



# K I C METALIKS LIMITED

Om Tower ,32, J.L.Nehru Road,  
3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Room No. 304, Russel Street  
Kolkata – 700 071, West Bengal  
Phone : +91-33-3517 3005

Dated : 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2024

To,  
Bombay Stock Exchange Limited  
(Department of Corporate Services)  
PhirozeJeejeebhoy Towers  
25<sup>th</sup> Floor, Dalal Street  
Mumbai – 400 001

**Company scrip code # 513693**

Dear Sir/Madam,

**Sub: Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2015**

With reference to the above please find enclosed herewith the copies of the Un-audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and half year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2024 pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligation and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as published in Business Standard, (English, all Editions) and ArthikLipi, (Bengali, Kolkata) on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2024.

Please acknowledge the same.

Thanking you,

For, KIC METALIKS LTD  
  
Company Secretary  


Encl: As above

**CIN : L01409WB1986PLC041169**

Factory: Village - Raturia, Angadpur, Durgapur - 713 215, Phone : +91 987 494 3345  
Email: info@kicmetaliks.com, Website: www.kicmetaliks.com

# Climate promises hang fire as big economies don't warm up to COP29

Indian minister likely to skip summit, which begins today; Trump's shadow looms over climate finance commitments

SHREYA JAI  
New Delhi, 10 November

With the Conference of Parties (COP29) beginning in Baku on Monday to bring solutions to climate change, uncertainty over the outcome of the annual event is looming large with major economies, including the US and the EU, planning to stay on the sidelines of the event being held at a time when 2024 is on track to become the hottest year on record.

The Indian minister for environment, forest and climate change is likely to skip the November 11-22 event. India also doesn't have an official pavilion at the venue this time, sources said. A spokesperson of the ministry did not respond to this query till the time of going to press.

It is feared that the COP could be a washout as major economies, including the United States, the European Union and Brazil, are not sending official teams to COP29, according to global media reports.

Pacific island nation Papua New Guinea has pulled out of COP29, citing its frustration over "empty promises and inaction."

The shadow of US President-elect Donald Trump is feared to linger on the COP this year. In 2017, the then president Trump had announced its intent to exit the Paris Climate Agreement, casting doubt on global climate efforts.

The COP this year holds significance as it will witness the submission of first revised nationally determined contributions (NDCs) since the Paris COP21 and new financing



ILLUSTRATION: AJAY MOHANTY

**COP29 HOLDS SIGNIFICANCE AS IT WILL WITNESS THE SUBMISSION OF FIRST REVISED NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE THE PARIS COP21 AND NEW FINANCING PROMISES BY THE GLOBAL NORTH**

promises by the Global North.

Member countries are expected to announce their new climate commitments/NDCs in the first few days of COP. This would include the COP leadership troika of Azerbaijan, Brazil, and the UK. An analysis by Climate Trends stated new NDCs are due by February 2025 and are expected to build on the Global Stocktake and the COP28 deal where countries committed to "transitioning away" from fossil fuels and set targets for renewable energy capacity and energy efficiency.

"A major test will be the NDCs from larger economies— these will determine if the Paris Agreement remains within reach. For developing countries, instead, this is an opportunity to send the right policy signals and ensure inclusivity, securing full buy-in from their popula-

tions. But the financing needs to be there," Selwin Hart, special adviser to the secretary-general on Climate Action and Just Transition, United Nations, said.

Aarti Khosla, director, Climate Trends said Trump's actions on climate policy last time, and decision to withdraw from Paris Agreement give no confidence that he will give the right attention the climate emergency requires.

"An ambitious New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) agreement at COP can ensure that money flows and that money is mobilised, even if the contribution from the US reduces to zero. Other global leaders will be expected to rise to the climate challenge. The EU and China are moving forward competitively. Nations like Brazil, India, and Kenya have also shown ambition which will continue," Khosla said.

NCQG on climate finance set a floor amount of \$100 billion per year which the developed world had to shell out towards the developing world. Every year since COP21 where it was decided, this goal has been missed.

# 'Don't see any reason to scale back our domestic targets'

India's current climate policies are projected to reduce CO2 emissions by almost 4 billion tonnes between 2020 and 2030. However, developed countries have adopted a much slower approach to emissions reduction, which may see a further downtrend with the US likely to cut down its target. ARUNABHA GHOSH, CEO of the Council for Energy Environment and Water, a leading global think tank based out of New Delhi, speaks to S Dinakar in a video interview on climate-related issues ahead of the annual UN climate summit COP29, which starts in Azerbaijan's capital, Baku, on November 11. Edited excerpts:

**Does Donald Trump's victory change the outlook for climate change mitigation and financing at COP29?**

Let's look at it historically. Even under the previous Trump administration, India's own renewable energy deployment and its ambitions kept rising. I don't see any reason why our domestic targets should scale back. Even the latest CEA (Central Electricity Authority) report is now looking at not just 500 gigawatt (Gw) (of renewables) by 2030, but 600 Gw by 2032, which presents an additional investment opportunity of around \$100 billion. I do not see scaling back. I'm only seeing the direction of travel, and the potential to scale up the ambition overall.

