

**Sical Logistics Ltd**

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Chennai 600 001 India

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Ref.:SICAL:SD:2021

19<sup>th</sup> November, 2021

National Stock Exchange of India Limited  
Exchange Plaza, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Plot No.C/1, G Block  
Bandra-Kurla Complex  
Bandra [East]  
Mumbai :: 400 051

BSE Limited  
Department of Corporate Services  
Floor 25, P.J. Towers  
Dalal Street  
Mumbai :: 400 001

Dear Sirs,


Sub : Advertisement regarding financial results for the quarter  
And half-year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 - Regulation 47[1][b]  
of the SEBI [Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements]  
Regulations, 2015

=====  
Kindly find attached a copy of the advertisement published in the Business Standard  
[English] and Makkal Kural [Tamil] editions of 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2021 regarding details of  
financial results as required under Regulation 47 [1][b] in the format as notified by SEBI  
as per Annexure XI for the quarter and half-year ended 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

This may please be taken on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
For Sical Logistics Limited

  
V. Radhakrishnan  
Company Secretary

Encl : As stated

# Small investors, big gains

A study of retail investment in the stock market suggests that the bourses may be generating steady profits for more middle-class Indians than before

SUBHOMOY BHATTACHARJEE  
New Delhi, 15 November

In stock market parlance, "meme stock" was certainly the word of the year. Coined to mean those stocks that gain sudden popularity on the internet with resultant high prices, it was used to derisively describe the behaviour of retail traders globally who entered the market in huge numbers in the two Covid-19 years.

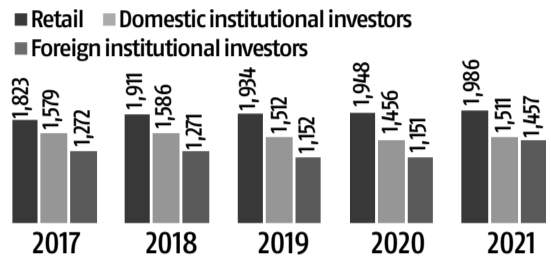
A recent study, "Market Concentration and Retail Participation in India", by the National Stock Exchange economics team led by their chief economist Tirthankar Patnaik shows unlike these impressions, the retail investors, at least in India, have not performed inconsistently. They have not chased penny stocks as a sort of gold rush. For years, the market regulator, the Securities and Exchange Board of India, has pushed for larger participation in the market as part of its mandate for financial inclusion. That those investors have suddenly arrived should be no reason for looking at them askance.

Contrary to impressions of splurging in the market for dubious profits, the ticket size of the median retail investor is less than ₹50,000. "The vast majority of these traders had only marginal interest in the market, both in terms of their activity, measured by turnover, and their investment. Illustratively, over 80 per cent of (these) investors had net investment of less than ₹50,000 over an entire year," says the study. This is a very significant statistic when one considers that net investment by the

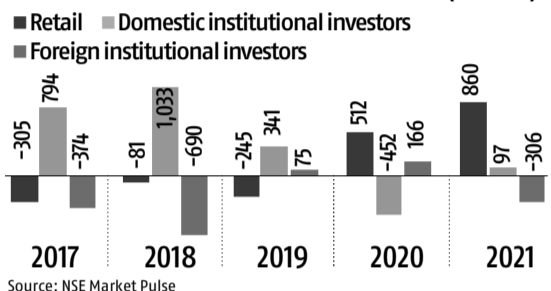


A RETAIL REVOLUTION

## Number of securities traded in NSE



## Annual net inflow to NSE



Source: NSE Market Pulse

retail segment has soared to ₹86,000 crore this year from ₹5,1200 crore in 2020. It would seem that having been scarred by the mad rush of earlier boom years, most noticeably those of early 2000s, the retail investors have been excited but cautious in putting their money in the market. As of September 2021, small investors owned 94 per cent

of the stocks in NSE against 21 per cent by foreign institutional investors (FIIs) and 13.4 per cent by the domestic institutional investors (DIIs).

