results and investor presentation are also available on the Exchanges' websites.

Joining us today on this earnings call is the NSE leadership team consisting of Shri Ashishkumar Chauhan, Managing Director and CEO; Shri Viral Mody, Executive Director - Vertical 1 (Critical Operations); Shri Sanjay Shorey, Executive Director - Vertical 2 (Regulatory, Compliance, Risk Management & Investor Grievances); Shri Sriram Krishnan, Chief Business Development Officer; Shri Shharad Dhakkate, Chief Human Resource Officer; Shri Piyush Chourasia, Chief Regulatory Officer and Compliance Officer; Shri Somasundaram, Chief Enterprise Risk Officer; Shri Mayur Sindhwad, Chief Technology Officer, Operations; Shri Sampath Manickam, Chief Technology Officer, Technology Infrastructure; Shri Rajesh Thapar, Chief Information Security Officer; Shri Vikram Kothari, MD and CEO, NSE Clearing Limited; Shri Aniruddha Chatterjee, Managing Director - NSE Indices Limited and NSE Data & Analytics Limited and Chief Executive Officer of Cogencis Information Services Limited; Shri Balasubramaniam Venkataramani, MD and CEO, NSE International Exchange; Shri Neeraj Kulshrestha, MD and CEO, NSE IFSC Clearing Corporation Limited; Shri Ashish Krishna, Managing Director – NSE Investments Limited; Shri Krunal Patel, Head - Marketing & Corporate Communication; Smt Prajakta Powle, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer. We also have other colleagues from Finance, Investor Relations, Secretarial, and Corporate Communications on the call.

Please note that the statements made in this call may reflect the company's outlook for the future, which may be construed as a forward-looking statement. Such forward looking statements must be reviewed in conjunction with the risks that the group faces. The actual performance or events may differ from those in forward-looking

statements as a result of various uncertainties and factors which may be beyond the company's control.

With that, I would now like to hand over the call to Shri Ashishkumar Chauhan, MD and CEO of NSEIL for his remarks.

Ashishkumar Chauhan: Thank you, Ian. Good evening, everyone.

I would like to begin by expressing my gratitude to our shareholders and investors for the trust they have placed in NSE during our recent Initial Public Offering, in which more than 34 lakh retail investors were allotted shares.

I am deeply grateful to the Securities and Exchange Board of India and its Chairman, Shri Tuhin Kanta Pandey, for enabling the listing of one of the world's largest and most technologically advanced market infrastructure institutions. I also extend my sincere thanks to the Government, NSE Board members, investors, issuers, intermediaries, member stockbrokers, advisers, our employees, and all those who have supported NSE on its journey to listing.

Let me begin with an overview of the macroeconomic environment.

India remains resilient despite a challenging global environment. The Reserve Bank of India projects GDP growth of 7.1% for fiscal 2027, supported by domestic consumption, investment and services.

Equity markets remained volatile amid geopolitical tensions, fluctuating crude oil prices and tighter financial conditions. Nevertheless, the long-term structural outlook for Indian equities remains intact.

- India remains the world's fourth-largest equity market, with a market capitalisation of approximately US$ 4.9 trillion as of September 30, 2026.
- Investor accounts crossed 27 crores in September 2026.
- Unique registered investors reached 13.7 crore.
- Domestic institutional investors remained net buyers for the 22nd consecutive quarter. Their investment of ₹1.7 lakh crore (US$ 17.8 billion) in the September quarter helped cushion volatility in global flows.

Within this operating context, NSE's performance continues to be resilient. I will now cover the key business initiatives for the first half of fiscal 2027.

- NSE commenced live trading in Electronic Gold Receipts (EGRs) on May 18, 2026. EGRs are transparent, standardised, exchange-traded instruments backed by

physical gold. We have also empanelled Augmont as a strategic partner to promote EGRs and facilitate conversion between physical gold and EGRs.

- We signed Memoranda of Understanding with the Steel Users Federation of India and Bharat Metal Exchange to develop steel and non-ferrous metal derivatives.
- We received a No Objection Certificate from SEBI for futures contracts on a Corporate Bond Index, subject to approval from the Reserve Bank of India. These contracts will help participants manage risk in the corporate bond market.

In the area of technology, we remain committed to building market infrastructure that is trusted, resilient and transparent.

- Under SEBI's Regulatory Sandbox, we implemented the tokenisation of corporate bonds on the NSE Electronic Bidding Platform. This enabled India's first tokenised bond issuances, by REC and L&T, which raised ₹1,000 crore.
- We launched Market LENS, an in-house stock-screening and analytics platform covering more than 2,000 stocks.
- We also launched the NSE EGR (Electronic Gold Receipts) Mobile App, a first-of-its-kind application that digitises investors' journey to convert their physical gold holdings to exchange-traded financial instruments, thereby enhancing liquidity and accessibility for retail investors.

