

Sical Logistics Ltd

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73 Armenian Street
Chennai 600 001 India

Phone : 91.44.66157016 Fax : 91.44.66157017



Ref.:SICAL:SD:2022

16th February, 2022

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, 5th 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 nine months ended 31st December, 2021 - Regulation
47[1][b] of the SEBI [Listing Obligations and Disclosure
Requirements] Regulations, 2015

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Kindly find attached a copy of the advertisement published in the Business Standard
[English] and Makkal Kural [Tamil] editions of 15th February, 2022 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 nine months ended 31st December, 2021.

This may please be taken on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
For Sical Logistics Limited

V. Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

Encl : As stated

Deflating outlook on cooking gas

Urban households will shortly feel the pinch of rising prices



REUTERS

S DINAKAR
New Delhi, 14 February

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman cut fuel subsidies while slapping additional fuel taxes on unblended transport fuels in the latest Union Budget.

The former will hit the rural poor, households that secured a subsidised LPG connection under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY), a programme that was partly instrumental in helping the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) win the 2019 general elections. The latter will pretty much hurt the entire population after it kicks in from October.

That's what it looks like. Or, perhaps, it's not as it appears to be, at least on the subsidy front. First, the government stopped giving subsidies to households on LPG refills from May 2020, just when Covid-19 started infecting Indians. What it offers now is a transport adjustment payout, or a transport subsidy, currently at around 2 per cent of the cost of the cylinder, compared to typically covering 25-50 per cent of the refill costs in the past.

For the next financial year, LPG subsidies, largely comprising transport payouts and PMUY costs, have been reduced 11 per cent. The payout at ₹5,812.50 crore for FY23 is ₹705

UP IN THE AIR LPG market in India

	Demand	Output	Imports	Import dependency %
2019-20	26.3	12.8	14.81	56
2020-21	27.6	12.1	16.5	60
2021-22*	20.9	9	13.03	62

*April-December 2021-22. In million tonnes
Source: Oil ministry

PSU	IOC	BPCL	HPCL	Others	Total
Bottling plants (PSU)	92	54	53	3	202
LPG bottling capacity (TMPA) (PSUs)	10,358	4,950	6,062	203	21,573
LPG active domestic consumers (in millions)	144	78	83		305

PMUY beneficiaries (in millions)

2017	20
2018	35.6
2019	71.9
2020	80.2
2021	80
2022 up to Jan 1	89.6

crore lower than a revised estimate of ₹6,517 crore for FY22. When the Covid-19 pandemic first struck India, the government spent ₹35,195 crore on subsidies for LPG in FY21, 83 per cent higher than the coming fiscal.

"The provision of fuel subsidy for sensitive petroleum products may be inadequate in the case that international prices of crude oil continue to rise and there is resistance from consumers to further price hikes," said Prashant Vasisht, vice president and

co-head, corporate ratings, ICRA. The poor still have recourse to cheap firewood and biomass and continue to use them when they can't afford LPG, said M K Surana, chairman, HPCL. But urban households in most metros do not have a choice.

Given the political heft that LPG enjoys, and the rising discontent ahead of polls in Uttar Pradesh and other states, the Narendra Modi government launched PMUY 2.0 last August covering 10 million additional households.

government would have had to spend at least ₹36,000 crore this fiscal. But consumers received only around ₹23.

The government started gradually cutting subsidies on LPG from mid-2016 in small monthly instalments, by increasing the prices of non-subsidised fuel. The gradual price ramp-up and lower oil prices reduced the burden on the consumer, and helped cut payouts from over ₹500 a cylinder in 2014 to ₹162 in April 2020 when the administration closed the subsidy tap. The cut-off price for giving a subsidy was ₹600, and when LPG rates crashed following the pandemic to ₹582 in May, the government found a reason to stop payments, giving a silent burial to the subsidy regime.

Now, however, households must prepare for a hefty rise in LPG prices after Uttar Pradesh votes in March, former finance minister P Chidambaram told *Business Standard* in an interview, because Indian Oil, HPCL and BPCL will increase rates to make up for any loss incurred from under-pricing LPG between September and March. Nomura said BPCL and IOC incurred losses on domestic LPG in the latest quarter. The reasons are obvious. LPG rates at ₹899 for a 14.2 kg cylinder in Delhi are unchanged since October when the Saudi contract price (CP) for LPG, the benchmark for India, was \$664 a tonne, excluding freight, insurance and taxes. Saudi CP subsequently rose 18 per cent on the month to \$784 a tonne in November, by 7 per cent to \$841 in December, before easing to \$775 in January and \$726 now.

