May 27, 2022

Listing Department
BSE Limited
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai – 400 001

Scrip Code: 543223

Listing Department
National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Exchange Plaza, Bandra Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East)
Mumbai – 400051

Name of Scrip: MAXIND

Sub.: Newspaper publications on Financial Results for the year ended March 31, 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Further to our letter dated May 25, 2022 pursuant to Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015, please find enclosed copies of publication in newspapers regarding publishing of audited financial results (both standalone and consolidated) for the quarter and financial year ended March 31, 2022.

You are requested to take the aforesaid on record.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

For **Max India Limited**
(formerly Advaita Allied Health Services Limited)

Rajinder Kumar
Manager – Secretarial

MAX INDIA LIMITED

Encl.: As above

Hindalco doubles Q4 net as India biz shines

High aluminium prices during the quarter lift profit despite costlier coal

Ujjval Jauhari
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NEW DELHI


Satish Pai, managing director, Hindalco, attributed the record profits to strong macros and focus on operational excellence and cost optimization.

Aditya Birla group company Hindalco Industries Ltd on Thursday said its consolidated March quarter net profit nearly doubled to a record ₹3,851 crore from the previous year's ₹1,945 crore, backed by a strong performance in its India aluminium business.

Consolidated revenue grew 37.7% during the period, while consolidated Ebitda (earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization) rose 30% to ₹7,597 crore.

The Indian aluminium business posted a robust Ebitda growth of 123% to ₹4,050 crore, with Ebitda margins of 41%. The company attributed the same to favourable macros, higher volumes, better operational efficiencies, and improved performance of downstream business offset by higher input costs.

Aluminium prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) during the quarter had averaged about $3,273 a tonne, up 56.2% year-on-year and 18.4% sequentially, as per analyst data. The same is likely to have lifted profitability of Hindalco's aluminium segment, despite higher coal costs.

The company's India business recorded aluminium production of 326,000 tonnes versus 316,000 a year earlier. Aluminium metal sales at 336,000 tonnes during the quarter came in higher than the 329,000 tonnes in the previous year.

Hindalco's copper business did well, too, with the segment revenue rising 15% from a year ago to ₹9,787 crore, primarily due to higher global prices of copper and higher volumes. Better operational efficiencies and improved by-product realizations meant that Ebitda for the segment at ₹387 crore was up 20% year-on-year in Q4.

However, its US subsidiary Novelis reported a relatively softer performance during the quarter, marred by one-offs. It was also impacted by the semiconductor chip shortage in auto industry, cost inflation and other short-term operational issues, as well as a non-recurring regulatory provision taken in the quarter. The adjusted Ebitda of $431 million was 15% below the previous year's $505 million. Higher operational costs of about $55 million on account of production and logistics challenges and $15 million in non-recurring regulatory provisions impacted Ebitda, as per analysts.

However, Novelis remains central to Hindalco, contributing around 62% to its operating profits. Despite the challenges facing the automotive sector due to chip shortage, strong can demand, rising aerospace order book and favourable housing fundamentals in US and Europe, should help Novelis, said analysts. Motilal Oswal Financial Services maintained forward estimates for Novelis.

"With record profitability in the fourth quarter, we had a very good end to the year. We attribute Hindalco's highest-ever profits not just to strong macros, but our consistent focus on operational excellence and cost optimization. We continue to remain one of the world's lowest-cost and highest Ebitda margin producers of aluminium," Satish Pai, managing director, Hindalco, said. The Hindalco Ltd stock closed at ₹407.75 with gains of 2.75% on the BSE on Thursday. The results were declared after market hours.

Moving forward, with softening aluminium prices, Hindalco may face some challenges in the India business in the first quarter as coal costs are rising, it said.

STRONG PERFORMANCE

HINDALCO'S March quarter net profit nearly doubled to a record ₹3,851 cr from last year's ₹1,945 cr

REVENUE grew 37.7% during the period, while consolidated Ebitda rose 30%

THE company's India business recorded aluminium production of 326,000 tonnes

YOU MUST UNDERSTAND THE METHODOLOGY

A MATTER OF NUMBERS

DILIP D'SOUZA

Respond to this column at feedback@livemint.com

You may have heard the word "methodology" bandied about over the last few weeks. Thank the World Health Organization (WHO), if you're so inclined.

The WHO recently published a study showing that the actual number of deaths due to covid are far higher, the world over, than various countries have reported. For example, here's what the study said about the first year of the pandemic, 2020: "By 31 December 2020, [the official death toll worldwide] stood at 1,813,188. Yet preliminary estimates suggest the total number of global deaths attributable to the covid-19 pandemic in 2020 is at least 3 million, representing 1.2 million more deaths than officially reported." There was a similar discrepancy for 2021.