NSE remains focused on strengthening investor protection and market integrity, while continuing to build a capital-market framework that is transparent, robust and inclusive. The corpus of the NSE Investor Protection Fund remains adequate at ₹2,973 crore, as of September 30, 2026. During the first half of fiscal 2027, we also conducted more than 10,500 investor awareness programmes, reaching over 5.2 lakh participants.

As we commence our next phase as a listed company, NSE being a first line regulator remains highly committed towards playing an enabling role in fund mobilisation, capital formation, wealth creation and job creation, and empowering every Indian to participate in the nation's growth story with trust and confidence.

I now hand over to my colleagues, our Chief Financial Officer, Shri Ian de Souza, and our Chief Business Development Officer, Shri Sriram Krishnan. Over to you, Ian.

Ian de Souza: Thank you, sir. I will take you through NSE's consolidated financial performance for the quarter and six months ended September 30, 2026, and share some perspectives on revenue quality, operating leverage, capital strength and long-term value creation.

NSE's performance during the period was supported by continued investor participation, higher trading volumes across asset classes, and sustained capital-market activity.

For Q2FY27, consolidated total income increased by 9% YoY to ₹4,554 crore as compared to ₹4,160 crore in Q2FY26. Revenue from operations which constitutes 89% of total income, increased 11% YoY to ₹4,067 crore in Q2FY27.

Profit before tax from continuing operations increased 13% YoY to ₹3,425 crore in Q2 FY27. Normalised for one-offs in the corresponding period of the previous financial year, profit before tax from continuing operations increased 9% YoY.

Profit after tax in Q2FY27 increased 23% YoY to ₹2,578 crore and earnings per share was ₹10.41 on a non-annualised basis, reflecting the strength of NSE's underlying operating franchise.

In terms of performance in H1 FY27, consolidated total income increased by 9% YoY to ₹9,807 crore, while revenue from operations increased 12% YoY to ₹8,627 crore. Profit after tax increased 13% YoY to ₹5,698 crore and earnings per share was ₹23.02 on a non-annualised basis.

For Q2FY27, year-on-year growth in revenue from operations was driven by transaction charges, listing revenues, our data related segments namely data centre – rack charges, data feed and terminal services, index licensing & data subscription fees, clearing & settlement related revenues and operating investment income.

In Q2FY27, transaction charges increased by 9% YoY to ₹3,035 crore driven by higher volumes in cash market and equity options product segments. The key contributors in Q2 FY27 was broadly as follows:

Transaction charges from Options increased by 6% YoY to ₹2,216 crore of which revenue from weekly expiries i.e. Nifty index options was ₹1,699 crore accounting for 38% of total income in Q2 FY27. The revenue mix within transaction charges has been gradually broadening with other products such as cash equities and mutual funds growing faster.

Transaction charges from Cash Market segment increased 30% YoY to ₹474 crore, led by healthy growth in investor participation.

Transaction charges from Equity Futures were ₹328 crore of which contribution from NSE IFSC Limited (NSEIX) was ₹32 crore.

Mutual Funds segment continued to scale up and recorded strong growth of 3.5 times to ₹13 crore in Q2 FY27 from ₹4 crore in Q2 FY26.

While transaction charges constitute 75% of NSE's operating revenue in Q2 FY27; non-transaction revenue streams such as listing services, data centre and connectivity charges, data feed & terminal services and clearing & settlement related income continue to strengthen, thereby broadening NSE's revenue base. These revenue streams complement the core exchange franchise (i.e. trading services) and continued to build momentum in Q2 FY27.

Listing services revenue increased by 70% YoY to ₹150 crore, largely on account of increase in book building fees as reflected in higher number of mainboard listings – i.e. 62 listings, during the quarter, with a rise in issuance size. Total equity raised during the quarter was ₹2.4 lakh crore in Q2 FY27, up 111% YoY.

Data related services contributed close to 13% of operating income and increased 8% YoY to Rs 531 crore in Q2 FY27. This constitutes data centre – rack charges, data connectivity charges, data feed & terminal services and licensing services.

Revenue from non-transaction businesses benefit from structural trends including increasing market participation, growth in passive investing, greater demand for market intelligence, growing consumption of data products and increased use of market infrastructure services.

When it comes to operating expenses, consolidated expenditure decreased 51% YoY to ₹1,161 crore in Q2 FY27; largely due to one-time provision towards SEBI Settlement fees of ₹1,297 crore incurred in Q2 FY26, i.e. prior year. Excluding the impact of provision towards SEBI settlement fees, consolidated expenditure in Q2 FY27 increased 10% YoY, largely driven by continued investment in people, technology, resilience and regulatory capabilities.

Consolidated expenditure decreased 31% YoY to ₹2,333 crore during H1 FY27. In terms of the composition of consolidated expenditure, 18% of the expenses in H1 FY27 is volume-linked expenditure such as regulatory expenses and clearing & settlement expenses. Technology expenses attributed to 32% of the total expenditure followed by employee expenses which attributed to 20% of the total expenditure in H1 FY27.

