

Sec/Share/046/FY 2021-22

Date: 16.02.2022

The Secretary
BSE Limited
New Trading Wing,
Rotunda Building,
PJ Tower, Dalal Street,
Mumbai - 400 001
Security Code: 532932

The Manager
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block "G"
5th Floor, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai - 400 051
Symbol: MANAKSIA


Sir,

Sub: Newspaper publication of Financial Results under Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (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 Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulation, 2015, the Company has published its Un-audited Financial Results for the quarter and nine months ended 31st December, 2021 in all editions of Business Standard (English) and Ekdin (Bengali) Newspapers on 16th February, 2022.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of each of the aforesaid newspaper publications.

Thanking you,
Yours faithfully,
For Manaksia Limited


Pradip Kumar Kandar
Company Secretary



Encl.: as above

VISMAYA DEVELOPERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number: L45300KA2011PT0399836
Regd. Office: No. 24, Langford Garden, Richmond Town, Bangalore - 560 025
Statement of Unaudited Financial Results for the Quarter and Nine Months Ended December 31, 2021
(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Qtr. ended 31.12.2021	Qtr. ended 31.12.2020	Year ended 31.03.2021
1.	Total Income	-	-	-
2.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period before Tax, Exceptional and Extraordinary Items	(137.374)	(0.021)	(7.500)
3.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary Items)	(137.374)	(0.021)	(7.500)
4.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and Extraordinary Items)	(137.374)	(0.021)	(7.500)
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	(137.374)	(0.021)	(7.500)
6.	Paid up Equity Share Capital	4,300	4,000	4,900
7.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	(176.067)	(26.078)	(24,516)
8.	Securities Premium Account	-	-	-
9.	Retain	(106.057)	(21.078)	(28,516)
10.	Paid up Debt Capital	35,481,019	32,758,563	34,241,958
11.	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	-	-	-
12.	Debt: Equity Ratio	(147.31)	(1,122.06)	(829.35)
13.	Earnings Per Share (face value of Rs. 10/-) (for continuing and discontinued operations) -			
1.	Basic	(34.344)	(0.05)	(16.75)
2.	Diluted	(34.344)	(0.05)	(16.75)
14.	Capital Redemption Reserve	-	-	-
15.	Debiture Redemption Reserve	-	-	-
16.	Debit Service Coverage Ratio	(0.12)	(0.00)	(0.00)
17.	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	(0.12)	(0.00)	(0.00)

NOTES: (a) This is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly financial results filed with the Bombay Stock Exchange under Regulation 52 of the Listing Regulations. The full format of the quarterly financial results are available on the website of the Bombay Stock Exchange. (b) For the other line items referred in regulator 52 (4) of the Listing Regulations, pertinent disclosures have been made to the Bombay Stock Exchange and can be accessed on the website of BSE - www.bseindia.com.

For Vismaya Developers Private Limited
Sd/- Nishay Jayeshankar, Director, DIN: 03582487

ENKEI Enkei Wheels (India) Limited

Regd. Office : Gat 1425, Village Shirpur, Tal. Shirur, Pinc - 412 208.
Tel No. : (02137) - 619700 Fax No. : (02137) - 618720
Email: sekretariat@enkei.in Website : www.enkei.in
CIN: L34300PN2099PLC13370

EXTRACT OF AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER, 2021

(All amounts in million rupees, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Standalone Results			
		31.12.2021	31.03.2021	31.03.2020	31.12.2020
		Audited	Unaudited	Audited	Audited
1.	Total Income from operations (Net)	1,524.89	1,165.65	817.98	2,355.95
2.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period before Tax (Before Exceptional & Extraordinary Items)	104.53	45.44	25.49	174.78
3.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional & Extraordinary Items)	104.53	45.44	25.49	174.78
4.	Net Profit (Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional & Extraordinary Items)	74.88	48.77	20.64	162.77
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	0.23	2.12	0.08	4.95
6.	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs.5/- each)	89.87	89.87	89.87	89.87
7.	Total Reserves (including Revaluation Reserve)	-	-	1,966.38	1,977.05
8.	Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (of Rs.5/- each)	4.14	2.71	1.15	9.25
9.	(i) Basic	4.14	2.71	1.15	9.25
10.	(ii) Diluted	4.14	2.71	1.15	9.25

NOTES:

- The above is an extract of the detailed format of audited financial results for the quarter and year ended 31 December, 2021. The full format of the financial results for the quarter and year ended 31 December, 2021, is available on the website of the company.
- The auditor's report on the financial results is dated 15 February, 2022.