Regarding India in particular, the WHO study suggested a death toll in 2020-21 much higher than India's own announced figure. This difference is what has prompted the recent focus on "methodology": responding to the WHO study, the government of India has questioned the methodology that the WHO used.

So let's talk about methodology—the WHO's, and then another recent report that uses a different one. In both cases, how did these researchers come to their numbers? There are various reasons that countries might under-report deaths due to covid, and therefore to search for ways to get more accurate numbers. But the goal of any such search is to estimate "excess mortality"—extra deaths, to put it bluntly—during the pandemic. The WHO itself has this definition: "The mortality above what would be expected based on the non-crisis mortality rate in the population of interest."

That is, let's say that in a "normal" year in the tiny country called Freedonia, approximately 1,000 people die. But along comes an abnormal year, when the dreaded disease discombobulophelia spreads through the population, and there are 1,500 deaths that year. Then the excess mortality that year is 500, which Freedonians might reasonably attribute to the ravages of discombobulophelia. But is it that easy? Again as the WHO literature explains, reported covid numbers "miss those who died without testing, they are contingent on the country correctly defining covid as the cause-of-death and they miss the increases in other deaths that are related to the pandemic leading to overwhelmed health systems or patients avoiding care." All this complicates the process of pinning down this excess mortality.

Yet here's the essence of it. First, get the count of all deaths ("all-cause mortality", or ACM) in a particular time period, say a given month. Second, use historical death data—i.e. from before the spread of the virus—to produce a number for the "expected deaths" in that same month. Then to get the excess deaths in a country in that month, you simply subtract the expected deaths from the all-cause mortality figure.

But of course this is easier said than done. Only 99 of 194 countries actually produced regular data about deaths during some or all of the pandemic. Most of Europe and the Americas were among that 99. For the other countries, the WHO scientists used a battery of "covariates" to let them estimate the actual death toll in different countries: temperature, human development index, covid death rates, a measure of lockdown restrictions, historical data on other common diseases, life expectancy and more. To give you an idea of the mathematical complexity of this exercise, here's a line from the WHO's 30-page paper that explains the methodology: "We resort to a relatively simple model in which we build an overdispersed Poisson log-linear regression model for the available monthly ACM data to predict the monthly ACM in those countries with no data."

But for some countries, India among them, the WHO extrapolated national numbers not from these factors, but from other available data. Such countries had no national ACM data for the pandemic period, but did have "subregional" data. In India's case, that meant data from up to 17 of our states. These numbers were either officially reported, or were obtained by journalists who filed Right to Information queries and accessed Civil Registration System (CRS) data in different states. This was a worthwhile exercise because, for example, there are states in which "the CRS data showed large gaps between CRS-registered deaths for previous years and deaths for pandemic months, as well as a large gap between reported covid-19 deaths and observed mortality." (shorturl.at/qE358) Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh had particularly large such gaps, but other states had them too. Such state-level data allowed WHO, via some intricate mathematical modelling, to come up with numbers for India as a whole. Yet if it is intricate, it builds on two assumptions that anyone can follow. One, that the proportion of deaths in a given state compared to the whole country stays relatively constant, and that this applies to all 17 states. Two, that there are no unexpected and significant changes over time in the population of a given state—apart, that is, from natural growth—and that this too applies to all 17 states.

In the absence of national data, are these reasonable assumptions to make? I'll leave that for you to muse over. But using all these techniques, the WHO's models suggest that the pandemic caused nearly 15 million deaths across the world in 2020-21 (nearly three times the reported number), and about 4.7 million in India alone.

The WHO's methodology is not the only route to estimating the death toll. In a recent paper, Mihir Mahajan and Shekhar Sathe used insurance claims to come up with numbers ("Estimating the Impact of covid-19 in India from Life Insurance Claims", Economic and Political Weekly, May 21 2022). While data about death claims settled by the Life Insurance Corp. of India (LIC) and other insurers is publicly available, Mahajan and Sathe had to make some assumptions about it. For example:

There are various reasons that countries might under-report deaths due to covid

* Claims are evenly distributed through the year. So figures reported for a financial year (April - March) can be aligned to the calendar year (January - December).

* Even though only a fraction of the population is insured, the ratio between death claims settled and deaths registered in a given year has been steady for several years at just under 25%. Thus Mahajan and Sathe could use that ratio "as a proxy to project missing death registrations in the pandemic period."