Employee expenses in Q2 FY27 were up 18% YOY, driven by usual annual increments, increase in employee base and actuarial assumptions related to wage code. We have added 104 employees primarily in critical functions related to technology and regulatory functions across the group.

For H1 FY27 period, the employee expenses were ₹463 crore and accounted for 5.4% of revenue from operations.

NSE continues to operate and enhance one of the most advanced market infrastructure technology platforms.

Technology expense in Q2 FY27 increased by 22% YoY driven by investments in resiliency, modernisation of platforms, and cyber security. We continue to make investments across strategic initiatives such as data warehouse, modernisation of regulatory applications and our testing centre of excellence.

NSE also enhanced its mobile application & website for investors to provide them with data analytics capability through 'Market Lens' and launch of MCP (Model Context Protocol) based connectivity for external AI agents to get the market data.

For H1 FY27 period, technology expenses were ₹751 crore and represented 8.7% of revenue from operations; demonstrating a stable level of investment despite increasing scale and complexity of operations.

NSE's operating model continues to demonstrate strong operating leverage, with continued investments in its people, technology and infrastructure. This combination of growth, scale and disciplined investment continues to support strong profitability and margin performance as reflected in H1 FY27's operating EBITDA margin of 77%, normalised profit before tax margin of 76% and net profit margin of 58%.

NSE maintains one of the strongest balance sheets amongst market-infrastructure institutions, supporting technology investment, growth initiatives, financial safeguards and shareholder return. As of September 30, 2026, NSE's net worth stood at ₹28,907 crore. Total treasury investments stood at ₹52,613 crore of which corporate treasury investments stood at ₹34,699 crore as on September 30, 2026. Return on equity for H1 FY27 stood at 19% on a non-annualised basis.

Risk management remains central to our operating framework. These safeguards, together with our integrated clearing, surveillance and risk-management framework, continue to support market integrity and financial stability. As of September 2026, core settlement guarantee fund of the Group stood at ₹13,665 crore, Investor Protection Fund corpus stood at ₹2,973 crore and our risk reserves stood at ₹4,805 crore.

I will now briefly turn to the performance of our key subsidiaries that broaden the Group's participation across the capital-market value chain.

- NSE Clearing reported a total income of ₹1,152 crore, up 16% YoY driven by an increase in clearing and settlement revenue and higher investment income. NCL's profit after tax also increased 11% YoY to ₹597 crore in H1 FY27.
- NSE Data & Analytics reported a total income of ₹278 crore, up 45% YoY, largely on account of increase in online data feed services. Profit after tax increased 61% YoY to ₹123 crore in H1 FY27.
- NSE Indices that provides services including creation and maintenance of all Nifty branded indices reported a total income of ₹104 crore in H1 FY27, was up 10% YoY. Profit after tax increased 9% YoY to ₹63 crore for H1 FY27.
- NSEIX, our wholly owned subsidiary in Gift City reported an increase of 17% YoY in total income to ₹79 crore in H1 FY27 and profit after tax increased 4.3 times to ₹15 crore.

Overall, given our market position, balance-sheet strength, technology capabilities and vertically integrated structure, we believe NSE remains well positioned to participate in the next phase of India's capital-market development.

With that, I will hand over to my colleague, Sriram Krishnan, who will discuss our business and operational performance in greater detail.

Sriram Krishnan: Thank you, Ian. Good evening, everyone.

I will walk you through the key developments across our business segments.

NSE continues to strengthen its role as a central engine of capital formation—efficiently channelling household savings into productive investments—and remains the exchange of choice for Indian corporates across equity and debt markets.

- During the September quarter, a total of Rs 7.4 lakh crore was raised via equity, debt and business trusts on the NSE platform, which was 64% higher than the funds raised by companies in the corresponding quarter of previous fiscal FY26.
- Equity markets witnessed robust primary market activity in Q2FY27. A total of 87 companies were listed across the mainboard and SME platforms, raising Rs 66,447 crore, up nearly 12 times on QoQ basis and 35% on year on year basis. Notably, the month of September alone saw a total of 31 listings, marking the highest number of listings in a single month.
- The average mainboard IPO size increased by over 79% QoQ to Rs 1,050 crore in Q2FY27.

- NSE Emerge continued to support capital formation among smaller enterprises, facilitating Rs 1,329 crore in fund-raising through the listing of 25 companies in Q2FY27.
- Debt markets remained robust, with Rs 5 lakh crore mobilised through Commercial papers and NCDs in Q2FY27. This took cumulative mobilisation during H1FY27 (April–September) to Rs 9.9 lakh crore, marking a 30.8% increase from Rs 7.6 lakh crore in the corresponding period last year.
- Our Electronic Bidding Platform (EBP) facilitated primary market bond issuances worth Rs 1.30 lakh crore in Q2FY27 across 76 issuers, more than double the amount raised in the same quarter last year.
- During the quarter, NSE's EBP facilitated India's first tokenised bond issuances by REC Ltd. and Larsen & Toubro, raising Rs 500 crore each. These mark an important milestone in the adoption of technology-led innovations in India's corporate bond market.