For Enkei Wheels (India) Limited
Sd/-
Kazuo Suzuki
Managing Director
DIN: 06359772

Manaksia Limited

Corporate Identity Number: L74950WB1984PLC038336
Registered office : Turner Morrison Building, 6 Lyons Range, Mezzanine Floor, North-West Corner, Kolkata - 700001
E-mail: investor.relations@manaksia.com, Website: www.manaksia.com
Phone: +91-33-2231 0055

EXTRACT OF CONSOLIDATED UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND NINE MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2021

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Quarter Ended 31st December 2021	Nine Months Ended 31st December 2021	Quarter Ended 31st December 2020
	Income from Operations	30614.89	81547.48
Total Revenue	32155.80	86094.84	22619.82
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, Depreciation and Tax	7978.18	19002.13	4074.27
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxes	7035.25	16349.34	3547.92
Net Profit/(Loss) after taxes	4988.14	11602.59	2603.76
Total Comprehensive Income (Comprising Profit / (Loss) after tax and Other Comprehensive Income after tax)	4195.23	9132.61	1730.63
Equity Share Capital	1310.66	1310.66	1310.66
Earnings per share (of ₹ 2/- each) (After tax)			
(a) Basic (₹)	7.79	17.57	3.59
(b) Diluted (₹)	7.79	17.57	3.59

Key numbers of Standalone Financial Results :

Particulars	Quarter Ended 31st December 2021	Nine Months Ended 31st December 2021	Quarter Ended 31st December 2020
Income from Operations	641.38	3811.26	1150.53
Total Revenue	741.22	4079.37	1233.86
Profit/(Loss) before Interest, Depreciation and Tax	(3.38)	200.82	(46.53)
Net Profit/(Loss) before taxes	(11.81)	176.68	(56.53)
Net Profit/(Loss) after taxes	(27.03)	123.49	(62.51)

NOTES:

- The Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended 31st December 2021 have been reviewed and approved by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on 14th February 2022. The Statutory Auditors of the Company have carried out Limited Review of these results and the results are being published in accordance with Regulation 53 of the SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015.
- Comparative figures have been rearranged / regrouped / wherever necessary.
- The Group is closely monitoring the impact of the pandemic on all aspect of its business. The management does not see long term risks in the Group's ability to continue as a going concern and meeting its liabilities as and when they fall due. The Management has also evaluated the recoverability of receivables and realisability of inventory on hand based on subsequent realisations and customer orders respectively. However, given the uncertainties associated with the eventual outcome, nature and duration of the pandemic, the impact may be different from that estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements.
- The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 53 of the SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange website, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com and on the Company's website www.manaksia.com

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Manaksia Limited
Sd/-
Suresh Kumar Agrawal
(Managing Director)
DIN : 00520769

Place: Kolkata
Date: 14th February, 2022

SEZ exports lag overall rate in Apr-Nov

India's overall exports rose nearly 36% YoY, while those from SEZs posted 31% growth in this period

SHEEVA NANDI
New Delhi, 15 February

Exports from special economic zones (SEZs) grew at a slower pace as compared to the growth of overall outbound shipments from the country during the first eight months of the current fiscal year, government data showed.

India exported goods and services worth \$18.56 billion during April-November, up nearly 36 per cent as compared to a year earlier, while exports from SEZs witnessed a 31 per cent rise to \$595 billion.

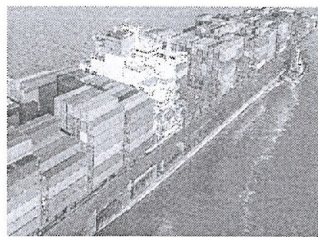
This is a reversal in trend in at least six years. SEZ exports comprised a fifth of India's total exports during the same time period.

Growth in outbound shipments since the beginning of the fiscal year indicates that impact of the first wave of the pandemic has waned, and demand from the external market has picked up due to opening up of economies, some of which can also be attributed to pent-up demand.

A look into the details of SEZ exports this year shows that software and service exports account for the lion's share at 64 per cent followed by merchandise exports that comprises manufacturing.

Software and service exports grew 17 per cent to \$1.46 billion, while merchandise exports grew 62 per cent to \$1.61 billion, signalling a recovery in manufacturing after a pandemic-induced recovery and some impact of a low base as well as commodity price increase.