In 2020, insurance companies settled about 2.1 million death claims. Using the proxy ratio, this suggests that the expected number of deaths that year was about 8.68 million. But only 8.12 million deaths were registered that year, meaning that about 560,000 deaths were "likely missing" from data reported by the government.

Given that the government has not reported the count of registered deaths in 2021, Mahajan and Sathe had to use different techniques to estimate the toll for that year. They came up with a number that's 4.15 million more than in 2019, the year immediately before the pandemic. In total, Mahajan and Sathe found that there were about 4.71 million "extra" deaths in India in 2020-21. That is, even though they used a totally different methodology, they came up with a number that's strikingly close to the WHO's estimate of 4.7 million. In both cases, that's nearly 10 times India's officially reported number of pandemic-related deaths, which is about half a million. I'll leave that, too, for you to muse over.

Once a computer scientist, Dilip D'Souza now lives in Mumbai and writes for his dinners. His Twitter handle is @DeathEndsFun

Bata Q4 net profit more than doubles; sales up after 3rd wave

Staff writer
feedback@livemint.com


Ashwani Windlass, chairman, Bata India.

Footwear retailer Bata India Ltd on Wednesday said its consolidated net profit in the March quarter rose 113% to ₹62.9 crore, up from ₹29.4 crore reported a year earlier. Revenue from operations rose 12.7% to ₹665.2 crore, growing from ₹589 crore a year earlier. Expenses were up 6.2%.

The company that retails via over 1,700 stores recommended a dividend of ₹54.5 per equity share for FY22, which includes one-time special dividend of ₹50.50 per share, subject to approval by shareholders.

The latter part of the quarter saw a "significant rebound in growth," Bata said. As a result, quarterly revenues were in line with pre-pandemic levels.

"The company continued the focus on key thrust areas of franchise and multi-brand outlet expansion, consumer-relevant communication, portfolio casualization and digital footprint expansion. All these have resulted in an increase in footfalls across retail outlets, along with significant growth driven via e-commerce platforms and expansion in Tier 3-5 towns. This resulted in revenue for the quarter staying in line with pre-pandemic levels for a second consecutive quarter, despite Omicron-related disruptions in the initial part of the quarter. This was offset in the latter part of the quarter where we saw significant rebound on growth," Bata said in a statement.

Bata opened 22 new franchise-led stores during the quarter, taking the count to over 300.

"Bata India has had a robust performance and is on a sound trajectory ahead. Given its focus on newer collection, expansion through all channels and omni-channel in particular, Bata India is well-poised for the future. Its new business model and focus is reflected in the quick retrieval of business to pre pandemic levels and further growth," said Ashwani Windlass, chairman, Bata India.

The company expanded availability via distribution channels that continued to scale up to over 1,000 towns, MD and CEO Gunjan Shah added.

Bata opened 22 new franchise-led stores during the quarter, taking the total count to over 300

"We have enhanced our portfolio in casual and fashion footwear section across categories. Sneakers led the growth recovery in the quarter while formal and fashion also recovered significantly," he said. The company focussed on cost-savings measures across its network, controlling discretionary spends, enhancing productivity and premiumization in the face of volatile inflation, said Shah.

Bata India sells footwear, accessories, and bags across brands such as Bata, Bata Red Label, Hush Puppies, Naturalizer, Power, Marie Claire, Weinbrenner, North Star, Scholl, Bata Comfit and Bubble Gummers, to name a few. It retails in more than 1,700 Bata-owned, shop-in-shops and franchisee stores, on bata.in and in thousands of multi-brand footwear dealer stores pan-India.

ONGC offers stake in KG block to foreign companies

PTI
feedback@livemint.com

State-owned Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) is offering a stake to foreign companies in its ultra deepsea gas discovery and a high-pressure, high-temperature block in the KG basin as it looks for financial and technological help to bring the challenging fields to production.

ONGC has floated an initial tender seeking interest of global majors with "requisite technical expertise and financial strength" to join as partners in development of the Deen Dayal West (DDW) block as well as ultra-deep discoveries in Cluster-III of its KG-D5 area.

Expressions of Interest (EoIs) have been invited by June 16, according to the tender floated by the company.

While ONGC had made a gas discovery UD-1 in the KG-D5 block in water depth of 2,850 metres (almost 3 kilometers), the firm had in August 2017 paid ₹7,738 crore for buying 80% stake in the DDW block from Gujarat government firm GSPC.

ONGC is seeking technology partners and service providers and is willing to offer a stake to firms interested

On the one hand, ONGC does not have the requisite technology and expertise to develop the UD discovery, which lies about 150-km from the coast, while on the other hand it hasn't had much success in DDW block which holds reserves at high pressure and high temperature (HPHT).

