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GKB /STK-EXCH November 15, 2022

Department of Corporate Services BSE Limited Phiroze Jeejubhoy Towers Dalal Street Mumbai - 400 001

Ref: Scrip Code No.: 533212

Dear Sir,

Subject: Extract of Statement of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended September 30, 2022.

Please find attached copies of newspaper cuttings of the extract of Statement of Unaudited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended September 30, 2022, published in The Financial Express (Mumbai Edition) and on Pudhari (Marathi) dated November 14, 2022.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully, For GKB Ophthalmics Ltd.,

Pooja Bicholkar Company Secretary





NEW POWER TRANSMISSION FRAMEWORK

Regulatory gaps may favour big players

Experts wary of diluted terms for grant of connectivity

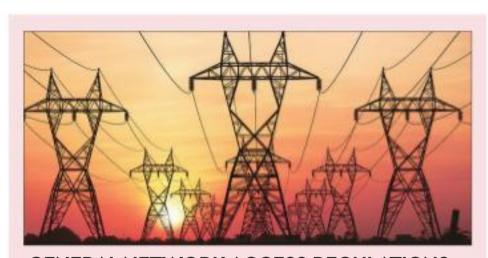
ENS ECONOMIC BUREAU New Delhi, November 13

ALONGSIDE A DRAFT proposal to streamline the regulatory framework for the country's power transmission, new connectivity regulations released by the electricity regulator CERC are being red-flagged by market players.

The regulatory framework called General Network Access (GNA) regulations seeks to do away with predetermined point-to-point transmission access to instead enable both access or drawal on the entire transmission corridor in a way that it provides generators and procurers the flexibility of both injection and drawal.

While the new framework is being seen as a quantum leap in tiding over the problem of transmission constraints and fostering open access to help develop a seamlessly integrated electricity market, experts say there are loopholes in the accompanying connectivity regulations issued subsequently by the regulator. The concern is that these connectivity regulations could potentially end up favouring the bigger players in the sector.

The biggest shortcoming in the accompanying connectivity regulations pertains to the perceived dilution of the pre-conditions set for grant of connectivity. It is back to a full circle in some sense, given that regulations were tightened after the Renewable Energy (RE) developers, par-



GENERAL NETWORK ACCESS REGULATIONS

■ The General Network Access as a transmission service provides more flexibility and the possibility of open access to the buyers and sellers of power in terms of schedulina

■ Users at present have to pay long-term charges under the pointto-point connectivity regime, and shell out short-term charges for any deviations from the agreed path

ticularly the bigger players, took advantage of the liberal grant of connectivity by the CERC in 2016 without any stringent pre-conditions. The rules were then tweaked in 2018 to incorporate strict conditions like the letter of award (LOA), financial closure status, the acquisition of 50 per cent land to counter the squatting of grid connectivity by players etc. Multiple players that The Indian Express spoke to said a similar risk has again arisen as in the new connectivity regulations, these preconditions have been diluted or removed.

"Big RE developers will end up potentially capturing the most lucrative RE pooling stations with multiple applications and apply for a staggered date of completion depending on anticipated investment resources. Those who do not have deep pockets to pay the connectivity bank guarantees simultaneously for large numbers of applications could be the losers," an expert who formerly served in a regulatory role said. The new connectivity regulation, notified in July, is slated to be opened from December 1, 2022.

The CERC had, in December last year, come out with a draft proposal to facilitate regulatory framework for GNA. At present, a power generator has to work out how the electricity will be wheeled to the consumer under the point-to-point access concept. GNA will enable them to supply from any point, as long as the quantum contracted for is met.

The GNA as a transmission service provides more flexibility and the possibility of open access to the buyers and sellers of power in terms of scheduling, subject to grid constraints, and does not suffer from the rigidity of the current point-to-point open access mechanism.

