



To,

नवंबर /November 11, 2025

नेशनल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
बीकेसी, बांद्रा (पूर्व) /BKC, Bandra (East)
मुंबई/ Mumbai-51

विषय: समाचार पत्र विज्ञापन: सेबी (एलओडीआर), विनियम, 2015 के विनियम संख्या 52 (8) के तहत
सूचना

**Sub: Newspaper Advertisement: Intimation under regulation 52 (8) of SEBI(LODR),
Regulations, 2015.**

महोदया /महोदय,
Madam/ Sir,

विनियम संख्या 52 (8), सेबी (LODR) विनियम, 2015 के अनुसार बैंक के 30 सितम्बर, 2025 को समाप्त तिमाही और अर्धवार्षिक के लिए समीक्षित अन ऑडिटेड (स्टैंडअलोन) वित्तीय परिणाम हिंदी दैनिक समाचार पत्र जनसत्ता एवं अंग्रेजी दैनिक समाचार पत्र फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस में **11/11/2025** को प्रकाशित किए गए थे।

Pursuant to regulation No. 52 (8) of SEBI(LODR) Regulations, 2015, Unaudited reviewed (standalone) Financial Results for the Quarter and half year ended on September 30, 2025, was published on 11/11/2025 on Hindi daily newspaper Jansatta and English daily newspaper Financial Express.

कृपया उपरोक्त प्रकटीकरण को अभिलिखित करें।

Please take above disclosure on your record.

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(पंकज कुमार साहू /Pankaj Kumar Sahu)
कंपनी सचिव / Company Secretary

संलग्नक: यथोक्त ;

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REGION HOLDS 10,000 PLANT SPECIES AND RARE ANIMAL POPULATIONS

World has a decade to save biggest tropical carbon sink

ANTONY SGUAZZIN
November 10

THE CONGO BASIN, a region of tropical forest larger than India, is at a point where further damage may rob the world of a crucial bulwark against climate change.

That's the conclusion of the first comprehensive scientific report about the state of the environment in a region that stretches from Cross River in Nigeria to the Rift Valley in East Africa. An executive summary of the 800-page report, authored by 177 experts from across the basin and beyond, was released on Monday for the COP 30 climate summit in Belém, Brazil.

The region's forests currently absorb 600 million tonne of planet-warming carbon dioxide a year, equivalent to Germany's emissions. That makes the basin the world's biggest tropical carbon sink. But deforestation is threatening to upend the forests' ability to remove carbon from the atmosphere, a shift that would endanger the world's climate.

"If we don't get a handle on it in the next decade, it will be out of control," Lee White, Gabon's former environment minister, said in an interview. "There's a huge problem developing that we aren't solving and a huge opportunity that we're missing."

Two decades ago, the Congo Basin absorbed 4.5 billion tonne of carbon, almost equal to what the US emits, according to White. But slash-and-burn agriculture, where farmers set fires to create room for crops, an increase in logging and rising demand for charcoal are shrinking the forests.

"The Congo Basin stands at a decisive crossroads," the scientists said in the report, which follows a similar publication on the Amazon region released at the 2021 COP meeting. It's home to "unparalleled biodi-

CLIMATE COUNTDOWN

- Congo Basin absorbs 600 million tonne of carbon dioxide each year
- The forest once stored 4.5 billion tonne of carbon dioxide
- It holds 10,000 plant species and rare animal populations
- Deforestation threatens its role as a vital carbon sink
- Losing it risks climate stability and African water security

70% of rainfall recycled, crucial for continental water cycles



versity, but it's also a region of rapid population growth, persistent poverty, weak governance and competing demands for development."

The Congo Basin ranks among the world's most-biodiverse areas, boasting 10,000 plant species and forests that provide homes for four species of great apes, as well as forest elephants and okapis, an endangered relative of the giraffe.

The Amazon in some ways serves as a warning for the Congo Basin. The rainforest covers an area almost twice the size, but parts of the region have become a source of emissions rather than a sink, mainly due to deforestation. The world's other carbon sinks, including permafrost and northern forests, also are under threat as the planet warms.