LPG rates at ₹899 for a 14.2 kg cylinder in Delhi are unchanged since October when the Saudi contract price for LPG, the benchmark for India, was \$664 a tonne

Subsidies will decline in FY23 because there were very few households remaining to avail of the free LPG offer — the government has budgeted for plans to give new connections to six million households next fiscal. Transport subsidies on refills have actually increased by 18 per cent to ₹4,000 crore. Demand for LPG rose sharply during the pandemic as households had to cook and eat at home because of mobility restrictions. Use of LPG rose around 5 per cent in 2020-21 to 27.6 million tonnes, and may marginally rise by another 200,000 tonnes this fiscal. India imports 60-70 per cent of its LPG and over 85 per cent of its crude.

The Modi government officially maintains that it continues to subsidise refills, though in practice payouts to households stopped in May 2020 (until then households were eligible for up to 12 refills a year at subsidised rates). If subsidies were available, an average consumer would have received a subsidy of around ₹300 per refill at the current rate of ₹900, and the

ON THE JOB The treacherous labour statistics



MAHESH VYAS

The unemployment rate fell in January 2022. It was a significant fall of 1.3 percentage points — from a rather menacing 79 per cent in December 2021 to a somewhat meek 6.6 per cent in January 2022. The number of unemployed people fell by a hefty 6.6 million. This sounds very good. But, there is a twist. The fall in the unemployment rate did not arise out of more people getting jobs. The 6.6 million drop in the count of unemployed does not mean that 6.6 million more jobs were created to employ them. They, rather disappointingly, just stopped looking for jobs. As a result, they were no longer counted as unemployed. They were out of the labour force and, therefore, did not count in the measurement of the unemployment rate.

Employment did not expand to absorb the unemployed in January. On the contrary, it shrank by 3.3 million. The employment rate, which is the most important indicator in labour statistics, fell in January — to 37.6 per cent from 37.2 per cent in December. The labour force participation rate fell from 40.9 per cent in December 2021 to 39.9 per cent in January 2022. These two ratios show the real stress in the labour markets in January. The unemployment rate fails to reflect this stress. This is a perfect example of why the unemployment rate is not a very reliable measure of labour market stress.

There is some more twist in the data and it shows that January was not too bad a month on the employment front in spite of the loss of employment. The composition of employment improved for the better in terms of the nature of occupation and the industry distribution.

First, we look at the big takeaway from the nature of occupation. Employment among the salaried increased by a substantial 5.7 million in January, and that among daily-wage labourers and small traders declined by an almost similar number. Employment in salaried jobs reached nearly 83 million in January after having remained at 77 million in November and December 2021. Earlier, in September and October, it was at 84 million and in 2019-20, at 86 million. Salaried jobs are not on a declining trend anymore. They seem to oscillate around 80 million, which is still well below the pre-pandemic level.

Labour seems to have moved out of agriculture as the rabi crop sowing season was winding up in January. Most of the rabi sowing happens in November and December. Only about ten per cent of the rabi crop is sown in January. The agricultural sector is, therefore, expected to shed labour in

January. It did shed 2.5 million jobs.

While agriculture shed jobs, industry absorbed 5.8 million in January, and services shed 6.6 million. These are big numbers. They suggest a substantial churn in the labour markets during the month.

Labour moved out of agriculture and also from poor quality jobs in the services sectors. Industry is where they moved in. Prima facie, it appears that the movement in January was from low productivity jobs to somewhat better jobs. Within agriculture, jobs shifted from crop cultivation to allied agricultural activities. Within services, jobs shrank in the personal non-professional services category and increased in financial services. Within industry, jobs increased in manufacturing, utilities and mines and also in construction.

Manufacturing added 1.8 million jobs. This was the second consecutive month of manufacturing adding jobs. It added 1.4 million in December. This was a 4.8 per cent increase in the month. The recently released Index of Industrial Production for the month shows a 7.7 per cent increase in industrial production. In the past there was some seasonal increase in manufacturing output in December. We see a sustained increase in employment in manufacturing in January as well, when it reached 32 million. This is the highest since March 2020.

However, employment in manufacturing is still quite low compared to the 41 million that this sector employed in 2019-20. Reaching the 41-million mark seems extremely difficult because this would require massive investments to create new capacities, and the conditions are not conducive for that around now.