EXPLAINER

FRIENDSHORING: NOT EASY TO ADOPT

After offshoring and reshoring, the new buzzword in the western capitals is 'friendshoring', or running the supply chain of at least critical components only through a select group of American allies. On her maiden visit to India on Friday, US treasury secretary Janet Yellen advocated 'friendshoring' with India.

Banikinkar Pattanayak dwells on how this strategy, if implemented with vigour, can alter the course of the global supply chain, and possible consequences.

What is friendshoring?

Friendshoring or allyshoring refers to a strategy of manufacturing and sourcing components and raw materials within a select group of countries with shared values to mitigate supply-chain risks. In a speech at the Atlantic Council in April, Yellen floated this idea. On Friday, she pitched for "friendshoring" with India. On a visit to New Delhi, she said the US is pursuing this strategy to "diversify away from countries that present geopolitical and security risks to our supply chain" and to do so "we are proactively deepening economic integration with trusted trading partners like India". This new approach, she said, will create redundancies in supply chain to mitigate over-concentration risks. However, so far "friendshoring" has remained an idea, with practically no road map available as to how the US and its allies choose to implement it.



Why has the US floated **EFFECTS OF DE-COUPLING** this idea? IN WORLD ECONOMY % deviation in real GDP from

China

Japan

Russia

Other

Other

Global

DIN: 00525234

The idea seems to have its origin in baseline projections in the long run politics but it's also rooted in economics. In the aftermath of the Covid outbreak, China has resorted to severe lockdowns periodically, often choking the supply of critical inputs and components, and even finished goods, to the outer world. This has left companies in other countries, which rely heavily on Chinese products, scour for alternatives. Then came Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Moscow, in the words of Yellen, has "weaponised Russia's natural gas supply against developed the people of Europe". Some analysts have said Russia is also using its food developing reserves as a weapon against Europe. The "friendshoring" idea gathered pace after the Ukraine war.

How does friendshoring complement other key initiatives that India has joined?

In recent years, three partnerships have gained traction: the USled QUAD and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF), and the supply-chain initiative floated by India, Japan and Australia. While Quad is a strategic (security) forum comprising US, India, Australia and Japan seemingly to counter Chinese belligerence in the Indo-Pacific, the IPEF has 14 members, including India and the US. India hasn't joined the sensitive "trade pillar" of the IPEF but is on board for its three other pillars. As for the supply-chain initiative already floated by India, Japan and Australia, it would be interesting to see how they will adopt the "friendshoring" idea. If India's reluctance to ioin the IPEF in the absence of concrete details is any indication, it could be cautious in ioining "friendshoring" hurriedly, especially due to its reliance on Russia for weapons and strategic support.

Can 'friendshoring' be implemented seamlessly among close allies?

Analysts have warned that "friendshorina" is difficult to implement in a world where supply chains are closely integrated. Any segregation of supply chains by force or rigid policies will cause severe

disruptions in the operations of companies, especially MNCs, across the globe and trigger a spike in prices of goods and services for consumers, especially in poor and developing countries. in the near term.

Source: WTO Secretariat

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Is it a good idea for the world, and for India?

A study by the WTO after the Ukraine war pointed out if the world economy de-couples into western and eastern blocs, it could lose about 5% in output. This means developing economies would have to bear a greater

burden of any attempts towards de-coupling the global economy, through either "friendshoring" or other policies. India has to undertake a comprehensive costbenefit analysis before it commits to any such agenda.

