

Sec/Coat/072/FY 2025-26

Date: 28.10.2025

**The Secretary
BSE Limited**
New Trading Wing,
Rotunda Building,
PJ Tower, Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400001
Scrip Code: 539046

**The Manager
National Stock Exchange of India Limited**
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block "G"
5th floor, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra East,
Mumbai- 400051
Symbol: MANAKCOAT

Dear Madam/Sir,

Sub: Newspaper publication of financial results under Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

With reference to the captioned subject, we would like to inform you that in accordance with Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company has published in all editions of Business Standard (English) and Ekdin (Bengali) newspapers of 28th October, 2025 corrigendum to its unaudited financial results for the quarter and half year ended 30th September, 2025.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of each of the aforesaid newspaper Publication

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,

For Manaksia Coated Metals & Industries Limited

Shruti Agarwal
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Membership No.: F12124
Encl: as above

30 years, 30 COPs — still counting degrees. Is this where promises go to melt? This two-part series on COP30 tracks how the UN's flagship climate summit lost its direction and what's at stake as it returns to Belém, the Gateway to the Amazon. Part-I revisits how COP drifted from its founding ideals; Part-II will analyse whether India can reclaim lost ground

COP out? The world's climate talks seem stuck in repeat

S DINAKAR
Chandigarh, 27 October

On the eve of the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30), the United Nations (UN)-led global climate conference in Brazil next month, a veteran participant likened it to a "mela" — a grand but "pointless" jamboree of over 40,000 people from across the world: heads of state, diplomats, corporate chiefs, investment bankers, NGOs, activists, students, and protesters, all gathering under one roof for two weeks to discuss the warming of the planet — a crisis that disproportionately hurts developing nations such as India.

To put it mildly, COP has lost its mojo and "needs to go back to its roots", said R R Rashmi, distinguished fellow at The Energy and Resources Institute and a long-time climate negotiator.

The urgency to find technological and financial solutions to contain global temperature rise within 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels could not be greater, as over 150 nations prepare to assemble in Belém (often called Belém of Pará, the capital and largest city of the state of Pará in northern Brazil), bordering the Amazon, from November 10.

"Participation declined at COP29 in Baku, and attendance may fall further at COP30 if the agenda lacks a clear road map with milestones, timelines, and a balance between public and private finance to mobilise the \$1.3 trillion needed for mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage in developing countries," said Abhijeet Sinha, director — ease of doing business, and principal advisor, Services Export Promotion Council, Ministry of Commerce.

A planet near the edge

Belém COP may be defined by three critical events. The world's first climate tipping point, according to the *Global Tipping Points Report 2025*.

Authored by 160 scientists from 87 institutions across 23 countries, the report warns that warm-water coral reefs — on which nearly a billion people and a quarter of all marine life depend



Global warming is perilously close to triggering other catastrophic shifts — from melting ice sheets and the collapse of key ocean currents to Amazon rainforest (above) dieback PHOTO: REUTERS

— are now passing their tipping point. Global warming is perilously close to triggering other catastrophic shifts — from melting ice sheets and the collapse of key ocean currents to Amazon rainforest dieback.

"This demands immediate, unprecedented action from leaders at COP30 and policymakers worldwide," said Tim Lenton, professor at the University of Exeter.

Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels reached a record high in 2024, fuelling extreme weather after global heating weakened natural land and ocean "sinks" that absorb CO₂, according to the UN's World Meteorological Organization. The increase in global CO₂ concentration was the highest single-year jump since records began in 1957.

The UN's *State of Wildfires* report found that extreme wildfires released over 8 billion tonnes of CO₂ during the March 2024-February 2025 fire season — more than twice India's annual emissions and covering an area larger than the country itself.

The last time the planet saw comparable CO₂ levels was three to five million years ago, according to

New Scientist. Methane and nitrous oxide — the second and third most potent greenhouse gases — also hit record highs. Aggravating the situation, the Donald Trump administration scuttled plans by the UN's International Maritime Organization to make shipping the first global industry subject to carbon pricing. Climate negotiators now fear that a fossil fuel-friendly, sceptical Trump administration could derail COP30.

From Berlin to Belém: A lost plot

The first COP meeting was held in Berlin in 1995 under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

"The COPs were always a serious platform for governments and experts to reach consensus on the way forward," said Rashmi, who led Indian delegations at several sessions. "Participation was originally limited to governments and agencies with the technical and scientific capacity to understand the issues."