Mines and utilities added over 1.2 million jobs in January. The construction industry added 2.8 million jobs in January, when employment in the industry reached 67.5 million. This is high compared to the 61 million it absorbed before the pandemic in 2019-20. While the lockdown had knocked out half of the employ-

ment from this sector, a relaxation of mobility restrictions brought the jobs back quickly. The informal nature of employment in this industry makes it possible to hire and fire most of the labour easily in response to external shocks. Since September 2020, the construction industry has been absorbing 60-70 million. On an average, the industry absorbs more labour now than it did before the pandemic.

The services sector shed jobs in the personal non-professional category. These are mostly people providing services of house-help, cooks, gardeners and an assortment of personal services to households.

The shift in the composition of employment in January in favour of better quality jobs is encouraging. However, the quantum of employment was disappointing. Fast frequency data for the first two weeks of February suggests that the quantum of employment continues to remain a challenge. During the weeks ended February 6 and 13, the employment rate was 36.4 per cent and 36.6 per cent, respectively. These compare poorly with the already low employment rate of 37.6 per cent in January 2022.

The writer is MD & CEO, CMIE Pvt Ltd

ASIAN HOTELS (EAST) LIMITED

CIN No. - L15122WB2007PLC162762

Regd Office : Hyatt Regency Kolkata, JA-1, Sector III, Salt Lake City, Kolkata-700 106
Tel: 033 6820 1344/1346, Fax: 033 2335 8246, Email: investorrelations@ahleast.com, Website: www.ahleast.com

EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER (Q3) & NINE-MONTH ENDED 31st DECEMBER 2021

(Rs in lakhs, except share and per share data)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Consolidated		
		Quarter ended 31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	Nine-month ended 31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 31.12.2020 (Unaudited)
i)	Total Income from Operations (Net)	3,277.34	6,294.19	1,908.11
ii)	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before Exceptional Items and Tax	68.01	(1,986.40)	(671.33)
iii)	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Extraordinary items)	68.01	(1,986.40)	(671.33)
iv)	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Extraordinary items)	(79.32)	(2,017.66)	(620.03)
v)	Total Comprehensive Income for the period	(440.43)	(2,127.85)	(630.08)
vi)	Equity Share Capital	1,152.78	1,152.78	1,152.78
vii)	Other Equity (excluding Revaluation reserves as shown in Balance Sheet of Previous year)	69,157.06	69,157.06	71,931.29
viii)	Earnings Per Share for the period after extraordinary activities (Face Value Rs 10/- each)			
	Basic :	(0.69)	(17.50)	(5.38)
	Diluted :	(0.69)	(17.50)	(5.38)

Notes:
1 The key information on the standalone unaudited financial results are as below:-

Particulars	Standalone		
	Quarter ended 31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	Nine-month ended 31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	Quarter ended 31.12.2020 (Unaudited)
i) Total Income from Operations (Net)	1,950.26	3,475.23	1,136.84
ii) Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax	628.01	267.90	91.02
iii) Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax	480.68	236.83	142.34
iv) Total Comprehensive Income	127.49	126.64	132.29

2 The above is an extract of the detailed format of standalone and consolidated unaudited financial results for the quarter (Q3) & nine-month ended 31st December, 2021 submitted with the stock exchanges under regulation 33 of the SEBI Listing Regulations, 2015. The full format of the financial results are available on the stock exchanges websites : www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com and that of the Company's website at www.ahleast.com.

3 The standalone and consolidated financial results for the quarter (Q3) & nine-month ended 31st December, 2021 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and thereafter approved by the Board in their respective meetings held on 14th February, 2022.

4 Figures for the previous periods have been regrouped, wherever necessary, to conform to the current period's classification.

5 The Company has no exceptional and/or extraordinary items in the financial results.

By order of the Board of Directors

For Asian Hotels (East) Limited

Place : Kolkata Sd/-
Date : 14th February 2022 Jt. Managing Director

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 NINE MONTHS ENDED 31.12.2021