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EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2022

			Standa	lone		Consolidated						
PARTICULARS	Quarter Ended			Half Yea	ar Ended	Year Ended	Quarter Ended			Half Yea	Year Ended	
	30.09.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.06.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2021 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2021 (UNAUDITED)	31.03.2022 (Audited)	30.09.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.06.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2021 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2022 (UNAUDITED)	30.09.2021 (UNAUDITED)	31.03.2022 (Audited)
Total Income from Operations (Net)	277.03	261.70	263.33	538.73	499.67	1,096.19	309.01	297.65	291.89	606.66	577.99	1,259.57
Net Profit for the period (before tax, exceptional and extraordinary items)	(90.69)	(96.54)	(121.73)	(187.23)	(246.49)	(339.34)	(102.05)	(105.59)	(151.76)	(207.64)	(260.54)	(373.89)
Net Profit for the period before tax (after exceptional and extraordinary items)	(90.69)	(96.54)	(121.73)	(187.23)	(246.49)	(339.34)	(102.05)	(105.59)	(151.76)	(207.64)	(260.54)	(373.89)
Net Profit for the period after tax (after exceptional and extraordinary items)	(90.69)	(96.54)	(121.73)	(187.23)	(246.49)	(339.34)	(102.05)	(105.59)	(151.76)	(207.64)	(260.54)	(373.89)
Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	(90.69)	(96.54)	(121.73)	(187.23)	(246.49)	(351.26)	(102.05)	(105.59)	(151.76)	(207.64)	(260.54)	(367.81)
Paid-up Equity Share Capital (face value of Rs.10/-each)	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00	1,202.00
Earning per share (Quarterly not annualised)				0		0 7						
Basic (Rs.)	(0.75)	(0.80)	(1.01)	(1.56)	(2.05)	(2.92)	(0.85)	(0.88)	(1.26)	(1.73)	(2.17)	(3.06)
Diluted (Rs.)	(0.75)	(0.80)	(1.01)	(1.56)	(2.05)	(2.92)	(0.85)	(0.88)	(1.26)	(1.73)	(2.17)	(3.06)

. The above results were reviewed and recommended by the Audit Committee & approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on November 12, 2022. The Statutory Auditor, of the Company have carried out Limited Review of the aforesaid results 2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of results for Quarter and Half Year ended on 30th September, 2022 filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the standalone quarterly/half yearly results are available on the websites of Stock Exchange www.bseindia.com) and the Company's website (www.seatvnetwork.com).

Dated: 12 November, 2022

NEERAJ JAIN

AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS AND ASSEMBLIES LIMITED Regd Office: TACO House, Plot No. 20/B FPN085, V. G. Damle Path, Off Law College Road,

Erandwane, Pune: 411004 | Email: cs@autostampings.com | CIN: L28932PN1990PLC016314

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED RESULT	\$
FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED SEP	TEMBER 30, 2022
	(INR in Lakhs)

98		Quarter	Half Year Ended		
SI. No.	Particulars	Sept. 30, 2022	Sept. 30, 2021	Sept. 30, 2022	
NO.	0.00094.0000	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	
1.	Total income from operations	21,646.81	14,792.20	42,617.85	
2.	Net profit / (loss) for the period (before tax, exceptional and / or extraordinary items)	217.61	(140.01)	291.54	
3.	Net profit / (loss) for the period after tax (after exceptional and / or extraordinary items)	217.61	40.21	291.54	
4,	Total comprehensive income for the period [(comprising profit / (loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive income (after tax)]	200.41	72.15	292.27	
5.	Equity share capital (Face value INR 10/- each)	1,586.44	1,586.44	1,586.44	
6.	Reserves excluding revaluation reserves	- 3		0	
7.	Earnings / (Loss) per share (of INR 10/- each) (not annualised)	1		7	
PH 2	Basic: INR	1.37	0.26	1.84	
	Diluted: INR	1.37	0.26	1.84	

The above unaudited financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of

the Company at their respective meetings held on November 13, 2022. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly and half yearly unaudited financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the quarterly and half yearly unaudited financial results is available on Stock Exchange website (www.bseindia.com/

www.nseindla.com) and on Company's website www.autostampings.com By order of the Board for AUTOMOTIVE STAMPINGS AND ASSEMBLIES LIMITED Pradeep Bhargava Chairman