The other key takeaway from the retail participation dynamic is that investors have seemingly held on to their investment (see table 2). Unlike the two giants in the field, DIIs and the FIIs, retail participants, having arrived,

Unlike the two giants in the field, DIIs and the FIIs, retail participants, having arrived, have stayed on in the market in the past two years. So there is no evidence of herd behaviour of rise and ebb in their investments, often the cause of wealth destruction in the stock markets.

Having limited the size of their exposure, retail investors have also restricted their appetite to possibly better quality stocks. The NSE study has measured this metric through a study of "concentration" in the market. Concentration refers to the degree to which a market participant's portfolio is limited in the number of stocks held. Lower the number, higher is the concentration.

The FIIs, for instance, as shown in table 1, have limited their exposure to a far fewer number of stocks available in the market than either the DIIs or the retail investors. This has been noted by most investment reports for the market. Here, too, it is not a one-way street. "What is clear, however, is that the bull market of 2020 and 2021 have led to a significant rise in the breadth of all institutional portfolios in the search for alpha. FIIs, for instance, invested in more than 300 new companies in 2021," the report said, even though they have often pulled back to a more limited universe in the

short run.

In this universe, how have small investors fared? Not too badly. Their universe of stocks has been steady. There is, in fact, a learning experience going on within the retail universe. The NSE study acknowledges that while the retail investors with the largest number of stocks in their portfolio "do not have the wherewithal to analyse it", they are making up for it by being cautious otherwise.

The data shows the share of retail traded value in the top-decile stocks (by freefloat capital) has increased by nearly 17 percentage points from 53.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2017 to 70.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2021. In other words, the small investors are trading in the higher value stocks, NSE 100 for example, than in the relatively illiquid scrips.

This indicates a general rise in concentration, the study concludes. The concentration in top decile stocks was highest in the July to September quarter of 2019 at 80.9 per cent and remained close to 80 per cent levels till the end of first quarter this year. According to the NSE study, "While retail inflows have been higher this year, the portfolio allocation has been distributed to the rest of the listed universe with slightly lower share in top decile, which is in line with the fall in market concentration."

Looked at any which way, it is not a bad performance from retail investors, which gives credence to the belief that the markets may be generating steady profits for a larger middle-class population than before.

## ON SENTIMENTS

# Sluggish recovery after sharp fall



MAHESH WYAS

Consumer sentiments have been extraordinarily sluggish in recovering from the pandemic. Infections have dropped dramatically and vaccinations have accelerated impressively. Mobility has improved and the economy seems to be slowly limping back to a semblance of normalcy. Many fast-frequency indicators of economic activity are at levels higher than they were in the pre-pandemic times. But not so consumer sentiments, which remain much lower than they were in pre-Covid days since their improvement has progressed at a much slower pace.

The index of consumer sentiments in October 2021 was 13.2 per cent higher than in October 2020 but it was still a substantial 44.3 per cent lower than in the pre-pandemic month of October 2019. The index was on a rising trend from February 2018 through September 2019. It started weakening thereafter, before the pandemic struck. After the pandemic and the ensuing lockdown, sentiments fell sharply.

The index of consumer sentiments peaked in September 2019 and then weakened even before the pandemic hit the economy, to fall by 3.9 per cent by February 2020 from its highs. In March 2020, when the impact of Covid-19 was still partial, sentiments fell by 7.9 per cent. And in the following two months, they crashed by 57 per cent to hit a nadir in May 2020. The recovery has been very slow. The index climbed back at the rate of 3.1 per cent per month between May 2020 (its lowest point following the first wave of the Covid-19 pandemic) and March 2021 (just before the second wave hit India). The recovery from the second wave was faster at 5.6 per cent per month between June and October 2021. But, these rates are much lower than the rate of the fall, which was over 26 per cent per month between

February and May 2020.

