

Tech, capital hurdles for road map to 2 nm chip: Industry

OJASVI GUPTA
New Delhi, July 26

WHILE FORESEEING A planned goal to move up the technology curve from the 28 nanometre (nm) chips currently being planned domestically to 7 nm, and eventually to 2 nm, industry executives said the leap will require solving four critical challenges — technology transfer, capital, talent and access to advanced lithography equipment.

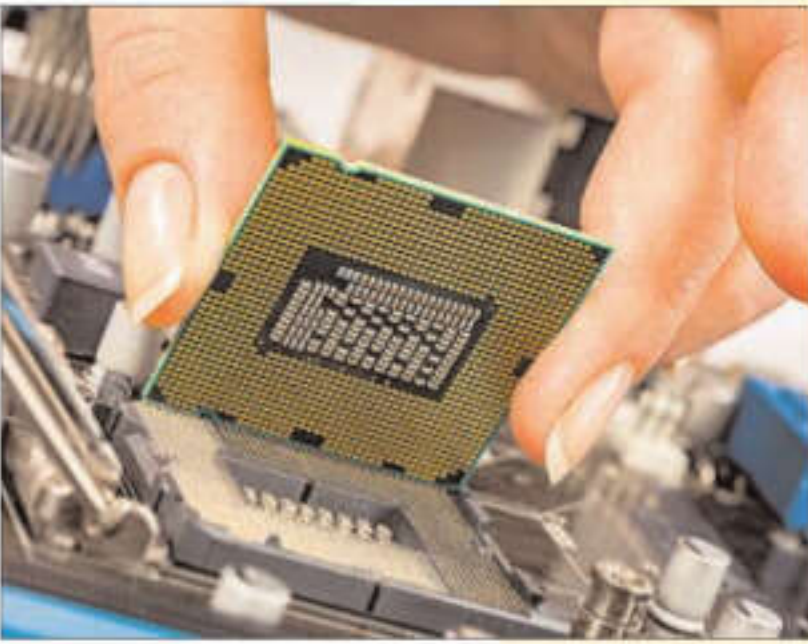
Tata Electronics, whose upcoming Dholera fab represents a double-digit-billion-dollar investment, is currently building capacity only in the 28 nm-to-110 nm range. With Taiwan's PSMC as a technology partner, the firm is putting India's most advanced committed project well short of the nodes the government has eyed as long-term goals in India Semiconductor Mission 2.0.

Hareesh Chandrasekar, CEO and co-founder of AGNIT Semiconductors, said any realistic move to advanced nodes hinges on several factors — where the technology comes from, how much capital it requires, and whether India has the skilled manpower to execute at scale. India might want to take lead from Japan's Rapidus, which has licensed

THE BOTTLENECKS

■ India's priority should be deepening the broader chain before racing toward a specific node number, experts said

■ For this, the strategy rests on organic research rather than acquiring foreign technology outright, they said



■ Costs roughly double at each node, from 28 nm to 14 nm, to 7 nm, to 3-4 nm

■ Only three companies worldwide currently operate at the most advanced process nodes

IBM's process technology and is targeting 2 nm production directly, skipping intermediate nodes, he said.

On lithography, Chandrasekar said EUV access could prove to be the harder constraint, potentially requiring government-to-government engagement rather than a standard commercial order.

Meanwhile, Navin Bishnoi, chairperson of the India Electronics and Semiconductor Association (IESA), said only three companies worldwide currently operate at the most advanced process nodes, with Japan's Rapidus the newest entrant attempting to join that group.

"The ecosystem depth matters more rather than a hurry to go to an advanced node," Bishnoi said, adding that India's priority should be deepening the broader chain — design, packaging, materials, equipment and IP — before racing toward a specific node number.

An outright technology purchase would offer little return, given India is not yet an advanced manufacturing base.

S. Krishnan, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) secretary, said the strategy rests on organic research rather than acquiring foreign technology outright.

"Costs roughly double at each node, from 28 nm to 14 nm, to 7 nm, to 3-4 nm," he said in an interview with *FE* earlier.

Alongside cost and the technical sophistication involved, the reason why the country is not pursuing advanced nodes immediately is the fact that roughly 70% of global chip demand remains for legacy nodes, a segment currently led by China. While Japan, South Korea and the United States pursue 1-2 nm technology, the short-term goal, for India is to position itself as a legacy-node alternative rather than compete directly at the leading edge, Krishnan said.

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New Digital Competition Bill may...

THE ORIGINAL DRAFT adopted a nationality-neutral approach and prescribed objective financial and user thresholds that could have brought large domestic digital platforms within the law's ambit if they met the criteria.

At the time, opposition to the proposed legislation was not confined to global technology companies. Several large Indian digital platforms, including Zomato, Swiggy and Oyo, also argued that ex ante regulation would curb innovation and increase compliance costs, while smaller rivals and industry bodies dealing with dominant platforms backed the proposal, underscoring that the divide was between digital gatekeepers and challengers rather than foreign and Indian firms.