Place : Pune A TATA Enterprise Date: November 13, 2022



GKB OPHTHALMICS LIMITED

CIN: L26109GA1981PLC000469

Regd. Office: 16-A, Tivim Industrial Estate, Mapusa Goa. 403 526

Tel No. (0832) 2257253 / 6714444, Fax No. (0832) 2257044, E-mail: gkbophthalmics@gkb.net Website: www.gkb.net EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 2022

SI.		Standalone							Consolidated					
	Particulars	Quarter ended			Half Year ended		Year ended	Quarter ended			Half Year ended		Year	
No.	100 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1000 0 1	30.09.22	30.06.22	30.09.21	30.09.22	30.09.21	31.03.22	30.09.22	30.06.22	30.09.21	30.09.22	30.09.21	31.03.22	
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	
1	Total Income from Operations	704.65	768.08	703.39	1,472.73	1,189.89	2,704.82	1,856.33	1,783.53	1,852.72	3,639.86	3,390.82	7,093.76	
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Exceptional items and Tax)	(90.81)	5.22	(103.74)	(85.59)	(222.44)	(230.79)	106.18	215.34	(23.33)	321.52	13.16	185.49	
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (after Exceptional items and before Tax)	(90.81)	5.22	(103.74)	(85.59)	(222.44)	(230.79)	106.18	215.34	(23.33)	321.52	13.16	185.49	
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (after Exceptional items and Tax)	(88.57)	7.10	(105.20)	(81.47)	(225.36)	(231.03)	110.31	220.90	(19.18)	331.21	17.18	194.38	
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit /(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	(89.98)	5.69	(107.43)	(84.29)	(229.82)	(236.69)	108.90	219.49	(21,41)	328.39	12.72	188.72	
6	Equity Share Capital	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	504.06	
7	Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)	078810824	588207935	(A111 847 (MC1898)	17301640360	500000000000000000000000000000000000000	1284800,457.0	072074-005	200-20-000-20	5359, 88539		2000		
	(a) Basic (Rs.) (b) Diluted (Rs.)	(1.76) (1.76)	0.14 0.14	(2.09)	(1.62)	(4.47) (4.47)	(4.58) (4.58)	1.68 1.68	3.84 3.84	(0.67)	5.52 5.52	(0.39)	2.53 2.53	

Notes:

Place: Mapusa-Goa

financialexp.er

Date: 12th November, 2022

1. The financial results have been reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on November 12, 2022.

2. The Group operates in one primary segment only, i.e. Ophthalmics Lenses and therefore Ind AS 108 - Operating Segment is not applicable. 3. W.e.f. April 1, 2022 the Company has changed its policy for accounting for glass moulds used in the manufacture of ophthalmic lenses. The glass moulds which were earlier treated as Property, Plant and Equipment ('PPE') and

depreciated over an estimated useful life are now being treated as inventory and charged to raw material consumption on actual utilisation in the manufacturing process. This change in accounting policy has been made because treating glass moulds as PPE and charging depreciation based on estimate of useful life does not fairly represent the actual nature and utilisation pattern of glass moulds in the manufacturing process. The impact of the change has been made from April 1, 2022 as retrospective application as required by Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, is impractical. Due to the change, 'Depreciation and Amortisation Expense' is lower by Rs. 32.16 lakhs and Rs. 63.64 lakhs and 'Cost of Materials Consumed' is higher by Rs. 6.74 lakhs for the quarter and half year ended September 30, 2022 respectively. Had this change in accounting policy not been made, the Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted) would be Rs. (2.26) and Rs. (2.56) (not annualised) for guarter and half year ended September 30, 2022 respectively. Figures of the previous periods have been regrouped, wherever necessary.

5. The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly / annual 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 guarterly / annual financial results are available on the Stock Exchange website (www.bseindia.com) and on Company's website (www.gkb.net).

K.G. Gupta Managing Director DIN: 00051863

For GKB Ophthalmics Limited

UK economy: A crisis in the making, with India trade deal offering hope PRESS TRUST OF INDIA was committed to an agreement.