In addition to its role battling climate change, the Congo Basin is a key driver of rainfall patterns across Africa, including Egypt and water-stressed nations across east, west and north Africa. About 70% of the precipitation that falls over the basin is recycled into the atmos-

phere and then falls again across the broader region.

"If you lose the Congo Basin, you lose the water," said White, a British scientist who found his way to Gabon's cabinet after coming to the country to do doctoral research in 1989.

While he lost his post as environment minister in a military coup a few months after the Science Panel for the Congo Basin's creation in 2023, his fellow scientists chose him as envoy, a recognition of his role in pioneering

attempts to win carbon-offset funding to reward Gabon for keeping its forests intact. The state of African forests varies from Gabon, where about 90% of the land is covered by trees, to the Democratic Republic of Congo, where slash-and-burn agriculture is prevalent and the forest is under pressure from a population of more than 100 million people.

"There is an urgent need to banish the persistent contradiction that defines the Congo Basin economies," the scientists wrote in their report. "Forests and renewable resources sustain millions and state revenues

are heavily tied to non-renewables — mining and oil."

The scientists called for a range of interventions to halt the forests' decline in the region, including more sustainable-farming practices and innovative climate finance. The latter is a top issue at COP30, with Brazil's newly created Tropical Forest Forever Facility receiving roughly \$5 billion in pledges ahead of climate talks kicking off on Monday. Nations with tropical forests will receive a fee for every hectare conserved, and the Democratic Republic of Congo is among those that would benefit the most.

"The Congo Basin has historically received less international forest finance than the Amazon or Southeast Asia," the scientists said. "Closing this gap requires a portfolio approach," which would include higher outlays from governments and increasing proceeds from the sale of carbon and biodiversity credits.

"With the right incentives, through carbon markets and other mechanisms, the Congo Basin should receive tens of billions of dollars for carbon storage," they said.

—BLOOMBERG

Beijing bets on K-visa to power tech ambitions

ASSOCIATED PRESS
Hong Kong, November 10

VAISHNAVI SRINIVASAGOPALAN, A skilled Indian IT professional who has worked in both India and the US, has been looking for work in China.

Beijing's new K-visa programme targeting science and technology workers could turn that dream into a reality.

The K-visa rolled out by Beijing last month is part of China's widening effort to catch up with the US in the race for global talent and cutting edge technology.

It coincides with uncertainties over the US' H-1B programme under tightened immigration policies implemented by President Donald Trump.

"(The) K-visa for China (is) an equivalent to the H-1B for the US," said Srinivasagopalan, who is intrigued by China's working environment and culture after her father worked at a Chinese university a few years back. "It is a good option for people like me to work abroad."

The K-visa supplements China's existing visa schemes including the R-visa for foreign professionals, but with loosened requirements, such as not requiring an applicant to have a job offer before applying.

Stricter US policies towards foreign students and scholars under Trump, including the raising of fees for the H-1B visa for foreign skilled workers to \$100,000 for new applicants, are leading some non-American professionals and students to consider going elsewhere.

China wants more foreign tech professionals

China is striking while the iron is hot.

The ruling Communist Party has made global leadership in advanced technologies a top priority, paying massive government subsi-

TALENT SHIFT

■ China's new K-Visa programme is designed to attract global science and technology talent, especially IT professionals

■ Unlike the H-1B, K-visa does not require a job offer before applying

■ It adds to existing Chinese visa options like the R-visa, but with more relaxed requirements



■ Under US President Donald Trump, the H-1B visa fee has surged to \$100,000, making it less accessible

dies to support research and development of areas such as artificial intelligence, semi-conductors and robotics.

"Beijing perceives the tightening of immigration policies in the US as an opportunity to position itself globally as welcoming foreign talent and investment more broadly," said Barbara Kelemen, associate director and head of Asia at security intelligence firm Dragonfly.

Unemployment among Chinese graduates remains high, and competition is intense for jobs in scientific and technical fields.

But there is a skills gap China's leadership is eager to fill. For decades, China has been losing top talent to developed countries as many stayed and worked in the US and Europe after they finished studies there.

The brain drain has not fully reversed. Many Chinese parents still see Western education as advanced and are eager to send their children abroad, said Alfred Wu, an associate professor at the National University of Singapore.