The current exercise, however, is focused on where those thresholds should be drawn. Stakeholders have been asked whether the existing quantitative thresholds should be revised, propose alternative benchmark levels and recommend additional qualitative parameters for assessing market power. They have also been invited to suggest whether the existing list of nine core digital services should be expanded.

"After the consultations, it became clear that there was broad support for a digital competition law but differing views on where the thresholds should



whether India's thresholds ultimately target only the largest digital platforms. "The study should serve as a guidepost for setting India's optimal threshold levels. If the evidence shows that only the absolute largest digital players should be regulated, the study should explicitly reflect that," he said.

Samir Gandhi, co-founder of Axiom5 Law Chambers, said the thresholds proposed in the earlier draft were too low and over-inclusive and required recalibration so that they captured only genuine systemic risks to competition. "The market study should allow for a more nuanced and context-specific assessment of market power under the DCB. This is especially important because broad ex ante regulations carry a significant risk of impeding innovation and constraining economic growth," Gandhi said.

be drawn. The market study is intended to build a consensus to arrive at those numbers," the official added.

The earlier draft DCB had proposed quantitative thresholds including Indian turnover of more than ₹4,000 crore, global turnover exceeding \$30 billion, global market capitalisation of at least \$75 billion, gross merchandise value (GMV) in India of over ₹16,000 crore, and

a threshold of at least 10 million end users or 10,000 business users in India. It had also proposed qualitative parameters such as data control, network effects, economic power, user dependence, entry barriers and an enterprise's ability to leverage its position across multiple digital markets.

Pranjal Prateek, partner at Khaitan & Co, said the study would be crucial in determining

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Difference over local vs cloud testing delays Mythos access

OFFICIALS SAID THE preference is to deploy or evaluate frontier AI models on infrastructure located in India rather than rely on overseas cloud environments where data could potentially move outside the country's control.

However, implementing such an arrangement is not straightforward. Since Mythos is a closed proprietary model, Anthropic is unlikely to release the model weights that would

allow customers to run it independently on their own servers. The alternative would require the company to deploy the model on infrastructure physically located in India while retaining operational control, a deployment model that has yet to be finalised.

The delay comes even as earlier regulatory hurdles in the US have eased.

In June, the US Department of Commerce had imposed

export controls that require Anthropic to obtain government approval before granting foreign nationals access to Mythos and another frontier model, Fable. The restrictions were introduced after researchers reportedly identified a way to bypass Fable's safety guardrails.

Those export controls were lifted on June 30, allowing Anthropic to restore access to its existing Project Glasswing part-

ners in the United States. While Fable has since become available more broadly, officials said Mythos has not yet been rolled out internationally.

India has already submitted a formal request identifying the government departments and companies it wants cleared for access under Project Glasswing, Anthropic's security initiative that uses Mythos to identify vulnerabilities in critical systems.

Officials said the company has not indicated a timeline for extending Mythos access to India, with discussions on the deployment framework still continuing.

The delay means India's participation in the programme now hinges not only on regulatory clearances but also on reaching an agreement over where and how the model will be deployed, officials said.

IPO rush builds, nine issues open this week

QUICK-COMMERCE COMPANY Zepto is expected to lead the August pipeline. Its proposed IPO includes a fresh issue of up to ₹8,010 crore and an offer for sale of as many as 113.4 million shares by existing investors. The company plans to deploy the fresh capital towards expanding its dark-store network, strengthening its technology infrastructure and supporting other growth initiatives.

Housing finance company Truhome Finance is planning a ₹3,000-crore issue, divided equally between a fresh issue and an offer for sale. Education infrastructure company Elevate Campuses proposes to raise ₹2,550 crore entirely through fresh equity. Logistics technology platform Shiprocket has lined up a ₹2,342.35-crore offer, comprising fresh capital of up to ₹1,100 crore and an offer for sale worth about ₹1,242 crore. Innovatiview India plans an offer for sale of up to ₹2,000 crore, while Milky Mist Dairy Food is looking to raise ₹1,553 crore.

Dhoot Transmission, Asset Reconstruction Company India, Ardee Industries, Gaja Alternative Asset Management, Rays of Belief, Hy-Tech Engineers, Shankesh Jewellers, and Learnfluence Education are among the other companies in the prospective IPO queue. The final launch schedules will depend on market conditions and regulatory and procedural clearances.

The expanding pipeline follows sustained activity in the primary market. Thirty-six companies have launched IPOs so far in 2026, including nine in July. Investment bankers expect issuance to remain strong but say investors are becoming increasingly selective, with reasonably priced offers more likely to perform well than issues seeking aggressive valuations. One banker estimated that Indian companies could raise about \$20 billion through IPOs during the calendar year.