Let me now turn to NSE's domestic rankings and market leadership.

- Across product segments, NSE continues to retain its leadership position. In Q2 FY27, NSE's market share stood close to 92% in the equity cash market, 99.8% in equity futures, and 68.0% in equity options based on premium turnover.
- In the debt secondary market, NSE maintained strong leadership in Q2 FY27 with market shares of 96% in the RFQ segment, 80% in CBRICS, and nearly 100% in the Tri-party repo segment.

Now, turning to trading activity, and new product launches.

- Trading activity in Q2FY27 across cash market and equity options segments improved on a year-on-year basis, while commodity derivatives recorded strong growth.
- Average daily turnover (ADT) in the equity cash market increased 23.7% YoY to Rs 1.18 lakh crore in Q2FY27.
- In the equity options segment, ADT based on premium value in Q2FY27 increased by 3.3% YoY.
- Equity futures ADT declined 11.7% YoY to Rs 1.25 lakh crore in Q2FY27 partly on account of changes in taxation implemented earlier this year.
- Activity in the debt segment continues to witness steady traction. The RFQ platform witnessed a 10% YoY increase in ADT to Rs 6,508 crore in Q2 FY27.
- Tri-party repo activity remained strong in Q2 FY27, with ADT rising 5.4% QoQ and 152.8% YoY to Rs 6,825 crore. July 2026 recorded the highest-ever monthly traded value of Rs 1.56 lakh crore on the platform.

- Online Bond Platform Providers (OBPPs) also gained further traction, registering a record of over 17.18 lakh gross trades in Q2FY27 and 30.45 lakh gross trades in H1FY27.
- Mutual Fund segment witnessed strong growth in transactions. Total MF orders increased 155% YoY from 2.64 Cr in Q2FY26 to 6.72 Cr in Q2FY27. The Market share in Q2FY27 stood close to 22%, up from 12% in the corresponding quarter of last fiscal.

We have strategically diversified our product suite across multiple segments in the last few years.

- Activity in Commodity derivatives strengthened considerably in Q2FY27. Commodity futures ADT increased nearly 38% QoQ to Rs 137.6 crore, while commodity options Average Daily Premium Turnover surged by 116% QoQ to Rs 296.8 crore, reaching eight times its Q2FY26 level.
- Crude oil and electricity contracts remained the principal drivers of commodity futures activity, while crude oil options accounted for the overwhelming majority of commodity options premium turnover.
- Following the expiry day revision (from 2 to 7 business days prior to the futures expiry), the crude oil options contracts have continued to gain market traction. Average Daily traded quantity rose from ~7.7 million barrels in FY25 to 9.4 million barrels in FY26 and further to ~27.4 million barrels in the first half of FY27. The daily premium turnover increased by over 180x from December 2025 expiry (~Rs 22 crore) to October 2026 Expiry (~Rs 4,003 crore). On 8th of October alone, which was the latest expiry day, volume of over 1047 million barrels was traded.
- Gold 10g Futures were launched on March 16th, 2026, with smaller and affordable lot size to democratize access for retail participants. As of September 30th, 2026, the contract recorded a turnover of Rs 988 crore and a trading volume of 65,372 contracts.
- Since its launch on July 14th, 2025, Monthly Electricity Futures have clocked a cumulative turnover of Rs 16,864 crore across 8,71,988 contracts, representing 43,599 MUs of electricity. NSE's market share has been close to 64% for the July'25 to September'26 period, underscoring the contract's acceptance as a hedging and price-discovery instrument in India's power markets.
- EGR segment that was launched in May 2026, has seen strong interest from investor community and other ecosystem players. During the quarter, we continued to focus on strengthening EGR ecosystem, as we empanelled Augmont as a key strategic partner. We have also developed an EGR mobile application to digitize Investors' journey from Physical gold to Electronic Gold Receipts.

NSE continues to strengthen the Social Stock Exchange (SSE) ecosystem, accounting for 94% of funds raised and 82% of unique projects across exchanges. So far, 209 NPOs have registered on NSE-SSE, of which 98 are active.

- Sixteen projects, including two listed on both exchanges, have raised over Rs 44.5 crore across sectors such as healthcare, education, water and sanitation, skilling, agriculture and poverty alleviation. The pipeline remains encouraging, with 23 projects targeting mobilisation of over Rs 113 crore.
- Further, NSE-SSE facilitated its first blended-financing project by the National Skill Development Corporation on October 22nd, 2026. With a total outlay of Rs 11.26 crore, the project combined candidate contributions, Zero Coupon Zero Principal (ZCZP) funding and outcome-based financing by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, marking an important step towards outcome-linked social financing.