Questions about extra competition from foreign workers

With the jobless rate for Chinese aged 16-24 exclud-

ing students at nearly 18%, the campaign to attract more foreign professionals is raising questions.

"The current job market is already under fierce competition," said Zhou Xinying, a 24-year-old postgraduate student in behavioral science at eastern China's Zhejiang University.

While foreign professionals could help "bring about new technologies" and different international perspectives, Zhou said, "some Chinese young job seekers may feel pressure due to the introduction of the K-visa policy." Kyle Huang, a 26-year-old software engineer based in the southern city of Guangzhou, said his peers in the science and technology fields fear the new visa scheme "might threaten local job opportunities".

China's disadvantages even with the new visas

Recruitment and immigration specialists say foreign workers face various hurdles in China. One is the language barrier. The ruling Communist Party's internet censorship, known as the "Great Firewall," is another drawback.

A country of about 1.4 billion, China had only an estimated 711,000 foreign workers residing in the country as of 2023.

JLN Stadium to be turned into Sports City

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, November 10

THE ICONIC JAWAHAR Lal Nehru Stadium in the national capital will be "dismantled" to create a Sports City that will cater to all major disciplines and include lodging facility for athletes, a sports ministry source said on Monday.

The 102 acre area of the stadium will be rebuilt but as of now, the plan is merely a proposal and therefore the time-line for the project and the estimated cost has not yet been worked out.

"The stadium will be dismantled. All offices inside the stadium, including the National Anti Doping Agency (NADA), the National Dope Testing Laboratory (NDTL) and the Income Tax department will be relocated as and when the project takes off," the ministry source said.

"Currently the over 100 acres of land that it occupies is not being used to its optimal level. A Sports City will ensure that we have hosting facilities for major disciplines, training facilities, lodging for athletes when they compete there and even verticals like entertainment will be covered," he added.

The stadium also houses the headquarters of the Sports Authority of India, which owns the venue, and the government's flagship Khelo India project office.

A Sports City project would require synergy between multiple ministries, including the Urban Development Ministry, and departments. Given the long-drawn process, an immediate start to it is unlikely.

"It is an idea at this stage but let's see how the feasibility study works out. But the ministry is very serious about going ahead with it," the source said.

Sports cities in Qatar and Australia are being assessed to finalise the modalities. Sports Minister Mansukh Mandaviya was in Doha recently and it is reliably learnt that he visited the Sports City there.

The Doha Sports City is spread over 617 acres. It has facilities for football, aquatics and 13 different indoor sports besides an academy. It also houses a specialised orthopaedic and sports medicine hospital.

Delhiites rush to buy 'air-purifying' plants

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, November 10

AS DELHI'S AIR quality dips to hazardous levels, "air-purifying" indoor plants are witnessing a surge in demand. Nurseries across the city say customers are increasingly turning to these plants to improve indoor air quality.

Ashok Kumar of Saini Plant Home in Connaught Place said the demand for air-purifying plants has jumped in recent days.

"Earlier, we used to sell around 50 to 60 such plants daily but as the pollution season nears the sales double as we sell more than 100 air purifying plants every day," he told PTI.

"People are buying a lot of indoor plants such as Areca Palm, Kent Palm and Chamaedorea Palm. The demand has gone up a lot," he added.

With Delhi's air pollution oscillating between 'poor' and 'very poor' conditions, nursery owners said buyers now walk in with a clear idea of what they

want -- plants that promise cleaner indoor air.

The most sought-after varieties include Snake Plant, Peace Lily, Areca Palm, Money Plant, Spider Plant, Aglaonema, Rubber Plant and Boston Fern. At Greenways Nursery in Dera Village, staff members said the rush has increased since pollution levels spiked.

"It's been a heavy week," a worker said. "People are buying many varieties of palms and indoor plants. Every year during this season, sales go up like

this." Meanwhile, experts say certain indoor and traditional plants can play a vital role in combating rising air pollution by absorbing harmful gases, filtering particulate matter, and improving overall air quality.

According to Professor Anand Sonkar, Department of Botany, Hansraj College, University of Delhi, "Plants like the spider plant, peace lily, and areca palm are excellent natural air purifiers that help mitigate pollution by absorbing harmful gases and releasing oxygen."

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