That changed in 2009 at the Copenhagen summit. "It became a very political exercise," Rashmi said.

Initially, developed nations — mainly the G20 — drove the climate agenda, though obligations rested only

with the G8, led by the US. Around 2006-07, Washington declared it would not participate in any future climate regime unless all major economies joined in. The Europeans went further, seeking a legally binding commitment — something the US resisted.

"They wanted developing nations to stand behind their commitments and report their actions. That's how the transparency provision was inserted, which didn't exist in the UNFCCC for developing countries," Rashmi said.

Copenhagen was a turning point for India and other developing nations. Earlier, they had no obligation to take or report climate actions, nor to be held accountable. Developed countries, however, faced international scrutiny. The push was to get China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Indonesia, and Saudi Arabia to accept similar obligations.

India, China, and the G7 resisted. "We agreed to take national actions, but not to be bound by international obligations to reduce emissions," Rashmi said.

Eventually, in 2015 at COP21, both developed and developing countries signed the Paris Agreement, a legally binding international treaty on climate change.

"The Paris Agreement had something for everyone," Rashmi said. "It's legally binding, as the Europeans wanted, but it lets developing nations set their own targets in light of the global goal. It's not a top-down system."

Copenhagen also marked a dramatic shift in participation. Attendance swelled sixfold to 40,000 after European negotiators co-opted civil society to pressure developing nations, Rashmi recalled. By COP28 in Dubai, the number had doubled again.

"This crowd of people is distracting governments from focusing on negotiations," Rashmi said. "Through civil society adds momentum and pushes governments towards higher targets, it also dilutes the negotiating process."

For any real progress to be made, Rashmi added, the COP's structure itself needs revisiting — to separate negotiations from implementation.

IIM Calcutta secures 100% summer placements

BS REPORTER
Kolkata, 27 October

The Indian Institute of Management Calcutta (IIM-C) has completed its summer placements for the 62nd batch of its MBA programme, securing 100 per cent placements, with ₹6 lakh per month as the highest stipend.

A total of 510 offers were given for 470 students. The placement week was conducted in a hybrid mode where multiple cross functional roles were offered by 183 recruiters across a variety of sectors, the institute said in a statement.

The average monthly stipend stood at ₹1.85 lakh, while the median stood at ₹2 lakh per month. The highest domestic stipend stood at ₹4.5 lakh per month, whereas the highest international stipend stood at ₹6 lakh per month.

The top 5 percentile of the students secured a monthly stipend of ₹3.4 lakh per month. The institute said that it witnessed participation of firms from all major sectors like consulting, finance, FMCG, manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, software and technology, among others.

"While the institute saw strong support from its legacy recruiters, a several domestic and global firms participated as first-time recruiters. The alumni base and network of the institute continued to provide endurance to the placement process," it added.

The institute also said that the cluster cohort placement process that involved various policies such as "dream offer" ensured a better student-recruiter fit, making the overall process a win-win for both recruiters and students.



Not too old to RoKo and roll!



TECHDIGEST mybs.in/tech

Lava launches Shark 2 4G in India

Lava has introduced its new Shark 2 4G smartphone in India, which is priced at ₹6,999. The device is powered by the UNISOC T7250 processor and comes with a 6.75-inch HD+ display featuring a 120Hz refresh rate. It also houses a 5,000 mAh battery with Type-C charging and will be available through select retail outlets, starting this month.



KOTHARI
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MAGMA
General Insurance Limited

Magma General Insurance Limited
(Erstwhile Magma HDI General Insurance Company Limited)

IRDAI Registration No.: 149 dated May 22, 2012

Registered Office: Development House, 24, Park Street, Kolkata, West Bengal - 700 016

Corporate Office: Unit 1B & 2B, 2nd Floor, Equinox Business Park, Tower - 3, LBS Marg, Kurla (West), Mumbai, Maharashtra - 400 070

Toll Free No.: 1800 266 2022, CIN: U66000WB2009PLC136327, Customer Support: customercare@magmainsurance.com, Website: www.magmainsurance.com