Over the past three decades, NSE has played an important role in transforming India's capital markets through technology, transparency and efficiency.

Looking ahead, we will continue to work closely with regulators, issuers and market participants to deepen markets, broaden investor participation and facilitate capital formation.

With this, let me now hand over the call back to the operator for the Q&A session.

Moderator: Thank you very much. We will now begin the question-and-answer session. The first question is from Sameet Sinha from Macquarie. Please go ahead.

Sameet Sinha: Yes. Thank you very much, and congratulations on the first earnings call as a listed company and all the best for this new journey. This was a pretty tumultuous quarter between CAS and bank guarantee and effective volumes. Can you help us think about what should we expect after December 7th when SEBI phases the way it has deployed CAS, and have you seen any sort of impact from bank guarantee and how should we think about it going forward? Thank you.

Sriram Krishnan: Thank you for that question. If you look at the cash market, average daily turnover between April and June 2026, it was Rs 1,35,949 crore. And if you look at what the number was in Q2, it was Rs 1,18,377 crore, which is a drop of 13% quarter-on-quarter. However, when you compare Q2 FY27 with Q2 of the previous fiscal year, we are up 24% year-on-year basis.

So, what it means is that the cash market and the implementation of the closing auction session have both performed in an expected way. And if any the impact of CAS

was more on determination of settlement price for expiring index options, than for the cash market activity itself as such.

And therefore, with the changes which are going to go live very soon in December, we think that the cash market activity will expand further, and there will also be greater clarity in terms of how the expiring index options are going to be dealt with. And therefore, market participants have roughly one year to understand the system better and eventually if there are further changes that may be considered, they will be better prepared for any oncoming changes.

Sameet Sinha: And have you seen any impact from the bank guarantee regulation by the RBI?

Sriram Krishnan: Yes, the Reserve Bank of India circular of February 2026 was to go live initially from the 1st of April, but there was a three-month extension given by the Reserve Bank of India, which meant that it eventually went live from the 1st of July. So, in those three months, we know that a number of market participants, particularly the brokers who were getting impacted potentially, they have extended their prevailing bank guarantees by another several months as much as they could.

And some of them have also raised money through other ways, for example, by issuing corporate bonds, etc, in the last few months. So, I think the market participants have their own way of coping with any new changes imposed by regulators and that is what is happening here also. And therefore, there is no striking impact as such that can be attributed to this one particular change that has been brought in during this time.

There have been a number of reasons that can be pointed out with respect to what has changed in the last many months, including geopolitics and other factors. Therefore, it is very difficult to highlight the specific impact from this particular change as such.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Swarnabha Mukherjee from 360 ONE Capital.

Swarnabha Mukherjee: Sir, thank you for the opportunity and congrats on a good set of numbers. I just wanted to understand about the co-location business. If I look at over the last few quarters, I think we are broadly doing about say Rs 320 crores, Rs 330 crores taking rack charges and connectivity charges together. Wanted to know your views on how we should see this evolving going forward over say the next couple of years and if you could also highlight your plans related to rack addition and optimization regarding that. Thank you.

Sriram Krishnan: So, there has been steady demand in terms of the number of racks that market participants require from time to time. Since January 2025, we have added close to 800 full rack equivalents for members and the total racks now stands at 1,868. So, we

have been phase by phase adding new racks based on the market demand that we can perceive from time to time.

We have a surplus rack situation right now and we have also enough capacity and space to expand the number of racks in quick time if need be. So, as things stand, I think more and more racks continue to be built and the number of members having co-location racks is nearly 300 and we are also contemplating an upgrade of the existing colo rack infrastructure.

Swarnabha Mukherjee: Any visibility on how we should see the revenue number evolving?

Sriram Krishnan: When new racks are taken up by members, typically they take some time to deploy those racks because the infrastructure also takes a few months to come. But once they go live, obviously they want to make full use of the rack space and pump in millions of orders every second. So, if the number of messages and number of orders are going to increase, naturally the number of transactions will also increase.

So, you should look at it not only from the data and connectivity charges line, but also you should take into consideration the transaction charges that we make. It is very difficult to attribute the increase in transaction charges to the additional racks that members have consumed. However, it is a good signal if there is a demand for additional racks from members, which means that more and more people are constantly looking at coming to India to trade on the products available on NSE platform.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Supratim from Jefferies. Please go ahead.

Supratim: Thanks a lot for the opportunity and congrats on a great IPO. So, my first question is on the recent SEBI ruling wherein they have eased the EPI margin rules. Just wanted to understand how does this impact NSE's clearing business, if you could give us some color on that, that would be very helpful.