What is most striking about this sluggish recovery of consumer sentiments is that it cuts across all major income groups. The expectation was that the relatively well-off households would see a smarter and complete recovery in sentiments by now. But that is clearly not the case. The rate of recovery among richer households has been more sluggish than in households of modest means. This warrants some calibration of the enthusiasm regarding the sustainability of the recovery process as seen in other economic indicators. Consumer sentiments are expected to play a significant role in determining the strength of the recovery if not the recovery itself. They, therefore, merit significant attention.



The inverse relationship between household income levels and the rate of recovery in consumer sentiments is both disappointing and counter-intuitive. But the data is unambiguous

Consumer sentiments in the richer households are better than in households with relatively modest incomes. This has been true almost always — before and during the pandemic. In richer households, the fall in sentiments was slightly less severe than in poorer ones. But their recovery from their pandemic lows is worse than the recovery in sentiments of households with modest means.

Between February 2020 and May 2020, overall consumer sentiments fell at the rate of 26.6 per cent per month. Households that earned ₹1 million per annum or more saw sentiments drop at a slower rate of 23 per

cent per month. Those with incomes between ₹0.5 million and ₹1 million per annum saw their sentiments drop at an even slower rate of 22.1 per cent per month. Sentiments of the rest dropped at the rate of about 26 per cent or more per month. Thus, the relatively poor households saw a greater drop in consumer sentiments, while richer households showed greater resilience to the lockdown.

The recovery was not similarly favourable to richer households. Between May 2020 and March 2021, consumer sentiments of households that earned less than ₹0.5 million per annum grew by 3 per cent per month. But, those that earned more than ₹0.5 million per annum recovered at less than half that pace. Similarly, the pace of recovery was systematically slower in richer households after the second Covid-19 wave.

Between June 2021 and October 2021, consumer sentiments in households that earned less than ₹100,000 per annum improved at the rate of 8.7 per cent per month. This is a fairly quick clip. It is much better than the rate at which sentiments fell. However, this rate deteriorates as incomes rise. Households that earned between ₹100,000 and ₹200,000 saw their sentiments improve at a lower 5.7 per cent per month. The rate of recovery drops further to 4.3 per cent per month for households that earned between ₹200,000 and ₹500,000 per annum. It drops further to 2.8 per cent per month for households that earned between ₹500,000 and ₹1 million. And, the rate of recovery was the slowest, at 2 per cent per month, for households that earned more than ₹1 million per annum. This inverse relationship between household income levels and the rate of recovery in consumer sentiments is both disappointing and counter-intuitive. But the data is unambiguous.

The scars of the pandemic seem to persist in the form of depressed sentiments. The sustained low levels of consumer sentiments and their particularly slow rate of recovery among the relatively rich households should temper the enthusiasm associated with the recovery of the economy.

The writer is MD & CEO, CMIE PLtd

## American Airlines' non-stop travel bet

ADITI SHAH  
New Delhi, 15 November

American Airlines relaunched flights to India this week, nearly a decade after stopping them, looking to capitalise on growing demand for non-stop travel amid the coronavirus pandemic, a senior executive of the airline told Reuters.

With travel demand bouncing

back at home, American Airlines wants to expand its international network and India was "one of the biggest untapped markets" for it, said Tom Lattig, managing director of EMEA sales.

"A lot of customers really want to fly non-stop, particularly as we've come through the pandemic. We know there is huge demand for travel between India and the United States

so there is an opportunity right now in the middle of the pandemic to come back," Lattig said in an interview in New Delhi.

American Airlines, which suspended services to India in 2012, started flying between New Delhi and New York on the weekend and will add flights between India's tech city of Bengaluru and Seattle in March. If it succeeds with those two

routes, it will add services to India's financial capital of Mumbai, Lattig said. The expansion would also depend on the availability of aircraft as it awaits deliveries of wide-body aircraft from Boeing, he said.

"There are more opportunities than we actually have aircraft for," Lattig said.