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR TO DATE ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2025					
₹ (in Lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Particulars	Three months ended		Six months ended	
		September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024	September 30, 2025	September 30, 2024
		Reviewed	Reviewed	Reviewed	Reviewed
1	Total Income from Operations (Note 1)	85,831	69,367	185,202	163,093
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary Item)	3,347	3,706	4,788	2,594
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary Item)	3,347	3,706	4,788	2,594
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary Item)	1,776	2,815	2,853	1,703
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax) (Note 2)	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital	29,355	26,939	29,355	26,939
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	1,170	912	1,170	912
8	Securities Premium Account	135,358	107,770	135,358	107,770
9	Net Worth	123,485	91,968	123,485	91,968
10	Paid up Outstanding Debt	42,500	42,500	42,500	42,500
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Share	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Debt Equity Ratio (No. of times)	0.34	0.46	0.34	0.46
13	Earnings per share (of ₹ 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)				
1. Basic		0.61	1.05	0.97	0.63
2. Diluted		0.60	1.05	0.97	0.63
14	Capital Redemption Reserve	NA	NA	NA	NA
15	Debt Redemption Reserve	NA	NA	NA	NA
16	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (No. of times)	4.29	4.65	3.37	2.29
17	Interest Service Coverage Ratio (No. of times)	4.29	4.65	3.37	2.29

Notes :

- Total Income from operations represents Gross Written Premium (GWP).
- The Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) are currently not applicable to Insurance Companies in India.
- The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 52 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of quarterly Financial Results are available on the website of Stock Exchange (www.bseindia.com) and the Company (www.magmainsurance.com).
- For the other line items referred in Regulation 52(4) of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015, pertinent disclosures have been made to Stock Exchange (BSE) and can be accessed on www.bseindia.com.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sd/-

Rajive Kumaraswami
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer
DIN 07501971

Place : Mumbai
Date : 27 October, 2025



IFCI LIMITED
Request for Empanelment (RFE)

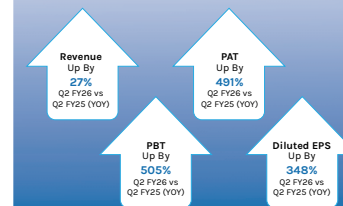
IFCI Limited invites offers for empanelment of Channel Partners for Design, Implementation, Maintenance & Business Development of IT Products and for providing Manpower and Managed Service for IT related activities.

Interested parties may visit www.ifcilt.com under the tab Tenders - Procurement of goods and services for more details.

Last date: 28/11/2025
Place : New Delhi
Date: 28th October, 2025

Sd/-
HOD (IT Advisory)

Manaksia Coated Metals & Industries Limited



Extract of Consolidated Unaudited Financial Results For the Quarter & Half Year Ended 30th September, 2025

Particulars	Quarter Ended			H/Y Ended		
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
	30.09.2025	30.06.2025	30.09.2024	30.09.2025	30.09.2024	31.03.2025
Total Income from Operations	22,368.10	25,393.86	17,659.72	47,761.96	37,198.13	78,965.64
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxes	1,902.23	1,869.59	3,144.44	3,771.82	717.00	2,059.48
Net Profit/(Loss) after taxes	1,396.13	1,400.59	2,36.37	2,796.72	534.56	1,536.83
Total Comprehensive Income (Comprising Profit/(Loss) after tax and Other Comprehensive Income after tax)	1,458.64	1,399.87	2,42.82	2,858.51	542.54	1,581.83
Equity Share Capital	1,058.34	1,046.52	742.69	1,058.34	742.69	794.69
Earnings per share (of ₹ 10/- each) (Not annualised)						
(a) Basic	1.45	1.47	0.32	2.85	0.72	2.07
(b) Diluted	1.43	1.42	0.32	2.81	0.72	2.07

Key Numbers of Standalone Financial Results						
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Total Income from Operations	22,365.40	25,389.43	17,657.02	47,754.83	37,192.74	78,954.86
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxes	1,908.48	1,879.08	3,20.75	3,787.56	729.57	2,084.99
Net Profit/(Loss) after taxes	1,402.38	1,410.08	242.68	2,812.46	547.13	1,564.33

Notes:

- The unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and half year ended 30th September, 2025 have been reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their respective meetings held on 27th October, 2025. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out limited review of these results.
- The Consolidated Financial Results comprise of Manaksia Coated Metals & Industries Limited, its wholly owned subsidiary, Manaksia International FZE and JPA Snacks Pvt. Ltd.
- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarter ended Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com and on the Company's website www.manaksia.coatedmetals.com

Place : Kolkata
Date : 27th October, 2025

For And On Behalf Of The Board of Directors
Manaksia Coated Metals & Industries Limited
Sushil Kumar Agrawal
DIN: 00091973

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