Sriram Krishnan: The objective of the regulator is to consider a reduction in margins, particularly for the cash market, in order to augment the activity levels which are seen in the cash market. In fact, if you look at the statements of the SEBI chairperson, he has consistently said that the focus of SEBI is to simplify business, simplify and increase the ease of doing business quotient, plus do whatever possible to bring structural reforms to expand the cash market.

So, the closing option session was one example of structural reform. There is also a working group which has been looking at the securities lending and borrowing rules. And the EPI margin requirements is one more initiative of the regulators. And we are

quite sure that all these initiatives will deliver very good results and outcomes for market participants.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Devesh Agarwal from IIFL Capital. Please go ahead.

Devesh Agarwal: Thank you for the opportunity, sir. Congratulations on listing. I wanted to know, we have seen a very good increase in the commodity volumes over the last 6 months especially.

In addition to the change in expiry date, which we have kind of advanced by 7 days, what other changes have helped us to gain this volumes and market share? And secondly, can we extrapolate or extend this to other commodities also to have a similar kind of a volume increase in other contracts?

Sriram Krishnan: Thank you for your kind words. The commodity options premium turnover in January 2026 was roughly Rs 880 crores. And the corresponding number for October 2026 is close to Rs 8,200 crores.

We have grown about 10 times in 9 months as you rightly pointed out. So the growth has become possible because a large number of market participants are now connected to NSE commodities. As you know, co-location is not allowed yet in commodities and therefore members took some time to build their least time connectivity and get ready with their front office, back office, etc.

So for the last 3.5 years, we have been working at deepening the market and expanding the number of members who are able to trade NSE commodities. I think now you are seeing the result of all the work and obviously there has to be some product differentiation as well, which is why based on market participant feedback, we changed the expiry date in crude oil options first and then also for natural gas subsequently.

I think these changes have enabled market participants to participate more than what they used to, and that is why you are seeing the increase in the volumes and hopefully we will see the similar ripple effect in other commodity contracts of NSE as well, which we introduced from time to time. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Uday Polishetty from Dalmus Capital Management. Please go ahead.

Uday Polishetty: Hi, team. Thanks for the opportunity. I just have one question. We have very good market share in cash market and equity futures. Why do you think we have 68%

market share in options? I know it is good, but still how do you see it evolving over time?

And is there any particular customer segment in which we might have lower market share? And do we plan to do any product feature changes that can help us gain market share?

Sriram Krishnan: So when you look at the market share and particularly for index options, conclude that it is 68%. I just want to highlight that there is an impact on account of holidays, particularly when it happens to be the expiry day of NSE. So if you normalize the market share based on the impact from these holidays, the effective market share for Q2 of FY27 is almost 70% as per our analysis.

Of course, we will be very happy to discuss this with you offline. But the fact is that options is not about just index options. There is also something called single stock options.

And within index options also you have weekly expiry and monthly expiry. So if you look at NSE market share in monthly expiry, I think we are close to 100%. If you look at NSE market share in single stock options, there also we are 100%.

So it is only in weekly index options that we have lost a bit of market share for various reasons. But I think market share has now stabilized. Market share has stabilized over the last 2 quarters, 3 quarters and we see it anywhere between 70% and 72%.

Uday Polishetty: Got it. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Vinod Rajamani from Nirmal Bang. Please go ahead.

Vinod Rajamani: So congrats on the IPO and thank you for taking my question. So the question I have is, the weekly options are almost say 42% of revenue from operations. So just wanted to know what share of revenue comes from the expiry date. You mentioned that there is a one-year window before any further changes are possible.

And say for example, if say SEBI moved say weekly expiry to fortnightly or monthly, after that what -- I just wanted to understand how much of the options revenue do you think will get impacted given that the tax changes has already cut the ADTV in futures segment by around 12%. So that's the only question I have. Thank you.

Sriram Krishnan: The revenue attributable to just the expiry date is an analysis we'll have to conduct, but we can share it with you offline. But the more important question that you have

raised is, you know, is answered already by a SEBI-chairperson in multiple interviews in the last many months.

He has repeatedly reiterated that there are no current plans to bring any more regulations around equity derivatives with respect to the expiry date frequency. He has time and time again stated that the format, current format will continue and there is no plan to either move to fortnightly or monthly expiry, etc.

So I think we can definitely have full confidence in his statements because he has always delivered in line with what he has shared in terms of his thoughts from time to time.

Vinod Rajamani: Thank you for taking our question.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Prayesh Jain from Motilal Oswal Financial Services. Please go ahead.

Prayesh Jain: My question is on the cost trends, both employee and technology. How do you see the cost panning out in the remainder of this fiscal? And for particular technology, how do you see the spend going ahead?

It's been on a rising trend for us. We've been investing, but are we reaching at that level where we will sustain at the current run rate or how should we think about both employee and technology expenses?

Ian de Souza: So let me take that question, Prayesh. Thank you for that. So from an employee standpoint, I think from a run rate perspective, you should see it in the first quarter and the second quarter it has been elevated.