**And financing?**

The other aspect is financing. Not a single developed country has delivered what they committed to climate financing, even that is inadequate to what is needed. India's own submissions, as well as the numbers that have come from independent expert groups, all suggest that about \$1 trillion is needed annually from international sources to meet the \$2.5 trillion annual target of climate finance that the developing countries need.

As COP29 starts and the debate around the new collective quantified goal for climate finance gains prominence, my worry is about what the collateral damage would be in terms of the ambitions and acceleration of what other countries do, as well as the money that is promised. Especially, if the largest historical polluter sends signals that they would neither provide the money nor speed up what's happening domestically.

**India may have a truncated presence at COP29, with ministers skipping the event. Is there a reason for this?**

Expectations from this year's COP are clear on issues, whether we have a ministerial presence or not. There are some clear issues that India will continue to argue for. One aspect is the new collective quantified goal on finance.

The second issue critical to India will be



**“EXPECTATIONS FROM THIS YEAR'S COP ARE CLEAR ON ISSUES, WHETHER WE HAVE A MINISTERIAL PRESENCE OR NOT. THERE ARE SOME CLEAR ISSUES THAT INDIA WILL CONTINUE TO ARGUE FOR”**

around the global goal of adaptation. Being one of the most vulnerable countries, there is growing domestic concern around adaptation and resilience. The third issue that will matter very much to India will be Article 6 (carbon market) negotiations. In the absence of any decision on agreement on the overall goal on climate finance, Article 6, which allows for bilateral trading of credits, gives an alternative route for accessing international climate finance. India has been exploring this very carefully in bilateral discussions with other countries. It is developing its own domestic carbon credit trading scheme.

Finally, something that would matter is loss and damage. Even though the fund was finalised in previous COPs, the commitments so far are minimal. Whatever the COP29 presidency might or might not want, these are very concrete issues that will matter to India and other developing countries.

**What is your response to those who say India should do much more on the climate front, and that the climate change issue has been reduced to optics and statements?**

We're just presenting the numbers as they are. I don't think our report is inconsistent with what needs to happen from 2020 to 2030, if we do achieve all of this, we will reduce four billion tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions. We have repeatedly stated that the pace of deployment has to be faster. From now until 2030, we will need to deploy about three times more renewable energy capacity annually than what we have been doing in the past.

Last month, we published a report on the nexus-land, water, population concentration, seismic zones — all mapped out across the entire country in a 5-by-5-kilometre grid. Over 7,000 Gw of potential renewable capacity can be built. Against that, only 200 Gw have been deployed.

**Have you taken into account India's renewed interest in coal generation, and wouldn't it contribute to a much higher emission rate?**

There are about 30 Gw of coal power assets that are currently in the pipeline and being built. Most of these were sanctioned pre-pandemic. It's not that the doubling of that is actually sanctioned, tendered, there are power purchase agreements and these plants are being built. So, we have to be careful in assessing what is actually being built.

**Have India's climate policies changed over the past two to three years, given that the pace of execution on renewables has been much slower? What kind of impact will additional coal-fired plants have on emissions?**

There are two ways to look at this. Post-pandemic, not just the economic growth rate but the energy demand growth rate has also gone up, and therefore there is an energy security concern on whether enough power is in the system to meet that demand.

The way to move away from coal is to inject more renewables into the system. What has happened is an increase in tendering. In 2023-24, about 45 Gw of tenders happened, almost three times what used to be the case. Now, once the tender is done, then comes the issue of the financial closure, and, more importantly, the building of the actual project, where we are also observing some challenges. Land is one issue, transmission is another, finance is third, and supply chain is the fourth.

Read full interview on [business-standard.com](https://www.business-standard.com)