ONGC is seeking technology partners and service providers for the development of the two and is willing to offer an equity stake to firms interested, the tender document said.

It however did not say how much equity stake the company will offer.

At the time of the acquisition of stake from GSPC in 2017, ONGC had stated that the acquisition fits well with its strategy to enhance natural gas production from domestic fields at a faster pace.

Moody's upgrades Bharti Airtel's rating

Gulveen Aulakh
gulveen.aulakh@livemint.com

Moody's Investors Service on Thursday upgraded Bharti Airtel's rating from Ba1 to Baa3 and changed the outlook from positive to stable, on the back of improving operational metrics, lower leverage and better profitability.

Moody's has also upgraded senior unsecured debt rating on bonds issued by Bharti and senior unsecured notes issued by Bharti Airtel International (Netherlands) B.V from Ba1 to Baa3. "The rating upgrade reflects continued strengthening of Bharti's operational metrics as well as stabilization of its financial profile, including lower leverage levels and improving profitability," said Annalisa Di Chiara, a senior vice president at Moody's.

"We expect improvements will be sustained given Bharti's solid market position, rising profitability at its core Indian mobile business and prudent financial management."

According to Bharti Airtel, the stable outlook reflects its improving operating profile credit metrics, including its expectation of growing free cash flows and liquidity over the next 12-24 months, particularly for Indian operations.

Moody's expects its consolidated adjusted debt to earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) to remain stable or improve, despite investments in 5G spectrum. Cash flow savings from the moratorium will be redeployed to reduce debt permanently, it added.

Bharti's Baa3 rating considers its position as one of the largest telecom service operators globally with 491 million subscribers, its strong position in India's high-growth mobile market, and large spectrum holdings.

Bharti's proven ability to access capital markets and the benefits of a strong and supportive shareholder base are reflected in the ratings, the ratings agency said.


Airtel's outlook was changed from positive to stable. MINT

The telco reported over 25% rise in consolidated adjusted EBITDA to ₹58,100 crore in FY22 compared to the year-ago, which reflected the growing proportional share in 4G subscriber base and a further step-up in average revenue per user (ARPU) in the mobile services segment, which contributed around 53% of consolidated EBITDA.

Its decision to increase tariff in December also helped drive ARPUs higher and supports Moody's expectations of sustained profitability in the next 12-18 months.

Moody's expects 15-20% growth in the company's consolidated adjusted EBITDA by the end of FY23 on the back of stable growth in both Indian and African markets. Bharti holds a 56% stake in its subsidiary, Airtel Africa plc, which contributed around 30% to consolidated EBITDA. "While some uncertainty remains related to spectrum purchases and funding for further 5G investments, Moody's expects Bharti to maintain leverage measures that are consistent with an investment grade rating," it added.

Airtel's leverage, measured by adjusted debt to EBITDA, dropped to around 3 x as of 31 March from 3.8x in 2021.

Moody's said the company is well positioned to buy 5G airwaves with cash from operations. Besides, it has ₹15,800 crore from the ₹21,000 crore rights issue it raised in August.

MAX INDIA LIMITED

Max India Limited (formerly Advaita Allied Health Services Limited)
CIN: L74999MH2019PLC320039
Registered Office: Plot-167, Floor 1, Ready Money Mansion, Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400018
Website: www.maxindia.com

EXTRACT OF STATEMENT OF AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
	Quarter ended 31.03.2022	Quarter ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2022	Quarter ended 31.03.2022	Quarter ended 31.03.2021	Year ended 31.03.2022
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
1. Total income from operations (net)	9.34	8.90	33.86	51.47	35.78	237.44
2. Net Profit/(loss) for the period (before Tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2.65	3.47	7.63	(5.47)	(12.70)	(14.80)
3. Net Profit/(loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	2.65	(2.28)	7.63	(5.47)	(13.67)	(19.93)
4. Net Profit/(loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	1.90	3.22	6.30	(1.56)	(9.48)	(18.04)
5. Total comprehensive income for the period (Comprising Profit/(Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)	1.93	3.23	6.51	(1.25)	(9.14)	(17.45)
6. Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value Rs. 10 Per Share)	53.79	53.79	53.79	53.79	53.79	53.79
7. Reserves excluding revaluation reserve as per balance sheet of previous accounting year	-	-	861.81	-	-	583.31
8. Earnings per share (of Rs. 10 each) (for continuing and discontinued operations)						
a) Basic (Rs.)	0.35	0.60	1.17	(0.29)	(1.76)	(3.35)
b) Diluted (Rs.)	0.35	0.60	1.17	(0.29)	(1.76)	(3.35)

Note:
The above is an extract of the detailed format of quarter and year ended audited financial results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2015. The full format of the quarter and year ended audited financial results are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and on the Company's website (www.maxindia.com).