If you're aware that last year in quarter 3, we had the new wage code coming in. So that impact of wage code was not baked into the year-ago quarter. So you're seeing some increase on account of that.

This quarter we have reported around 18% year-on-year for the quarter and 21% thereabout for the half year. We expect that to moderate. It will not be at that elevated level once the wage code impact gets baked in the year-ago period going ahead.

In terms of technology, we are continuously investing in modernization and cyber security and building resilience. So we could also look at it as a percentage of operating revenue. So currently it's around 8.7% of operating revenue. We could look at it at that level going forward. From a growth rate perspective, it will probably be in the mid-teens.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Abhijeet Sakhare from Kotak Securities. Please go ahead.

Abhijeet Sakhare: Hi. Good evening, everyone, and congratulations on the listing. My question was on the data revenue. I just wanted to check if there are possibilities to increase the prices here. Are there any pricing levers going forward, not immediately but over the next couple of years?

Sriram Krishnan: Thank you for your question. As you might have seen in recent weeks, we have on a beta testing mode, launched a new feature called Market Lens on the NSE app and on the NSE website. Now, this is an attempt to deliver data, all kinds of data to investors in order to strengthen them, equip them better, and help them make the right investment decisions.

I think it's important for an investor today to understand data, understand the trends and themes that are panning out in the market, and also see how efficiently he has been trading. So this is the attempt from NSE to simplify data and to make it easily understandable for investors. We are going to be welcoming feedback from market participants very soon, and we are going to add new and newer data sets to NSE's Market Lens in the next few weeks and months.

So as you can imagine, the cost of accessing all of the data that we have in mind, and we have about 10,000 data sets in mind, the cost of accessing all of these 10,000 data sets for a reasonable investor today, if you look at the other options available in the market, is anywhere between Rs6,000 per year to Rs10,000 per year. However, NSE is going to give all of this free to start with.

So this could be a space where we might be able to charge a small fee just to cover the basic costs for making this available and for simplifying it to investors. That's one thought. Other than that, of course, the growth in the number of racks that we have for those profound investors who want to enjoy low latency and the number of messages that they pump in, that could account for increase in connectivity charges and rack rentals and so on.

But more importantly, we have to start thinking like some of the other exchanges of the world when it comes to data and how to simplify data for investors, for different types of investors in different ways.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Madhukar Ladha from JPM. Please go ahead.

Madhukar Ladha: Hi, good evening, everyone. Congratulations on the new listing. Sir, just any guidance on capex? So first half you've done about Rs 490 odd crores for the full year and then for the next couple of years, if you could give some guidance on capex?

Ian de Souza: So we don't typically give guidance, Madhukar, but I think you can estimate that the second half will probably be in line with the first half. Lastly, our capex is on technology. So in the first half, some part of our capex was related to expansion of our co location and adding racks in our co location. So we spent around Rs 50 crores in the first half, which is baked into the number you mentioned relating to capex on Colo. So that is more episodic. If you plan to do a Colo data center expansion in the next quarter, then perhaps you'll see some of that repeated. But typically in that range of around Rs 450 crores is what you can expect in H2.

Madhukar Ladha: Got it, sir. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Rahul Jain from MFS. Please go ahead.

Rahul Jain: Hi, good evening. Just two sets of questions. One is, based on the current level of activity in the F&O market and the cash market, can you share your thoughts about the next few quarters, the way you see it?

Number two, can you also give an update on the new activities that you've been undertaking, especially you talked about the EGR and some of the new initiatives. So what's happening there? And when do you think it will start to kind of fructify in terms of revenue recognition? Thank you so much.

Sriram Krishnan: Thank you. In terms of cash market activity, we look forward to reforms in SLB which are being worked out by the working group of SEBI. That could be exciting for market participants and that could help expand the cash market. We also are looking at the new changes that go live in December, the amendment of the CAS regime and obviously that can also help investors trade more.

We are expecting approval from the Reserve Bank of India to go live and launch the Corporate Bond Index Futures product which has already been approved by SEBI. This could be an exciting product on the fixed income side for market participants, particularly for specialized investment funds.

Obviously, geopolitics will play an important role in upcoming weeks and months and therefore that could have an impact on both the cash and the futures and options market activity. In terms of EGR, electronic gold receipts, I think on Dhanteras Day there is a lot of excitement from the investors and we are trying to make EGRs very popular by encouraging investors to buy EGR this year instead of the actual physical

gold and this resonates well with the Prime Minister's appeal because EGRs are at the moment only created from recycled domestic supply of gold and not through any new imported gold as such.

Therefore, we think NSE EGR is the way forward as far as investing in gold is concerned and we do not have the risk of keeping the physical gold at home plus of course whenever we want the physical gold, we can always extinguish the EGR and get back the physical gold with the original certificate of authenticity and purity.