K I C METALIKS LIMITED							
CIN: L01409WB1986PLC041169							
Regd. Office : Om Tower, 32 J.L. Nehru Road, 3rd Floor,							
Room No. 304, Kolkata - 700071; E-mail id : <a href="mailto:info@kicmetaliks.com">info@kicmetaliks.com</a>							
Tel. : 033-35173005, Website : <a href="http://www.kicmetaliks.com">www.kicmetaliks.com</a>							
EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 2024							
Sl. No.	Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)					
		Quarter Ended			Half Year Ended		Year Ended
		30.09.2024	30.06.2024	30.09.2023	30.09.2024	30.09.2023	31.03.2024
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
1.	Total revenue from operations	23,418.05	17,896.64	19,882.34	41,314.69	42,834.94	85,418.42
2.	Net Profit for the period before tax (before Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	12.37	80.30	114.89	92.67	307.44	150.60
3.	Net Profit for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	12.37	80.30	114.89	92.67	307.44	150.60
4.	Net Profit for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	15.79	84.87	103.06	100.66	265.52	228.48
5.	Total comprehensive income for the period [Comprising profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive income (after tax)]	16.12	85.44	102.08	101.56	263.24	235.16
6.	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 2/- per share)	709.92	709.92	709.92	709.92	709.92	709.92
7.	Other Equity	-	-	-	-	-	17,305.58
8.	Earnings per share (Face Value of Rs. 2/- per share)	0.04	0.24	0.29	0.28	0.75	0.64
		I. Basic and Diluted					

**Notes:**

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Unaudited Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Unaudited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and half year ended 30th September, 2024 is available on the Stock Exchange website, i.e. [www.bseindia.com](http://www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website at [www.kicmetaliks.com](http://www.kicmetaliks.com).
- The above Financial Results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Company at their respective meetings held on 09th November, 2024. The same has also been reviewed by the Statutory Auditors of the Company.
- The Company has only one reportable business segment i.e "Iron & Steel and allied products." Accordingly, separate segment information as per IndAS 108 are not applicable.
- Figures of the previous quarter/year have been re-arranged, re-grouped and recasted to conform to current period classification, wherever necessary.

**By Order of the Board**  
For K I C Metaliks Limited

Sd/-  
**Radhey Shyam Jalan**  
Chairman and Managing Director  
DIN : 00578800

Date : 09th November, 2024  
Place: Kolkata

CSL FINANCE LIMITED						
Regd. Office: 410-412, 18/12, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, W.E.A. Arya Samaj Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005						
Corp. Office: 716-717, 7 <sup>th</sup> floor, Tower B, World Trade Tower, Noida, Sector-16, U.P.-201301						
(CIN: L74899DL1992PLC051462; Tel: 0120-4290654; Email: <a href="mailto:info@cslfinance.in">info@cslfinance.in</a> ;						
Web: <a href="http://www.cslfinance.in">www.cslfinance.in</a> )						
Revenue	6%	PBT	0.27%	AUM	22%	
	Q-O-Q		Q-O-Q		Q-O-Q	
Revenue	41%	PBT	22%	AUM	22%	
	Y-O-Y		Y-O-Y		Y-O-Y	

EXTRACT OF UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)					
	Quarter Ended			Half Year Ended		Year Ended
	30-Sep-24 Un-audited	30-Jun-24 Un-audited	30-Sep-23 Un-audited	30-Sep-24 Un-audited	30-Sep-23 Un-audited	31-Mar-24 Audited
Total Income from operations	5,430.97	5,135.66	3,852.79	10,566.64	7,401.49	16,658.49
Net Profit/(loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	2,471.96	2,465.16	2,025.15	4,937.13	3,843.96	8,559.60
Net Profit/(loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	2,471.96	2,465.16	2,025.15	4,937.13	3,843.96	8,559.60
Net Profit/(loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	1,785.41	1,848.83	1,482.03	3,634.24	2,806.84	6,336.21
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	1,785.41	1,848.83	1,482.03	3,634.24	2,806.84	6,336.21
Paid up Equity Share Capital	2,245.55	2,245.55	2,242.02	2,245.55	2,242.02	2243.62
Debt Equity Ratio	1.13	1.15	0.96	1.13	0.96	1.06
Earnings per share (Face value of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)-						
Basic	7.84	8.12	7.04	15.95	13.33	28.60
Diluted	7.75	8.03	7.01	15.78	13.28	28.27

**Notes:**

- These financial results for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2024 have been reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors in their respective meetings held on November 09, 2024.
- These financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the other relevant provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Master Directions / Guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India as applicable and relevant to Non-Banking Financial Companies, as amended from time to time.
- The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing loans to Small and Medium Enterprises and other enterprises and has no overseas operations / units and as such, no segment reporting is required under Indian Accounting Standard for Operating Segments (Ind AS 108).
- The company do not have any Holding/Subsidiary/Joint Venture/Associate concern, hence no reporting is required in this context.
- Impairment on Financial Instruments include write off of the entire Suidha portfolio of INR 225.05 lacs. However, the efforts for its recovery are continued by the Company.
- Figures for the previous period/s have been re-grouped, wherever necessary, to make them comparable with the current period.

**On behalf of the Board**  
For CSL Finance Limited

Sd/-  
**Rohit Gupta**  
(Managing Director)  
DIN: 00045077

Place : Noida  
Date: 09.11.2024