Share of manufacturing exports from such zones continued to remain low, while software and services exports continued to shine, and did not decline sharply despite the outbreak of the pandemic. Even in manufacturing, petrochemicals and gems and jewellery



SEZ EXPORT PERFORMANCE IN 2021-22 (Apr-Nov)

	Exports (Merchandise)	Merchandise	Exports (Services)	Services
	\$ Billion	YoY (%)	\$ Billion	YoY (%)
Merchandise exports	31.61	62.7	54.97	15.1
Services Exports	51.46	17.0	134.97	33.0
Total	83.07	31.0	189.94	19.8

Source: Department of Commerce, Export Promotion Council of SEZs and Special Economic Zone Council

compromised more than 60 per cent of exports, according to industry estimates.

Several direct tax benefits that were provided to SEZs were withdrawn over a period of time. As a result, investments got affected due to policy instability. No one thought over a period of time, there were huge policy changes and this shook the confidence of investors.

Manufacturing (sector) requires long-term investment, which is not the same in case of services, which has more natural advantages of cheap labour cost and well-trained professionals in India.

According to Alok Vardian, Chairman, Director general of Export Promotion Council of SEZs and SEZs (EPCEZ).

It is at this backdrop that the government is working towards rewriting the SEZ legislation. The government wants to go beyond the export-oriented approach and use SEZ infrastructure for domestic industrial

Merchandise exports rise 28% YoY to \$34.5 bn in Jan

India's exports grew at a slower pace in January, after recording the highest-ever monthly outbound shipments of goods in December, showed data released by the commerce and Industry ministry on Tuesday.

However, exports remained above the \$30 billion mark for the eleventh consecutive month amid a surge in Union cases across the globe. Merchandise exports grew 27.54 per cent year-on-year (YoY) to \$34.5 billion in January as demand for Indian products remained robust.

Engineering goods, petroleum products, gems and jewellery, organic and inorganic chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, were the top export categories.

However, outbound shipments fell 8.7 per cent sequentially. In the first 10 months of the current fiscal, exports totalled \$335.88 billion, up over 46 per cent YoY. The government has set an export target of \$400 billion for financial year 2021-22 (FY22).

TRADE BALANCE

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance
	Amount (\$ bn)	Amount (\$ bn)	% Change (YoY)
Imports, too, remained high, with shipments worth \$31.93 billion coming into the country, up 23.54 per cent YoY. As a result, India was a net importer, with a trade deficit of \$7.42 billion.			
According to N. Jayaprakash Narayan, chief economist, ICA, the curb on mobility and the demand for gold with the onset of the third wave, helped to pull back the merchandise trade deficit to a five-month low in January.			
India imported gold worth \$2.4 billion, down 40.5 per cent YoY.			
However, on a cumulative basis, inbound shipments of gold grew 94 per cent YoY to \$40.4 billion from April to January, which experts believe was because of pent-up demand. Gold is the second largest component in India's import bill.			
"In our view, the surge in gold imports in 2021 was driven by the pent-up demand of 2020. We believe gold imports will moderate to \$30-35 billion in 2022. We expect the current account deficit to widen to a gaping \$26-29 billion in Q3, before easing back to \$19-17 billion in Q4," Nayarsaid.			
Non-petroleum and non-gems and jewellery exports, also an indicator of domestic industrial demand, stood at \$27.1 billion in January, up 19.9 per cent YoY.			
Prathankrishna Jay, chief general manager, research and analysis, India Exim Bank, said while the export performance has been promising this year, imports have remained high, especially since September.			
"Trade deficit is likely to touch the peak level of \$90 billion witnessed in FY20. Nevertheless, the trade surplus generated under the services sector is likely to be partially offsetting the deficit by more than \$100 billion," he said.			

FROM PAGE 1

Splitting chairman, MD roles made voluntary

The market regulator introduced the separation of the chairman and CEO roles in April 2020 to comply. In 2020, the regulator extended the deadline by another two years.

"There has been barely a 4 per cent incremental improvement in compliance by the top 500 listed companies over the last two years. Hence, expecting the remaining about 46 per cent of the top 500 listed companies to comply with these norms by the target date would be a tall order," Sebi said.

A chairperson as the head of the board, while the MD/CEO is the head of management, who is supposed to report to the board. The rationale behind the separation of the two posts was to have a better and more balanced governance structure," the regulator said.