By Order of the Board

ANTARA

Date: May 25, 2022
Place: Noida

Rajit Mehta
Managing Director
DIN : 01604819

जाहीर सूचना

सूचना याद्वारे देण्यात येते की, [illegible]

swastikassociatesadv@gmail.com

[illegible]

स्वस्तिक असोसिएट्स, वकील

मंगलम ड्रग्स अँण्ड ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड

नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय: ३रा मजला, रूपम बिल्डिंग, २३९, पी. डी'मेलो रोड, जी.पी.ओ. जवळ, मुंबई – ४०० ००१.
फोन: ९१-२२-२२६१६२००/६३००/८७८७ • फॅक्स: ९१-२२-२२६१९०९० • CIN: L24230MH1972PLC116413

MANGALAM

(अ) ३१ मार्च २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही व वर्षअखेरच्या संक्षिप्त स्वतंत्र लेखापरीक्षित वित्तीय निष्कर्ष

(रु. लाखांत)

तपशील	संपलेले तीन महिने	संपलेले तीन महिने	संबंधित संपलेले तीन महिने	संपलेले वर्ष	संबंधित संपलेले वर्ष
	३१.०३.२०२२	३१.१२.२०२१	३१.०३.२०२१	३१.०३.२०२२	३१.०३.२०२१
	(लेखापरीक्षित)	(अलेखापरीक्षित)	(लेखापरीक्षित)	(लेखापरीक्षित)	(लेखापरीक्षित)
कामकाजाद्वारे एकूण उत्पन्न	९२०५५.५५	१०१८८.००	९२१०.०८	४५९९५.४८	३८४९९.४८
कालावधीसाठी निव्वळ नफा/(हानी) (कर, अपवादात्मक घटक, एकत्रीत आणि/किंवा असाधारण बाबीपूर्वी)	४९७.८९	८९५.३५	६८४.९२	२७०३.३०	३१५१.९१
कालावधीसाठी करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा/(हानी) (कर, अपवादात्मक घटक, एकत्रीत लाभ/(हानी) आणि/किंवा असाधारण बाबीनंतर)	४९७.८९	८९५.३५	६८४.९२	२७०३.३०	३१५१.९१
कालावधीसाठी करपश्चात निव्वळ नफा/(हानी) (अपवादात्मक घटक, एकत्रीत आणि/किंवा असाधारण बाबीनंतर)	६६९.९५	४०२.२३	३९५.४३	१९६५.०५	२०१०.०९
कालावधीकरिता एकूण व्यापक उत्पन्न (कालावधीकरिता करोत्तर नफा/(हानी) आणि करोत्तर इतर व्यापक उत्पन्न यांचा समावेश)	६७५.२८	४०३.७७	३२०.९३	१९०७.५४	२७०२.३५
समभाग भांडवल	११८२.८३	११८२.८३	११८२.८३	११८२.८३	११८२.८३
राखीव निधी (ताळेबंदात दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे पुनर्मुल्यांकित राखीव निधी वगळून)				१२४०३.३२	११४९५.७८
प्रतिभागावर मिळकत (चालू कामकाजातून आणि बंद कामकाजातून दर्शनी मूल्य रु. १०/- प्रत्येकी)					
अ) मुलभूत	४.२३	२.५४	१.३६	१२.४२	१७.६०
ब) सौम्यीकृत	४.२३	२.५४	१.३६	१२.४३	१७.६०

टिप
१) भारतीय शासनाने १ जुलै २०१७ पासून सेवा कर आणि इतर विविध अप्रत्यक्ष कर अंतर्भूत करून सेवा व वस्तू करांची (जीएसटी) अंमलबजावणी केली आहे. आयएनडी-एएस प्रमाणे, ३१ मार्च २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि वर्षअखेरसाठीचा महसूल हा सेवा व वस्तू कर (जीएसटी) वजा करून नोंदण्यात आलेला आहे.
२) वरील तपशील हा सेबी (लिस्टिंग ऑब्लिगेशन अँण्ड डिसक्लोजर रिक्वायरमेंट्स) रेग्युलेशन्स, २०१५ च्या नियमाअंतर्गत ३३ अंतर्गत स्टॉक एक्सचेंजसोबत दाखल करण्यात आलेल्या, ३१ मार्च २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही व वर्षअखेरसाठीच्या लेखापरीक्षित स्वतंत्र वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचा सविस्तर उतारा आहे. ३१ मार्च २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही व वर्षअखेरसाठीच्या लेखापरीक्षित स्वतंत्र वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचा संपूर्ण अहवाल स्टॉक एक्सचेंजची वेबसाईट (www.bseindia.com व www.nseindia.com आणि www.mangalamdrugs.com) येथे उपलब्ध आहे.