London, November 13

IT HAS BEEN anything but a smooth ride for the Rishi Sunak-led UK government, with the latest official data released this week reflecting a shrinking economy and a looming two-year-long recession.

The British Indian former finance minister, who took charge at 10 Downing Street last month with the promise to fix the fiscal errors of predecessor Liz Truss' disastrous mini-budget, has pledged to get a grip on the soaring inflation as a priority and warned of tough tax

and spending decisions ahead. Economic experts agree on the

massive scale of the challenge, even

"Such a deal could generate growth opportunities for the UK, particularly if there is potential to export services – the UK's key area of comparative advantage – to a

market that is expected to grow sig-

nificantly over time," she notes. The energy crisis triggered by the Russia-Ukraine conflict is seen as a dominating factor behind Britain's current cost-of-living crisis of mounting household bills. A weak post-Covid recovery, hangover effect of the uncertainties of Brexit since the UK left the European Union (EU) in 2016 and years of underinvestment as a result of austerity in the aftermath of the 2008 financial crash stand out as

the key ingredients behind today's



as they hold out the prospect of a free trade agreement (FTA) with India as a potential generator of much-needed economic growth.

"The economic crisis in the UK is caused by some new and some longstanding factors," explains Dr Anna Valero, Senior Policy Fellow at the London School of Economics (LSE) Centre for Economic Performance.

"High inflation, high interest rates and tightening fiscal policy occurs against the backdrop of particularly poor productivity growth in the UK since the financial crisis which has been a drag on real wages," she says. "There are also large and persistent inequalities in the UK. Combined, poor growth and high inequalities have made the UK a'Stagnation Nation', in urgent need of a new economic strategy to move the country onto a stronger, fairer and more sustainable growth path," she adds.

Asked how an India-UK FTA might impact this scenario, the analyst welcomed the fact that Sunak

"Long before the current crisis the UK economy was suffering from too little investment, economic inequality both between and within its regions, and resulting low growth," says Dr George Dibb, head of the Centre for Economic Justice at London-based think tank Institute for Public Policy Research (IPPR). "This was compounded by the recent decade of 'austerity' which meant cuts that hit ordinary families and degraded the education and health services that are the building block of any flourishing economy.

"Things were made worse again by the huge impact on energy prices of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, with the resulting cost of living crisis that has provoked; and the final straw that broke the camel's back was the Truss government's recent mini-budget and its proposed unfunded tax cuts, which undermined market confidence in both the UK government and the economy," he reflects.



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fied | मादर पारसरात तथा नावराय मूळ स्थान vill be decided and the mutation entry certified in your absence. Place:- Bicholim Goa. Date:- 09/11/2022

(Shripad V. Majik)

कोठे होते, ते तेथून का स्थलांतरित करावे लागले, तेथे कोणते अत्याचार झाले, याचा इतिहास प्रदर्शित केला पाहिजे. 'मला काय त्याचे' ही वृत्ती

सोडून इतिहासाची

पुनरावृत्ती टाळली पाहिजे. स्वातंत्र्यवीर नितीन फळवे सावरकर स्मारकाचे

कार्याध्यक्ष तथा स्वातंत्र्यवीर सावरव रणजीत सावरकर यांनी सांगितले.

काणका येथील श्री सिद्धन देवस्थान सभागृहात समितीच्यावतीने प्रांतीय हिंदू राष्ट्र जागृ झाले. यावेळी ते बोलत होते. व्यासप् बजरंग दलाचे नितीन फळदेसाई जनजागृती समितीचे राष्ट्रीय प्रवक्ते रमे उपस्थित होते. रणजीत सावरकर दीपप्रज्वलन झाले.

