



GOTHI PLASCON (INDIA) LIMITED

01/08/2026

To

BSE Limited,
Corporate Relationship Department,
Floor 25, P J Towers
Dalal Street,
Mumbai-400001

Dear Sir,

ISIN : INE538G01018 SCRIP CODE : 531111

Sub: Publication as per Regulation 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015

We wish to inform you that the unaudited Financial Results for the period ended 30/06/2026 are published in Trinity Mirror and Makkal Kural. We are enclosing herewith a copy of each of the publications.

We request you to kindly take the information on record.

Thanking you,

Yours Sincerely,

For Gothi Plascon (India) Limited

Megha Somani

Megha Somani
(Compliance Officer & Company Secretary)
(F12093)
(E-24, Kamlesh enclave, Secretariat Colony,
Kilpauk, Chennai-600010)



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BRICS momentum builds under India’s chairship

Tatarstan signals expanding Global South ties

-: Trinity Mirror Online Team :-

As India assumes the BRICS Chairship in 2026 with an agenda centred on strengthening Global South cooperation, economic resilience and institutional reforms, Russia’s Republic of Tatarstan has offered a compelling example of how the expanded BRICS grouping is translating political dialogue into tangible economic partnerships.

In an extensive interaction, Tatarstan Head or Rais, Rustam Minnikhanov outlined how hosting the 2024 BRICS Summit in Kazan transformed the republic into one of Russia’s leading gateways for cooperation with emerging economies, particularly India, China and other Global South nations. Rustam Nurgalieovich Minnikhanov has served as the head of Tatarstan since 2010. He is responsible for overseeing the republic’s government, economic development, investment promotion, and relations with both the Russian federal government and international partners.

His remarks underscore the broader trajectory of BRICS as it evolves beyond a political forum into a platform facilitating trade, investment, education, logistics and technological collaboration.

India’s BRICS Chairship coincides with the grouping’s expanding global influence following its enlargement and increasing emphasis on South-South cooperation.

The experience of Tatarstan

demonstrates that the outcomes of the Kazan Summit are beginning to materialise through new investment flows, diplomatic representation, educational exchanges and industrial collaboration.

For India, which has consistently advocated practical economic cooperation among developing nations, such developments reinforce the Chairship’s focus on creating stronger commercial and institutional linkages across the Global South.

India-Tatarstan economic relations

Economic engagement between India and Tatarstan has witnessed steady growth.

According to Minnikhanov, bilateral trade reached US\$353 million in 2025, while agricultural exports from Tatarstan to India exceeded US\$56 million, making India one of the republic’s significant agricultural markets.

The decision to establish the Consulate General of India in Kazan alongside Tatarstan’s Trade and Economic Representative Office in New Delhi reflects growing institutional engagement that could further accelerate trade, investment and business partnerships.

The move is expected to facilitate greater interaction between Indian companies and one of Russia’s most industrialised regions.

China remains largest investor

While India is emerging as an increasingly important partner, China continues to be Tatarstan’s largest trading partner.

Trade between the two exceeded



US\$3.3 billion last year, with Chinese investments accounting for 62 per cent of total foreign investment entering the republic.

Chinese companies have established multiple high-technology manufacturing facilities, while Russia’s largest logistics hub dedicated to container transport between Russia and China is already operational.

The model illustrates how BRICS members are creating integrated manufacturing and logistics networks that reduce dependence on traditional Western supply chains.Egypt Highlights Expanding South-South Cooperation

The republic has also significantly strengthened cooperation with Egypt.

Trade has increased more than 8.5 times since 2020 to reach US\$230 million, while educational cooperation has become a flagship initiative through the successful

operation of Kazan Federal University’s Cairo campus.

The institution now educates over 2,000 students from Egypt and neighbouring countries, with new programmes in medicine and artificial intelligence scheduled to commence.

Such initiatives illustrate the growing emphasis within BRICS on knowledge partnerships alongside economic cooperation.

Investment climate gets boost

Hosting the BRICS Summit significantly enhanced Tatarstan’s international profile.