The US carrier is already flying 90 per cent of its pre-pandemic capacity at home and has even deployed wide-body planes on some routes, Lattig said. **REUTERS**

ANNAPURNA FINANCE PRIVATE LIMITED				
CIN:U65999OR1986PTC015931				
Regd Office: At.- 1215/1401, Khandagiri Bari, Infront of Jayadev Vatika, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar- 751030, Odisha				
Extract of Statement of standalone financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2021 Pursuant to Regulation 52 (8) read with Regulation 52 (4) of the SEBI LODR Regulations, 2015 (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)				
Sl No.	Particulars	Quarter ended		Year ended
		30.09.2021 (Unaudited)	30.09.2020 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
1.	Total Income for the period	25,167	20,877	97,711
2.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)#	1,459	(1,089)	167
3.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)#	1,459	(1,089)	167
4.	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)#	1,207	(850)	182
5.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax))	2,335	(302)	(282)
6.	Paid up Equity Share Capital	6,872	6,870	6,872
7.	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve)	23,360	21,753	21,720
8.	Securities Premium Account	40,080	40,217	40,076
9.	Net worth	92,732	68,588	91,177
10.	Paid up Debt Capital/ Outstanding Debt	5,14,632	4,69,095	4,88,436
11.	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares No. of Preference Shares: a)AIDS Awareness Trust of Orissa-30,00,000 nos. b) Nuveen Global Impact Fund India S.a.r.l- 1,94,18,612 nos.	23,166	300	23,166
12.	Debt Equity Ratio	6.25	5.77	6.07
13.	Earnings per shares (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualised for interim periods)			
	1. Basic	1.68	(1.18)	0.26
	2. Diluted:	1.60	(1.18)	0.24
14.	Capital Redemption Reserve*	NA	NA	NA
15.	Debt Redemption Reserve*	NA	NA	NA
16.	Current ratio	1.43	1.98	1.62
17.	Long term debt to working capital	1.87	1.34	1.51
18.	Gross non performing asset (GNPA)	7.22%	1.22%	7.33%
19.	Net non performing asset (NNPA)	3.09%	0.61%	3.04%
20.	Current liability ratio	0.55	0.43	0.49
21.	Total debts to total assets	0.80	0.83	0.79
22.	Debtors turnover*	NA	NA	NA
23.	Inventory turnover*	NA	NA	NA
24.	Operating margin (%)*	NA	NA	NA
25.	Net profit margin (%)	4.91%	-5.25%	0.19%
26.	Capital risk adequacy ratio (CRAR)	24.85%	20.42%	27.71%
# Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items adjusted in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS Rules.				
* Not applicable to NBFC				
a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarterly/ annual financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52 of the Listing Regulations, 2015 and the quarterly/annual financial results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchange, BSE Limited and the listed entity. (BSE - https://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachLive/4b95e050-7cfc-42f9-81a0-d7cd4bfa222.pdf) (Company - https://annapurna.finance.in/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Limited-Review-Report-Financials-Sept-2021.pdf)				
b) For the other line items referred in regulation 52 (4) of the Listing Regulations, pertinent disclosures have been made to the Stock Exchange(s) BSE Limited and can be accessed on the URL. (BSE - https://www.bseindia.com/xml-data/corpfiling/AttachLive/4b95e050-7cfc-42f9-81a0-d7cd4bfa222.pdf).				
c) The impact on net profit / loss, total comprehensive income or any other relevant financial item(s) due to change(s) in accounting policies shall be disclosed by means of a footnote.				
For Annapurna Finance Pvt Ltd Sd/- Dibyajoti Pattanaik Director				
Place: Bhubaneswar Date: 12-11-2021				