गोमंतकाचा खरा इतिहास जन आणि येथील परंपरा, संस्कृती आ

अग्निशामक दलान

म्हापसा : पुढारी वृत्तसेवा

खोब्रावाडो, कळंगुट येथील सु यांच्या घराला आग लागून त्यांचे रुपयांचे नुकसान झाले. ही घटना 1 सायंकाळी ७.३० च्या सुमारास घडत

याबाबत पिळर्ण अग्निशामक मिळालेल्या माहितीनुसार खोब्राव ब्राबरेश्वर देवस्थान जवळ राहण गोवेकर यांच्या घराला अचानक आग

जीकेबी ऑप्थॅल्मिक्स लिमिटेड

सीआयएन : L26109GA1981PLC000469

नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय : १६-ए, तिवीम इंडस्ट्रीयल इस्टेट, म्हापसा, गोवा -४०३ ५२६ टेलिफोन -(०८३२)२२५७२५३/६७१४४४, फॅक्स : (०८३२)२२५७०४४,

ई मेल : gkbopthalmics@gkb.net.com वेबसाईट : www.gkb.net

३१ सप्टेंबर २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीसाठीच्या अनऑडीटेड आर्थिक परिणामांच्या स्टेटमेंटचा सारांश

		स्टॅंडअलोन							एकत्रित						
		14.0	संपलेली तिमाही		संपलेली सहामाही		संपलेले वर्ष	संपलेली तिमाही			संपलेली सहामाही		वर्ष		
	अनु. क्र.	30.09.22	३०.०६.२२	30.09.29	30.09.22	30.09.79	39.03.22	30.09.22	\$0.06.22 \$0.09.22		30.09.22 30.09.29		39.03.79		
		अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	ऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	अनऑडीटेड	ऑडीटेड		
8	व्यवहारातून झालेली एकूण मिळकत	७०४.६५	७६८.०८	903.39	१,४७२.७३	9,869.69	2,808.22	१,८५६.३३	१,७८३.५३	१,८५२.७२	35.953,5	3,390.62	७,०९३.७६		
?	कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा/(नुकसान) (अपवादात्मक वस्तू आणि करपूर्व)	(90.69)	4.77	(80.509)	(८५.५९)	(२२२.४४)	(90.089)	१०६.१८	२१५.३४	(85.55)	328.42	१३.१६	१८५.४९		
m	कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा/(नुकसान) (अपवादात्मक वस्तूंनंतर आणि करपूर्व)	(90.68)	4.22	(80.509)	(८५.५१)	(25.88)	(१३०.७१)	१०६.१८	२१५.३४	(२३.३३)	३२१.५२	१३.१६	१८५.४९		
8	कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा/(नुकसान) (अपवादात्मक वस्तूंनंतर आणि करोत्तर)	(00.49)	9.80	(१०५.२०)	(08.90)	(२२५.३६)	(737.05)	880.38	220.90	(89.88)	338.28	१७.१८	26.888		
4	कालावधीसाठी एकूण व्यापक मिळकत (कालावधीसाठीचा नफा/(तोटा)(करोत्तर) आणि इतर व्यापक मिळकत (करोत्तर))	(১१.१১)	५.६९	(\$8.00\$)	(८४.२९)	(77.67)	(93,355)	१०८,९०	२१९.४९	(78.89)	३२८.३९	१२.७२	988.88		
Ę	समभाग भांडवल	५०४.०६	५०४.०६	५०४.०६	५०४.०६	408.08	408.08	५०४.०६	५०४.०६	408.08	५०४.०६	1.07.05			
9	दर शेयर मिळकत(प्रत्येकी रु. १०/-)असामान्य वस्तुपूर्वी आणि नंतर (वार्षिक च केलेले) अ) बेसिक (रूपयांत) ब) डायल्युटेड	(१.७६) (१.७६)	0,88 0,88	(२,०९) (२,०९)	(१.६२) (१.६२)	(x.x0) (x.x0)	(8.48) (8.48)	9.48 9.48	\$.८४	(0.89)	4.49 4.49	(0.39)	408.08 2.43 2.43		