मंडळाच्या आदेशानुसार
मंगलम ड्रग्स अँण्ड ऑर्गेनिक्स लिमिटेड करिता

गोवर्धन एम. धूत
अध्यक्ष व व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक
DIN: ०१३४००८६

स्थळ : मुंबई
दिनांक : २७ मे, २०२२

BRAND CONCEPTS LIMITED

BRAND CONCEPTS

Regd. Office: Lotus Star, Plot No. D-5, Road No. 20, Marol MIDC, Andheri East Mumbai-400093 (MH)
E-mail: swali.gupta@brandconcepts.in; Website: www.brandconcepts.in
CIN: L51909MH2007PLC174702

CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER & YEAR ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2022

(Rs in Lacs)

Sr. No	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31/03/2022 Audited	31/12/2021 Unaudited	31/03/2021 Audited	31/03/2022 Audited	31/03/2021 Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	2,670.05	2,679.92	1,921.02	8,677.32	4,389.01
2	Net Profit for the Period (before Tax and extraordinary Items)	158.13	194.95	(104.86)	104.75	(900.22)
3	Net Profit for the Period before Tax (after extraordinary Items)	158.13	194.95	(104.86)	104.75	(856.61)
4	Net Profit for the Period after Tax (after extraordinary Items)	90.61	140.08	(48.13)	76.06	(629.69)
5	Total Comprehensive income for the period (comprising profit for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after Tax)	(7.16)	0.27	4.76	(6.35)	19.05
6	Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value of the share @ 10 Rs. / Share)	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28
7	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as per Balance Sheet of Previous accounting year.				766.11	706.82
8	Earning Per Share (before extraordinary items) (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualised)					
	a) Basic	0.70	1.33	(0.41)	0.54	(5.77)
	b) Diluted	0.70	1.33	(0.41)	0.53	(5.77)

STANDALONE AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QAURTER & NINE MONTHS ENDED ON 31st MARCH 2022

Sr. No	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		31/03/2022 Audited	31/12/2021 Unaudited	31/03/2021 Audited	31/03/2022 Audited	31/03/2021 Audited
1	Total Income from Operations	2,670.05	2,680.42	1,921.02	8,677.32	4,389.01
2	Net Profit for the Period (before Tax and extraordinary Items)	158.13	201.01	(104.86)	104.75	(900.22)
3	Net Profit for the Period before Tax (after extraordinary Items)	158.13	201.01	(104.86)	104.75	(856.61)
4	Net Profit for the Period after Tax (after extraordinary Items)	90.61	146.14	(48.13)	76.06	(629.69)
5	Total Comprehensive income for the period (comprising profit for the period (after tax) and other Comprehensive Income (after Tax)	(7.16)	0.27	4.76	(6.35)	19.05
6	Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value of the share @ 10 Rs. / Share)	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28	1,058.28
7	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as per Balance Sheet of Previous accounting year.				779.16	706.82
8	Earning Per Share (before extraordinary items) (of Rs. 10/- each) (not annualised)					
	a) Basic	0.79	1.38	(0.41)	0.66	(5.77)
	b) Diluted	0.79	1.38	(0.41)	0.66	(5.77)

Notes: 1. The above results after being reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors in its meeting held on 25th May 2022.
2. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Standalone & Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter and year ended on 31st March 2022, file with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirments) Regulations, 2015. The full format of these Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites, www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com and on the Company's website www.brandconcepts.in.

For Brand Concepts Limited
Prateek Maheshwari
Managing Director
DIN: 00039340

Date: 25th May 2022
Place: Indore

IRONWOOD EDUCATION LIMITED
(Formerly known as GREYCELLS EDUCATION LIMITED)

Regd. Office : 402, 4th Floor, Avionne Sea View Pre Co-op Society Ltd., S.V. Road, Vile Parle - West, Mumbai - 400 056
CIN NO: L65910MH1983PLC030838 Website: www.ironwoodworld.com
Email ID: cs@ironwoodworld.com Contact No.022-62390009

AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2022

(₹ in lakhs, (except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
		31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
		Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
1	Revenue from operations	62.60	69.48	219.12	263.07
2	Profit/(loss) before share of profit/(loss) of joint ventures, exceptional item and tax	(35.20)	(56.95)	(167.87)	(198.26)
3	Profit/(Loss) before share of profit/loss of joint ventures and tax	(35.20)	(56.95)	(167.87)	(198.26)
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period	(47.80)	(60.55)	(189.52)	(201.91)
5	Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the period	(40.39)	(50.07)	(180.44)	(199.73)
6	Paid-up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs.10/- per share)	790.77	790.77	790.77	790.77
7	Reserve Excluding Revaluation Reserve	-	-	616.69	813.63
8	Earning Per Share (of Rs.10/- each) (not annualized)				
	(1) Basic	(0.60)	(0.77)	(2.40)	(2.55)
	(2) Diluted	(0.60)	(0.77)	(2.40)	(2.55)

Notes:
1. The above financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and have been approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 26th May, 2022. The statutory auditors have carried out the audit of the results.
2. These financial results have been prepared in accordance with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015, (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The date of transition to Ind AS is 1st April, 2016. These results have been prepared in accordance with Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 read with SEBI circular dated 5th July, 2016.
3. Brief of Standalone Financial Results for the quarter and year ended 31st March, 2022.

Particulars	Quarter Ended	Quarter Ended	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31.03.2022	31.03.2021	31.03.2022	31.03.2021
	Audited	Audited	Audited	Audited
Revenue from Operations	26.17	18.02	74.12	83.17
Profit/(Loss) before tax	(12.78)	(32.08)	(90.21)	(127.84)
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(16.72)	(35.36)	(93.34)	(131.17)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	(15.44)	(25.30)	(92.78)	(120.55)

5. The above is an extract of the detailed format of the standalone and consolidated Financial Result for the year ended 31st March, 2022 filed with the Stock Exchange under the Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The Full format of the standalone and consolidated Financial Result for the quarter & year ended 31st March, 2022 are available on the website of the company www.ironwoodworld.com and on the stock exchange website www.bseindia.com.

For and on behalf of the Board
Sd/-
Dharmesh Parekh
Executive Director
DIN : 03102365

Place : Mumbai
Date: 26th May, 2022

ASHIANA AGRO INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Reg. Office: No.792/5, Eswari Hotel Complex, Bangalore High Road, Sunguvarchatram, Sriperumbudur Taluk, Kancheepuram Distt.- 602106 (Tamil Nadu) Tel No.: +91-44-28344820, Website: www.aail.in

Extract of the Standalone Audited Financial Results for the Quarter and Year ended 31st March, 2022

(Rs. in Lacs)

S.No	Particulars	Quarter Ended			Year Ended	
		Audited 31.03.2022	Unaudited 31.12.2021	Audited 31.03.2021	Audited 31.03.2022	Audited 31.03.2021
1	Total Income from Operations Including Other Income (Net)	23.32	24.92	20.43	91.53	76.24
2	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (Before Tax, Exceptional Items and/or Extraordinary items)	1.08	1.66	0.65	4.11	3.85
3	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before Tax (after Exceptional Items and/or Extraordinary items)	1.08	1.66	0.65	4.11	3.85
4	Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after Tax (after Exceptional Items and/or Extraordinary items)	1.08	1.87	0.05	4.11	3.25
5	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit /(Loss) for the period (after tax) and other comprehensive Income (after tax)	1.08	1.87	0.05	4.11	3.25
6	Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs.10/- per share)	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.00	460.00
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance sheet of previous year	-	-	-	(216.67)	(220.77)
8	Earning Per Share (EPS) (in Rs.) (Face Value of Rs.10/- each)					
	(a) Basic and diluted EPS before Extraordinary items	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.07
	(b) Basic and diluted EPS after Extraordinary items	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.09	0.07

Note :
1) The above results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on May 26, 2022.
2) The above is an extract of the detailed format of the Standalone Audited Financial Results for the quarter and Year ended March 31, 2022 filed with the Stock Exchange under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Audited Financial Results for the quarter and Year ended March 31, 2022 are available on website of the Stock Exchange at www.bseindia.com and also on the Company's website at www.aail.in.