SICAL LOGISTICS LTD							
CIN: L51909TN1955PLC002431							
REGD.OFFICE: "SOUTH INDIA HOUSE", 73, Armenian Street, Parrys, Chennai - 600 001 Ph: 044-66157071; Fax: 044-66157017 Website: www.sical.com e-mail: secl@sical.com							
EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND HALF YEAR ENDED 30.09.2021							
Prepared in compliance with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind-AS) [Pursuant to Regulation 47(1)(b) of the SEBI [Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements] Regulations, 2015]							
(₹ in Lakhs except per equity share data)							
S.No.	Particulars	Quarter ended 30.09.2021 Unaudited	Quarter ended 30.06.2021 Unaudited	Quarter ended 30.09.2020 Unaudited	Half year ended 30.09.2021 Unaudited	Half year ended 30.09.2020 Unaudited	Year ended 31.03.2021 Audited
1	Revenue from operations	8,232	7,394	12,835	15,626	26,533	50,363
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period [before Tax, Exceptional / Extra-ordinary items]	(1,511)	(3,531)	(2,485)	(5,040)	(4,787)	(22,881)
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax [after Exceptional / Extra-ordinary Items]	(14,341)	(2,497)	(2,497)	(17,870)	(4,799)	(1,16,901)
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax [after Exceptional/Extra-ordinary Items]	(14,341)	(3,531)	(2,497)	(17,870)	(4,799)	(1,16,901)
5	Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the period (comprising profit/(Loss) for the period after tax and other comprehensive income/expenses after tax) including share of profit from joint venture	(14,553)	(3,682)	(2,026)	(18,233)	(4,707)	(1,16,603)
6	Paid-up equity share capital (par value Rs. 10/- each, fully paid)	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854
7	Reserves [excluding Revaluation Reserve] (as at 31 Mar)	(72,642)	(72,642)	43,316	(72,642)	43,316	(72,642)
8	Securities Premium Account	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403
9	Net Worth	(66,788)	(66,788)	49,170	(66,788)	49,170	(66,788)
10	Paid up Debt capital/Outstanding Debt (NCD)	15,730	16,500	17,250	15,730	17,250	17,250
11	Debt Equity Ratio	(1.48)	-	2.60	(1.48)	2.60	(1.89)
12	Earnings per share (par value Rs. 10/- each)						
	Basic [in Rs.]	(24.95)	(5.91)	(3.17)	(30.86)	(7.59)	(198.15)
	Diluted [in Rs.]	(24.95)	(5.91)	(3.17)	(30.86)	(7.59)	(198.15)
13	Debt Redemption Reserve	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
14	Capital Redemption Reserve	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555
15	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(1.49)	-	0.48	(1.49)	0.48	(3.12)
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	(8.22)	-	1.24	(8.22)	1.24	(7.39)
<b>Notes:</b>							
[1] The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and half year ended 30 September 2021 filed with the stock exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI [Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements] Regulations, 2015 duly reviewed, approved and authenticated by the Resolution Professional at the meeting held on 14 November 2021. The full format of the unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and half year ended 30 September 2021 are available on the websites of the stock exchanges BSE (www.bseindia.com) and NSE (www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website www.sical.in/investors/financial results.							
[2] Unaudited financial results of Sical Logistics Limited (Standalone information)							
Particulars	Quarter ended 30.09.2021 Unaudited	Quarter ended 30.06.2021 Unaudited	Quarter ended 30.09.2020 Unaudited	Half year ended 30.09.2021 Unaudited	Half year ended 30.09.2020 Unaudited	Year ended 31.03.2021 Audited	
Revenue from operations	4,940	3,652	9,555	8,592	19,961	37,851	
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(14,439)	(3,133)	(2,039)	(17,573)	(4,162)	(1,14,968)	
Profit / (Loss) for the period	(14,439)	(3,133)	(2,039)	(17,573)	(4,162)	(1,14,968)	
<b>T. Subramanian</b> Director							
<b>S. Rajappan</b> Director							
<b>V. Radhakrishnan</b> Company Secretary							
Sripatham Venkatasubramanian Ramkumar Resolution Professional for Sical Logistics Limited IP Registration no. IBBI/PA-001/IP-P00015/2016-17/10039							
Place : Chennai Date : 14 November, 2021							