- वरील आर्थिक परिणामांचे लेखा परीक्षण समितीने पुनर्परिक्षण केले आहे आणि संचालक मंडळाने नोव्हेंबर १२,२०२२ रोजी झालेल्या संबंधित बैठकांमध्ये त्याला मंजुरी दिली आहे.
- कंपनी केवळ एकाच प्रायमरी सेशमेंटमध्ये कार्यरत आहे, म्हणजे ऑप्थॉल्मक्स लेन्सेसमध्ये आणि म्हणून भारतीय लेखा मानद ('इंड एएस') १०८ ऑपरेटींग सेगमेंट इथे लांगू होत नाही.
- 🤱 एप्रिल १,२०२२ पासून कंपनीने ऑप्थॅल्मिक लेन्सेसच्या उत्पादनात वापरण्यात येणाऱ्या ग्लास मोल्ड्सच्या हिशोबासाठीचे घोरण बदलले आहे. ग्लास मोल्ड्स जे पूर्वी मालमत्ता, प्लांट आणि साधन (पीपीई) म्हणून मानले जात होते आणि अंदाजे उपयुक्त आयुष्यमानावर मूल्य कमी केले जात होते, ते आता इन्वेंटरी म्हणून मानले जाईल आणि उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत त्याच्या वास्तविक वापरले जाण्यावर कच्ची सामग्री वापर म्हणून चार्ज केले जाते. हिशोब घोरणात हा बदल क्ररण्यात आला कारण ग्लास मोल्ड्सना पीपीई मानले जाण्याने आणि अंदाजे उपयुक्त आयुष्यमानावर आधारित मूल्य कमी केल्यामुळे उत्पादन प्रक्रियेत ग्लास मोल्ड्सचे वास्तविक स्वरूप आणि उपयुक्तता आकृतीबंध हे योग्य तऱ्हेने दर्शवले जात नव्हते. या बदलाचा परिणाम एप्रिलश, २०२२ पासून इंड एएस८- हिशोब धोरणे नुसार पूर्वलक्षी अनुप्रयोग म्हणून असल्याने, हिशोब अंदाज आणि चुकांमधील बदल, अव्यवहार्य आहे. या बदलामुळे सप्टेंबर ३०,२०२२ मध्ये संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीचा घसारा आणि कर्जमाफी खर्च रू. ३२.१६ लाखांनी आणि रू. ६३.६४ लाखांनी कमी झाला, आणि 'वापरलेल्या सामानाचे मूल्य' हे सप्टेंबर ३०,२०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीत अनुक्रमे रू. ६.७४ लाख आणि रू. १६.१६ लाखांनी वाढले. हिशोब धोरणात हा बदले केला नसता तर दर शेअर मिळकत (बेसिक आणि डायल्युटेड) ही सप्टेंबर ३०,२०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि सहामाहीसाठी अनुक्रमे रू. (२.२६) आणि रू. (२.५६) (वार्षिक न केलेले) राहिली असती.

जिथे आवश्यकता भासेल तेथे मागील कालावधीची आकडेवारी पुनर्गठीत केली आहे

वरील तिमाही / वार्षिक आर्थिक परिणामांच्या तपशीलवार प्रारूपाचा सारांश असून हा स्टॉक एक्सेंजमध्ये सेवीच्या निवम २३ (लिस्टींग अँड ऑब्लिगेशन्स डिसक्लोजर रिक्वायरमेंट्स) नियम,२०१५ नुसार दाखल करण्यात आला आहे. तिमाही/वार्षिक आर्थिक परिणामांचे संपूर्ण प्रारूप शेअर बाजाराची वेबसाईट www.bseindia.com वर आणि कंपनीची वेबसाईट www.gkb.net वर उपलब्ध आहे.

जीकेबी ऑप्थॅल्मिक्स लिमिटेडसाठी के. जी. गुप्ता व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक

डीआयएन : ०००५१८६३

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