The republic now ranks alongside Moscow at the top of Russia’s National Investment Climate Ranking and has built an extensive industrial ecosystem that includes:

- Three special economic zones including Alabuga, Innopolis and Green Valley
- Five priority social and economic development areas

3. More than 100 industrial parks
 4. Over 1,700 resident companies employing around 70,000 people
- Its diversified economy spans petrochemicals, automotive manufacturing, aircraft production, agriculture, information technology and halal industries, making it an attractive destination for international investors.

Universities now strategic soft power

Education has emerged as another pillar of BRICS cooperation.

More than 20,000 international students are currently studying in Tatarstan’s universities, including over 2,000 students from China and nearly 1,200 from India.

The republic plans to expand academic mobility programmes, establish joint research centres and strengthen technological cooperation with BRICS partners.

For India, whose National Education Policy encourages international collaboration and research partnerships, these initiatives could create new opportunities for universities, technology institutions and innovation ecosystems.

Tatarstan also sees itself as an important bridge between Russia and the Islamic world.

Following Kazan’s designation as the 2026 Cultural Capital of the Islamic World, the republic intends to deepen cooperation with Islamic members of BRICS, including Egypt, Iran, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia.

Its annual Russia-Islamic World: KazanForum has emerged as a major

platform connecting governments, investors and businesses from more than 100 countries.

This complements India’s own efforts to engage simultaneously with BRICS, the Gulf region and the wider Global South through economic diplomacy.

New phase for BRICS

The broader significance of Minnikhanov’s observations lies in the changing nature of BRICS itself.

Rather than remaining solely a geopolitical forum, the grouping is increasingly facilitating practical cooperation in manufacturing, logistics, higher education, digital technologies, agriculture and investment.

For India, which has consistently argued that BRICS should deliver measurable economic outcomes, Tatarstan’s experience provides an example of how summit diplomacy can translate into concrete projects.

As India leads the grouping through its 2026 Chairship, the emphasis is expected to remain on strengthening Global South partnerships, enhancing resilient supply chains, expanding digital and educational cooperation and creating new opportunities for trade and investment among emerging economies.

The momentum generated since the Kazan Summit suggests that BRICS is steadily evolving into one of the principal platforms through which developing nations seek to shape a more balanced and multipolar global economic order.

India’s freight rail link deepens ties with Nepal

V.V.S. Manian

India has taken an important step in strengthening its economic and strategic connectivity with Nepal, with the first direct commercial container freight train from Kolkata Port reaching Biratnagar in Nepal. The development gives the landlocked Himalayan country another efficient rail corridor to an Indian port and adds a new dimension to the long-standing economic relationship between the two neighbours.

The freight service follows years of efforts to expand cross-border railway connectivity. China, too, has promoted ambitious rail links with Nepal as part of its wider push for connectivity across the Himalayas. But the proposed Kerung-Kathmandu railway has faced formidable financial, engineering and geographical challenges. India, benefiting from an existing rail network and an open border with Nepal, has meanwhile pursued incremental projects capable of becoming commercially operational much sooner.

The Kolkata-Biratnagar service became possible after India and Nepal exchanged a Letter of Exchange in November 2025 amending the Protocol to the Treaty of Transit. The agreement expanded rail-based freight movement through the Jogbani-Biratnagar corridor and enabled containerised and bulk cargo to move directly from Indian ports to the Nepal Customs Yard near Biratnagar.

The Jogbani-Biratnagar broad-gauge rail link itself was jointly inaugurated on June 1, 2023, by the prime ministers of India and

Nepal. Built with Indian grant assistance, the link provided the physical infrastructure upon which the expanded freight arrangement could subsequently be developed.

The inaugural commercial freight train carried a consignment of canola to Biratnagar. Direct movement eliminates the need for transshipment at the border, reducing handling and potentially cutting transit time and logistics costs. For Nepalese businesses, more efficient access to Kolkata and other Indian ports can improve supply-chain reliability and make imports and exports more competitive.

The development is particularly significant because Nepal, being landlocked, depends heavily on transit arrangements with its neighbours for access to international markets. India has historically provided Nepal with its principal routes to the sea, while bilateral rail arrangements have steadily expanded since the Rail Services Agreement of 2004. Further liberalisation in 2021 allowed a wider range of authorised cargo train operators to carry Nepal-bound containers over the Indian railway network.