So, we are going to make EGR much easier to access both in terms of trading and in terms of creation. So, in the next few months you will see announcements from NSE in terms of collection centres which are the authorized collection points for the domestic gold which can then be converted into EGR. There are also other products that we have in mind which we will announce when we have the regulatory approvals and when we are about to launch. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Mehak from Emkay Global. Please go ahead.

Mehak: Hi, thank you. Good evening. Thank you for the opportunity and congratulations on the listing. I had just one question on the deployment of AI and how do you see AI driving productivity gains going forward? Thanks.

Viral Mody: Thank you for that. So, we are currently working with GenAI in four key areas, compliance, customer support, operational efficiency and around software engineering. And since most of our data that the exchange is dealing with is private in nature, all this work is being done within the exchange's data centre without using any of the public LLM models.

There are multiple initiatives which are underway in each of these areas and we have noted initial success both in operational efficiency and software engineering areas. And we are continuously using and expanding its usage in that particular area. We do see some amount of gains coming out over there at this particular point in time.

Moderator: Thank you. The next question is from Andrew Purushottam from Cogito Advisors. Please go ahead.

Andrew Purushottam: Thank you for taking my question. I just have managed to look at your results very quickly. So, please correct me if I have observed something incorrectly. But I saw two things. One is that your other expenses this year were much lower than last year. And could you give us an indication as to which is the more typical amount of expenses that you will book on the other expenses?

And also you had the sale of the National Coal Exchange this year, right? So, if you take out these two effects, how would you see the performance of this year vis-a-vis last year? And if you could give some kind of indication as to what trends should we see going forward?

Ian de Souza: So, I will take the first question first. So, other expenses include technology and CSR and residual component. So, essentially in the year-ago period, the same quarter of the previous financial year, you had a one-time impact of SEBI settlement fees amounting to Rs 1,297 crores.

So, if you exclude the impact of that, our total expenses would have gone up year-on-year by 10%. So, this divestment in the coal exchange will not have any impact on our performance because it is yet to fructify and it is just a nascent exchange.

It is yet to be fully set up. So, it is more getting strategic partners in the exchange, but there is no impact on this quarter's financials.

Andrey Purushottam: Okay. So, basically the other expenses that you have recorded this year should be considered as the base level of expenses on which you can take a certain inflation figure year-on-year?

Ian de Souza: Yes, correct. Okay.

Andrey Purushottam: Okay, okay. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you.

Moderator: Thank you. We will be able to take one last question. We take the last question from Sameet Sinha from Macquarie. Please go ahead.

Sameet Sinha: SEBI, the regulator is talking about how they want to expand the cash market. Can you talk about what other initiatives are they looking at to develop this and this and other sort of instrument, market linked instruments and what should we expect, if you have any insights into what we should expect in the next few months?

Sriram Krishnan: The SEBI chairperson has consistently spoken about the four Ts – trust, teamwork, transparency and technology. He has also spoken time and time again about optimal regulations, not excessive regulations. He has spoken about four initiatives like structural reforms to expand the cash market. And he has spoken about strengthening the investor. They have run two campaigns so far. One is still in progress.

The first campaign was SEBI versus SCAM, where SEBI has invested considerable time and efforts by jointly working in partnership with the market infrastructure institutions on cautioning investors on the pitfalls that they might get caught up with in the process of investing. SEBI has also now recently launched another initiative called Project

Jagrook and continues to be very focused on empowering the investors and making them more knowledgeable about the risks associated with the process of investments.

So, I think SEBI's focus has been on strengthening the investor and on making the ease of doing business quotient get better and better. If you look at the ease of doing business for foreign portfolio investors, they have made several announcements, particularly the recent announcement around KYC refresh being required at a lesser frequency than earlier. That's a very welcome announcement. Also, they have made efforts to meet with FPIs and they are taking every step possible to incorporate the feedback that is distilling from all these meetings to make life easier for FPIs, in particular.

So, I think overall what you can expect is a wave of further focus on strengthening the investor, number one, making it easier to do business, number two, and core initiatives, structural reforms as the SEBI Chairperson often puts it as, to expand the cash market and to lead to the other interesting product areas, particularly longer dated instruments, longer dated options.

That's one area which they have spelt out. So, the focus of the regulator is very clear. It is the time for us to stabilize the entire market. It is the time for us to bring fresh thoughts in terms of product -- new product ideation.

Sameet Sinha: Thank you very much.

Moderator: Thank you. We will take that as the last question. I would now like to hand the conference over to Shri Ian de Souza for closing comments.

Ian de Souza: Thank you everyone for attending this call. And it is good to have a post-listing first conference call with all of you. If you need any further follow-ups, please reach out to us at the IR team and we are happy to have further calls with you and take you through any texture that you would like. Thank you very much and wish you a very good evening.

Moderator: Thank you very much. On behalf of National Stock Exchange of India Limited, that concludes this conference. Thank you for joining us, ladies and gentlemen. You may now disconnect your lines.