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			9 months ended		Year ended
		31.12.2021 Unaudited	30.09.2021 Unaudited	31.12.2020 Unaudited	31.12.2021 Unaudited	31.12.2020 Unaudited	31.03.2021 Audited
1	Revenue from operations	7,626	8,232	12,364	23,252	38,897	50,363
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period [before Tax, Exceptional / Extra-ordinary items]	(708)	(1,511)	(2,412)	(5,748)	(7,200)	(22,881)
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax [after Exceptional / Extra-ordinary Items]	(708)	(14,339)	(2,412)	(18,576)	(7,200)	(1,16,670)
4	Net profit/(Loss) for the period after tax [after Exceptional/Extra-ordinary Items]	(728)	(14,341)	(2,412)	(18,598)	(7,212)	(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	(916)	(14,553)	(1,520)	(19,149)	(6,228)	(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)	43,306	(72,642)	43,306	(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)	49,160	(66,788)	49,160	(66,788)
10	Paid up Debt capital/Outstanding Debt (NCD)	15,000	16,500	17,250	15,000	17,250	17,250
11	Debt Equity Ratio as on 30-Sep-21	(1.48)	-	2.60	(1.48)	2.60	(1.89)
12	Earnings per share (par value Rs. 10/- each)						
	Basic [in Rs.]	(1.50)	(24.95)	(1.93)	(32.36)	(9.52)	(198.15)
	Diluted [in Rs.]	(1.50)	(24.95)	(1.93)	(32.36)	(9.52)	(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	(1.24)	(1.49)	0.48	(1.24)	0.48	(3.12)
16	Interest Service Coverage Ratio	(3.56)	(8.22)	1.24	(3.56)	1.24	(7.39)

Notes:
(1) The above is an extract of the detailed format of unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and nine months ended 31 December 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 February 2022. The full format of the unaudited consolidated financial results for the quarter and nine months ended 31 December 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			9 months ended		Year ended
	31.12.2021 Unaudited	30.09.2021 Unaudited	31.12.2020 Unaudited	31.12.2021 Unaudited	31.12.2020 Unaudited	31.03.2021 Audited
Revenue from operations	4,220	4,940	9,113	12,812	29,074	37,651
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(450)	(14,438)	(1,363)	(18,023)	(5,525)	(1,14,968)
Profit/(Loss) for the period	(450)	(14,438)	(1,363)	(18,023)	(5,525)	(1,14,968)

T. Subramanian
Director
Sripatham Venkatasubramanian Ramkumar
Resolution Professional for Sical Logistics Limited
IP Registration no. IBBI/IPA-001/IP-P00015/2016-17/10039

S. Rajappan
Director
V. Radhakrishnan
Company Secretary

Place : Chennai
Date : 14 February, 2022

சிகால் லாஜிஸ்டிக்ஸ் லிமிடெட்

பதிவு அலுவலகம்: சுவத் இந்தியா ஹவுஸ், 73, ஆர்மேனியன் தெரு, பாரிமுனை, சென்னை - 600 001
 CIN: L51909TN1955PLC002431 Ph: 044-66157071; Fax: 044-66157017 Website: www.sical.com e-mail: secl@sical.com

31 டிசம்பர் 2021 அன்று முடிந்த காலாண்டு மற்றும் ஒன்பது மாதத்திற்கான தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாத நிதிநிலை முடிவுகள்

[இந்திய பங்கு மற்றும் பரிவர்த்தனை வாரியம் (பட்டியல் கடமைகள் மற்றும் வெளிபடுத்தல் தேவைகள்) கட்டுப்பாடுகள், 2015ன் கட்டுப்பாடு 47[1][b] க்கு இணங்க]