Gaurav Mistry, associate partner, DSK Legal, said that on the one hand, the rule would have ensured more effective and objective supervision of the management, on the other hand, it would have led to duplication of work, and some con-

fusion in terms of authority.

Numerous studies have shown that companies with better corporate governance standards tend to perform better at the bourses.

Industry bodies, however, welcomed the Sebi move.

Dunzo pulls out all stops to be No. 1 in quick commerce

Industry bodies, however, welcomed the Sebi move.

Says Kabeer Biswas, founder and CEO of Dunzo: "Our aim is to become the number one player in quick commerce in 18-24 months. Of course, competition will come and go. The Sebi move will help us grow 30-50 per cent more than what we had earlier planned for this December, and double of what we had envisaged in 5 to 10 years."

Biswas says the big advantage of the partnership is that Dunzo can now enter new cities using Reliance's existing supply chain. This will help Dunzo offer its 15-minute service to customers efficiently, while Reliance will benefit from Dunzo's fleet in its omni-channel play. "Our entire focus this year will be on incubating and growing the quick-service delivery business," says Biswas.

Dunzo's target this year, Biswas says, is to go to 20 more cities with quick commerce (they currently offer the service in Bengaluru, Chennai and Pune). Instead of the 18 they had planned before the deal with Reliance, it will also hit 50 cities with the B2B model, where they can support Reliance's omni-channel platform. The company plans to undertake over 60 million transactions a month from quick commerce alone and have more than 350 warehouses in the cities by the end of 2022.

Biswas says that though the money raised is enough to achieve this target by December, Dunzo will go for another fund raise of \$200-300 million in the next 3-6 months, which will help it grow faster and also make it into an unicorn. There are, however, no plans for launching an IPO before 2024.

Dunzo uses data analytics to study consumer buying patterns. Based on that, the stock-keeping units (SKU) of products which they keep in a warehouse are between 2,500 and 3,000 items. Says Biswas: "Our research shows that 80 per cent of the gross merchandising value comes from only 20 per cent of the SKUs, so that is what we focus on. But there has to be flexibility."

For instance, what consumers buy in the morning is often very different from what they buy in the evening.

India Inc's profit rises 27% in third quarter

The listed companies in the Business Standard sample reported combined net profits of ₹2.39 trillion in Q3 FY22, up from the ₹1.88 trillion a year earlier but down marginally from the ₹2.4 trillion in Q2 FY22. (See the adjoining chart.)

Top line growth was, however, higher in Q3 FY22 than in Q2 FY22 and this was especially true for the non-financial companies, which are facing the brunt of higher commodity prices and inflation.

The listed companies in the sample reported net sales of ₹27 trillion in Q3 FY22, up from the ₹21.7 trillion a year earlier and ₹24.67 trillion in Q2 FY22. Including other and exceptional items, net revenues grew to ₹28.46 trillion in Q3 FY22 against ₹23.5 trillion a year earlier and ₹26.42 trillion in Q2 FY22.

The companies in the cyclical sectors - BFSI, oil and gas, and metals - again dominated the earnings in the third quarter.

These three cyclical sectors together accounted for nearly 60 per cent of the combined earnings of the sample, down from their all-time high share of 62 per cent in Q2 FY22 but much higher than their 45 per cent share prior in the pre-pandemic period.

While metals and oil and gas companies gained from higher production and commercial banks, which dominate the BFSI space, benefited from the decline in interest costs and lower provisioning for bad loans, BFSI's interest costs declined for the sixth consecutive quarter in Q3 FY22, allowing them to report a 60 per cent y-o-y jump in net profit.

In contrast, their operating profits were up 11.1 per cent YoY in the third quarter while gross interest income was up just 3.5 per cent YoY during the quarter. It was same for non-bank financial companies such as Housing Development Finance Corporation and Bajaj Finance but they reported a more modest 29.8 per cent YoY growth in combined net profit in Q3 FY22 and a 40.5 per cent increase in gross interest income in the third quarter.

The combined earnings of oil and gas companies, including Reliance Industries, ONGC and Indian Oil, were up 58.4 per cent YoY in Q3 FY22 while metals and mining companies reported a 59 per cent YoY rise in their combined net profits in the third quarter.

BS SUDOKU # 3591

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SOLUTION #3591

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4	5	9	7	1	8	6	2	3
8	7	3	6	5	1	9	4	
2	3	1	4	8	6	9	5	7
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8	4	5	1	2	7	3	8	6

Hard: ★★★★★
Solution tomorrow

HOW TO PLAY
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