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Email ID: investors@bajajfinserv.in
Website: <https://www.aboutbajajfinserv.com/about-us>

PRE-REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 19th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are informed that the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company will be held on Friday, 31 July 2026 at 12:15 PM (IST) through Video Conferencing ('VC') / Other Audio-Visual Means ('OAVM') (hereinafter called as 'e-AGM').

Members who wish to attend the e-AGM without using their User ID and Password may pre-register themselves by sending an email at investors@bajajfinserv.in from their registered email ID mentioning their Name and DP ID/Client ID/Folio No.

Upon successful pre-registration, a separate link providing direct access to the e-AGM, will be sent to your registered email ID. Members may note this is merely an additional convenience that is being provided to all the Members.

We encourage you to join the e-AGM and take an active part in the proceedings.

We look forward to your valued participation.

For Bajaj Finserv Limited

Sd/-
Uma Shende
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: 26 July 2026

BAJAJ HOLDINGS & INVESTMENT LIMITED

CIN: L65100PN1945PLC004656
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Tel: 020 - 7157 6066 | **Fax:** 020 - 7150 5792
Email ID: investors@bhil.in | **Website:** www.bhil.in

PRE-REGISTRATION FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE 81st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Members are informed that the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company will be held on Friday, 31 July 2026 at 4:00 P.M (IST) through Video Conferencing ('VC') / Other Audio-Visual Means ('OAVM') (hereinafter called as 'e-AGM').

Members who wish to attend the e-AGM without using their User ID and Password may pre-register themselves by sending an email at investors@bhil.in from their registered email ID mentioning their Name and DP ID/Client ID/Folio No.

Upon successful pre-registration, a separate link providing direct access to the e-AGM, will be sent to your registered email ID. Members may note this is merely an additional convenience that is being provided.

We encourage you to join the e-AGM and take an active part in the proceedings.

We look forward to your valued participation.

For Bajaj Holdings & Investment Limited

Sd/-
Saurabh Erande
Company Secretary

Place: Pune
Date: 26 July 2026

SMC GLOBAL SECURITIES LIMITED

CIN : L74899DL1994PLC063609
Regd. Office: 11/6-B, Shanti Chamber, Pusa Road, New Delhi-110005
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Extract of consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026
(₹ in Lakhs except otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Consolidated			
		Quarter Ended		Year Ended	
		June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2026 (Audited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2026 (Audited)
1	Total Revenue from operations	51,508.02	51,694.34	42,493.08	1,87,692.27
2	Net Profit for the period (before Tax and Exceptional Items)	4,658.05	2,931.71	3,835.62	13,453.21
3	Net Profit for the period before Tax (after Exceptional Items)	4,658.05	2,931.71	3,835.62	13,453.21
4	Net Profit for the period after Tax (after Exceptional Items)	3,673.55	2,146.42	2,995.01	10,324.60
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	3,693.11	2,747.34	2,968.32	11,319.47
6	Paid Up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of ₹ 2 each)	4,188.00	4,188.00	2,094.00	4,188.00
7	Other equity				1,26,209.96
8	"Earnings per share (EPS) (in ₹) (not annualised except for the year ended March 31) " Basic & Diluted EPS (Refer note no. 4)	1.75	1.01	1.42	4.87

Notes :

- These unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 of SMC Global Securities Limited ('Parent Company') and its subsidiaries (together referred as 'Group') have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company at its meeting held on Sunday, the July 26, 2026. The results for the quarter ended June 30, 2026 have been limited reviewed by the Statutory Auditors, P.C. Bindal & Company, Chartered Accountants.
- The above is the extract of the detailed format of quarter and year ended financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015. The full format of the quarter and nine months ended financial results are available on the Investor Corner Section of our website www.smcindiaonline.com.
- These unaudited consolidated financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.
- On November 17, 2025, the Parent Company allotted 10,47,00,000 Bonus equity shares of ₹ 2/- each to shareholders who held equity shares as on the record date. Earnings per equity share has been calculated for the current period and restated for June'2025 after considering the total number of equity shares post-issue of bonus shares as per the provisions of the applicable Ind AS.
- Additional information on standalone financial results is as follows :

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended			
		June 30, 2026 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2026 (Audited)	June 30, 2025 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2026 (Audited)
1.	Total revenue from operations	27,342.97	24,992.70	24,612.07	96,812.08
2.	Profit before tax for the period	3,161.34	2,629.96	2,776.41	10,089.81
3.	Profit after tax for the period	2,511.92	2,067.89	2,283.33	8,131.68

For and on behalf of the Board

Place : New Delhi
Date : July 26, 2026

Sd/-
S. C. AGGARWAL
(Chairman & Managing Director)
(DIN : 00003267)

Sd/-
MAHESH C. GUPTA
(Vice Chairman & Managing Director)
(DIN : 00003082)

Sd/-
ROHIT NAYYAR
(Group CFO)

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