ரூ. லட்சத்தில் பங்கு விவரங்கள் தவிர

வ. எண்.	விவரங்கள்	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 31.12.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 30.09.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 31.12.2020 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த 9 மாதங்கள் 31.12.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த 9 மாதங்கள் 31.12.2020 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த ஆண்டு 31.03.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)
1.	செயல்பாடுகளிலிருந்து வருமானம்	7,626	8,232	12,364	23,252	38,897	50,363
2.	காலத்திற்கான நிகர லாபம்/நஷ்டம் (அசாதாரண வகைகள் மற்றும் வரிக்கு முன்)	(708)	(1,511)	(2,412)	(5,748)	(7,200)	(22,881)
3.	காலத்திற்கான நிகர லாபம்/நஷ்டம் (வரிக்கு முன் அசாதாரண வகைகளுக்குப் பின்)	(708)	(14,339)	(2,412)	(18,576)	(7,200)	(1,16,670)
4.	காலத்திற்கான நிகர லாபம்/நஷ்டம் (அசாதாரண வகைகள் மற்றும் வரிக்குப் பின்)	(728)	(14,341)	(2,412)	(18,598)	(7,212)	(1,16,901)
5.	காலத்திற்கான மொத்த விரிவான வருமானம் [உள்ளடங்கிய லாபம்/நஷ்டம்]	(916)	(14,553)	(1,520)	(19,149)	(6,228)	(1,16,603)
6.	காலத்திற்கானது (வரிக்குப் பின்) மற்றும் இதர விரிவான வருமானம் (வரிக்குப் பின்)	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854	5,854
7.	செலுத்தப்பட்ட சம்பங்கு மூலதனம் (மதிப்பு ரூ.10/ ஒவ்வொன்றும் முழுவதும் செலுத்தப்பட்டது)	(72,642)	(72,642)	43,306	(72,642)	43,306	(72,642)
8.	ஒதுக்கீடுகள் (மறுமதிப்பீடு தவிர)	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403
9.	பத்திரங்களின் பிரீமியம் கணக்கு	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403	18,403
10.	நிகர மதிப்பு	(66,788)	(66,788)	49,160	(66,788)	49,160	(66,788)
11.	செலுத்தப்பட்ட கடன் மூலதனம் / கடன் நிறுவை	15,000	16,500	17,250	15,000	17,250	17,250
12.	கடன் பங்கு விகிதம்	(1.48)	-	2.60	(1.48)	2.60	(1.89)
13.	ஒவ்வொரு பங்கிற்கான வருவாய் [ரூ.10/ ஒவ்வொன்றும்]						
	- அடிப்படை	(1.50)	(24.95)	(1.93)	(32.36)	(9.52)	(198.15)
	- இளக்கிய	(1.50)	(24.95)	(1.93)	(32.36)	(9.52)	(198.15)
14.	கடன் பத்திர மீட்டி ஒதுக்கீடு	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
15.	மூலதன மீட்டி ஒதுக்கீடு	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555	1,555
16.	கடன் சேவை கவரேஜ் விகிதம்	(1.24)	(1.49)	0.48	(1.24)	0.48	(3.12)
17.	வட்டி சேவை கவரேஜ் விகிதம்	(3.56)	(8.22)	1.24	(3.56)	1.24	(7.39)

குறிப்புகள்:

அ) மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட விரிவான நிதிநிலை அறிக்கைகள் இந்திய பங்கு மற்றும் பரிவர்த்தனை வாரியத்தின் (பட்டியல் கடமைகள் மற்றும் வெளிபடுத்தல் தேவைகள்) கட்டுப்பாடுகள் 2015 கட்டுப்பாடு 33ன் படி ஜூன் 30, 2021 அன்று முடிந்த காலாண்டு மற்றும் 9 மாதத்திற்கான தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாத நிதிநிலை முடிவுகளை நிறுவனத்தின் கூறாக்க தொழிற்பண்பாட்டாளரால் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டு பிப்ரவரி 14, 2022 அன்று ஒப்புதல் மற்றும் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஒன்று சேர்க்கப்பட்ட நிதி நிலை அறிக்கைகள் தேசிய பங்குச் சந்தை (www.nseindia.com), மும்பை பங்குச் சந்தை (www.bseindia.com) மற்றும் நிறுவனத்தின் (www.sical.in/investors/financial results) இணையதள முகவரிகளில் கிடைக்கும்.

ஆ) சிகால் லாஜிஸ்டிக்ஸ் லிமிடெட்டின் தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாத நிதிநிலை முடிவுகள் (தனிப்பட்ட விவரங்கள்)

விவரங்கள்	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 31.12.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 30.09.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த காலாண்டு 30.09.2020 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த 9 மாதங்கள் 31.12.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த 9 மாதங்கள் 31.12.2020 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)	முடிந்த ஆண்டு 31.03.2021 (தணிக்கை செய்யப்படாதது)
செயல்பாடுகளிலிருந்து வருமானம்	4,220	4,940	9,113	12,812	29,074	37,651
வரிக்குமுன் லாபம்	(450)	(14,438)	(1,363)	(18,023)	(5,525)	(1,14,968)
லாபம் காலத்திற்கானது	(450)	(14,438)	(1,363)	(18,023)	(5,525)	(1,14,968)

பதிவில் எடுக்கப்பட்டது

T. சுப்ரமணியன்
இயக்குநர்

S. ராஜப்பன்
இயக்குநர்

V. ராதாகிருஷ்ணன்
கம்பெனி செயலாளர்

பூந்பாதம் வெங்கடசுப்ரமணியன் ராம்குமார்
சிகால் லாஜிஸ்டிக்ஸ்கான கூறாக்க தொழிற்பண்பாட்டாளர்
IP பதிவு எண்: IBB/PA-001/P-P00015/2016-17/10039

இடம் : சென்னை
தேதி : 14/02/2022