The new service therefore represents more than the arrival of a freight train. It demonstrates how infrastructure can become an instrument of diplomacy. India and Nepal share an open border, extensive commercial links, deep cultural connections and considerable movement of people. Relations have periodically encountered political disagreements, particularly over territorial and constitutional questions, but economic interdependence has remained a powerful



stabilising force.

China’s growing economic engagement with Nepal has added a strategic dimension to these developments. Kathmandu seeks productive relations with both its giant neighbours and has generally resisted treating connectivity as an exclusive choice between India and China. For New Delhi, consequently, the more durable response to Chinese competition is not rhetoric but the delivery of infrastructure that provides Nepal with tangible economic benefits.

The Kolkata-Biratnagar freight corridor fits that approach. Faster cargo movement, lower logistics costs and improved access to ports directly affect Nepalese businesses and consumers. At the same time, greater trade and transport integration increases India’s importance as Nepal’s transit partner.

The railway is thus both a commercial corridor and a diplomatic bridge. If efficiently operated and progressively expanded, it should further strengthen India-Nepal relations, deepen economic interdependence and reinforce a partnership rooted not merely in geography and history but increasingly in practical connectivity.

Why Afghanistan embraces India?

-: Trinity Mirror Online Team :-

Relations between India and Afghanistan have shown signs of significant improvement in recent months, with a series of high-level visits, expanding economic engagement and growing diplomatic interaction between New Delhi and the Taliban-led administration in Kabul.

The latest indication came during the visit of Afghanistan’s Acting Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock, Mawlawi Attaullah Omari, to India in July 2026. During interactions with Indian officials and business leaders, Omari expressed appreciation for the reception he received.

"This is my first visit to India. From the day I arrived, I received a warm welcome from the Government of India, the Ministry of External Affairs and everyone I met. It feels as though I am among my own people," he said during a

business interaction.

His remark that India and Afghanistan "share the same DNA" attracted considerable attention, particularly because it came from a senior minister in the Taliban-led administration.

The visit marked the fourth visit by an Afghan minister to India within nine months, underlining the growing engagement between the two countries despite the political changes that followed the Taliban’s return to power in August 2021.

Over the past few years, India has continued humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including food aid, medicines and support for infrastructure and capacity-building initiatives. Trade and people-to-people contacts have also gradually resumed.

Several Indian travellers and content creators who have recently visited Afghanistan have shared videos on social media showing

friendly interactions with local residents. In many of these accounts, ordinary Afghans describe India as a longstanding friend and speak positively about historical ties between the two countries. These accounts, while anecdotal, have attracted widespread attention online.

Observers note that India has maintained a policy of engaging with the Afghan people while also maintaining diplomatic contacts with the authorities in Kabul. Analysts believe this approach has helped preserve India’s goodwill among sections of Afghan society.

Experts say the improving relationship reflects shared regional interests, humanitarian cooperation and economic engagement. However, they caution that the geopolitical situation remains complex and that India’s policy continues to balance security concerns with regional stability and development.

China has established a

specialised drone research and development centre in Tibet near Mount Everest to develop and deploy unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) for operations in extreme high-altitude conditions. The initiative is aimed at strengthening border patrols, security, logistics, transport and emergency response capabilities across the Tibetan plateau.

The Plateau Drone Research and Development Application Centre was officially inaugurated at Xizang University on July 3, marking China’s first dedicated platform focused entirely on the research, development and practical deployment of UAVs in high-altitude plateau environments. The move comes amid intensifying technological competition between China and the US, with the Everest region increasingly emerging as a testing ground for advanced drone applications.

Situated at an average altitude of more than 4,000 metres above sea level, Tibet presents some of the world’s harshest operating conditions. The region’s thin air, freezing temperatures, rugged terrain and rapidly changing weather pose significant challenges for aircraft, making it an ideal location for testing next-generation drone technologies.

According to China’s state-run Xinhua news agency, the new centre is expected to strengthen the country’s capabilities in high-altitude drone technology while supporting national strategies aimed at expanding its low-altitude economy and enhancing technological innovation.

Sun Xianzhong, Vice-Chair of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People’s Congress Standing Committee and Party Secretary of Xizang University, said the university’s expertise in plateau sciences, national engineering programmes and regional innovation centres would provide strong support for the

China sets up drone research centre near Everest



project. He added that the institution has recently introduced new academic programmes in Artificial Intelligence and New Energy Science and Engineering, alongside a specialised course titled "Plateau Intelligent Low-Altitude UAV Applications" to develop skilled professionals in the field.

The research centre will concentrate on overcoming key technological challenges associated with operating UAVs in high-altitude environments.

It also plans to develop integrated drone platforms for ecological conservation, border surveillance, public security, geological monitoring, transportation and emergency supply missions in remote mountainous regions.

The project also reflects the growing use of drone technology around Mount Everest. According to the

South China Morning Post, Nepal-based operator Airlift Technology has been using heavy-lift drones manufactured by Chinese company DJI since 2024 to transport climbing equipment to higher camps and remove garbage and human waste from the mountain. The drones have significantly reduced the risks faced by

Sherpa climbers during supply missions.

China’s latest initiative underlines its broader strategy of advancing high-altitude drone technology for both civilian and strategic applications, while reinforcing its technological ambitions in one of the world’s most challenging operating environments.

RBL BANK LTD.
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GOLD AUCTION CUM INVITATION NOTICE
The below mentioned borrower has been served with demand notices to pay outstanding amount towards the loan facility against gold ornaments ("Facility") availed by them from RBL Bank Limited. Since the borrower has failed to repay dues under the Facility, we are constrained to conduct an auction of the pledged gold ornaments on **07-08-2026**.
In the event any surplus amount is realised from this auction, the same will be refunded to the concerned borrower and if there is a deficit post the auction, the balance amount shall be recovered from the borrower through appropriate legal proceedings. RBL Bank has the authority to remove following account from the auction without prior intimation. Further, RBL Bank reserves the right to change the Auction Date without any prior notice.

Sr. No.	Account Number	Branch Name	Borrower's Name	Details of Gold Ornament (In gms)
1.	809011404672	KK Nagar, Chennai	THAMODHARAN C	TOTAL_GROSS_WT 8.1
				TOTAL_IMPURITY 0.10
				TOTAL_STONE_WT 0
				TOTAL_NET_WT 8
2.	809011925528	Anna Nagar	R PREETHA	TOTAL_GROSS_WT 258.8
				TOTAL_IMPURITY 2.00
				TOTAL_STONE_WT 0.8
				TOTAL_NET_WT 256

The online auction will be held on <https://egold.auctiontiger.net> or <https://rblegold.auctiontiger.net> on 07-08-2026 from 02:00 PM to 05:00 PM IST.
Intending bidders should contact M/s. e-Procurement Technologies Ltd. (AuctionTiger) at 6351896640/7984129853.
For detailed Terms and Conditions, please visit the auction portal.
Place : Chennai
Date : 31-07-2026
Authorized Officer
RBL Bank Ltd.

GOTHI PLASCON (INDIA) LIMITED			
CIN : U45400PY1994PLC008380			
Regd Office : 17/5B,1A ,Vazhuvur Road,Opp To Agri. Research Center Kurumbapet, Pondicherry - 605009			
Website :www.gothiplascon.com I e-mail : plascon747@gmail.com I Phone : 0413 - 2271151			
UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30.06.2026			
PARTICULARS	Quarter ending Un-Audited"	"Year ended Audited"	"Corresponding 3 months ended in the previous year Un- Audited"
	30.06.2026	31.03.2026	30.06.2025
1. Total Income from Operations	132.65	493.34	91.76
2. Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	68.38	251.94	35.83
3.Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	68.38	251.94	35.83
4. Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	68.38	181.11	35.83
5. Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	68.38	181.11	35.83
6. Equity Share Capital	1,020.00	1,020.00	1,020.00
7. Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet of the previous year	—	74.20	-
"8. Earnings Per Share (of Rs. 10/- each) (for continuing and discontinued operations) -	0.67	1.78	0.35
1. Basic;			
2. Diluted:"			
Note:			
a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly / Annual Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly / Annual Financial Results are available on thewebsites of the Stock Exchange(s) and the listed entity i.e. www.gothiplascon.com			
Date: 30/07/2026 Place: Chennai		For Gothi Plascon (India) Limited sd/- Sanjay Gothi Managing Director (DIN: 00600357)	