For Ashiana Agro Industries Limited
Sd/-
Pavan Kumar.M
Whole-Time Director
DIN: 02438906

Place: Chennai
Date : 26/05/2022

पेनिन्सुला लँड लिमिटेड

नोंद. कार्यालय: ५०३, ५ वा मजला, पेनिन्सुला टॉवर-१, पेनिन्सुला कॉर्पोरेट पार्क, गणपतराव कदम मार्ग, लोअर परळ, मुंबई-४०० ०१३.
दूरध्वनी: +९१-२२-६६२२९३००, फॅक्स: +९१-२२-६६२२९३०२
ईमेल: investor@peninsula.co.in, वेबसाईट: www.peninsula.co.in
सीआयएन: एल१७१२०एमएच१८७१पीएलसी००००५

३१ मार्च, २०२२ रोजी संपलेली तिमाही आणि वर्षाकरिता लेखापरिक्षित वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचा उतारा

रु. लाखांत

तपशील	अलिप्त				
	संपलेली तिमाही			संपलेले वर्ष	
	३१-मार्च-२२	३१-डिसें-२१	३१-मार्च-२१	३१-मार्च-२२	३१-मार्च-२१
	लेखापरिक्षित (संदर्भ टिप क्र. ७)	अलेखापरिक्षित	लेखापरिक्षित (संदर्भ टिप क्र. ७)	लेखापरिक्षित	लेखापरिक्षित
प्रवर्तनातून एकूण महसुल (निव्वळ)	८,६२०	२,४०६	३,२३८	२०,४८०	१०,५११
सर्वसाधारण कामकाजातून निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (कर, अपवादात्मक बाबींपूर्वी)	६,७१३	(४७१)	(४,११५)	४,६४१	(१०,८७५)
सर्वसाधारण कामकाजातून करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादात्मक बाबीनंतर)	(१,१०१)	(७८०)	(३३५)	(१,०१८)	(७,३४६)
कालावधीसाठी करोत्तर निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादात्मक बाबींनंतर)	(१,१०१)	(७८०)	(३६०)	(१,०१८)	(८,०७१)
कालावधीसाठी एकूण सर्वसमावेशक उत्पन्न [कालावधीसाठी नफा/(तोटा) (करोत्तर) आणि इतर सर्वसमावेशक उत्पन्न (करोत्तर) धरून]	(१,१५३)	(७९७)	(३७८)	(१,१०३)	(८,०२०)
समभाग भांडवल (प्रति शेअर रु. २/- दर्शनी मूल्य)	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०
मागील वर्षाच्या लेखापरीक्षित ताळेबंदात दाखवल्या प्रमाणे इतर इक्विटी (अलिप्त तत्वावर) (पुनर्मूल्यांकित राखीव वगळून)					(२,८९४)
प्रति समभाग प्राप्ती (प्रत्येकी रु. २/- चे) (अखंडित आणि खंडित कामकाजासाठी)					
मूलभूत :	(०.४०)	(०.२८)	(०.१३)	(३.३६)	(२.८९)
सौम्यिकृत :	(०.४०)	(०.२८)	(०.१३)	(३.३६)	(२.८९)

तपशील	एकत्रित				
	संपलेली तिमाही			संपलेले वर्ष	
	३१-मार्च-२२	३१-डिसें-२१	३१-मार्च-२१	३१-मार्च-२२	३१-मार्च-२१
	लेखापरिक्षित (संदर्भ टिप क्र. ७)	अलेखापरिक्षित	लेखापरिक्षित (संदर्भ टिप क्र. ७)	लेखापरिक्षित	लेखापरिक्षित
प्रवर्तनातून एकूण महसुल (निव्वळ)	१०,३८३	११,७६१	१३,०१४	४५,२५१	२७,४९७
सर्वसाधारण कामकाजातून निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (कर, अपवादात्मक बाबींपूर्वी)	३,७०३	७५१	(५,०६१)	२,८०८	(१५,९८१)
सर्वसाधारण कामकाजातून करपूर्व निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादात्मक बाबीनंतर)	(५,६४५)	४१७	८७०	(११,०१०)	(४,३९५)
कालावधीसाठी करोत्तर निव्वळ नफा/(तोटा) (अपवादात्मक बाबींनंतर)	(५,३१३)	३५६	१,६५५	(१०,८८३)	(३,१११)
कालावधीसाठी एकूण सर्वसमावेशक उत्पन्न [कालावधीसाठी नफा/(तोटा) (करोत्तर) आणि इतर सर्वसमावेशक उत्पन्न (करोत्तर) धरून]	(५,४१४)	३६४	१,५६४	(११,००२)	(३,०३३)
समभाग भांडवल (प्रति शेअर रु. २/- दर्शनी मूल्य)	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०	५,५९०
मागील वर्षाच्या लेखापरीक्षित ताळेबंदात दाखवल्या प्रमाणे इतर इक्विटी (अलिप्त तत्वावर) (पुनर्मूल्यांकित राखीव वगळून)					(५,१२२)
प्रति समभाग प्राप्ती (प्रत्येकी रु. २/- चे) (अखंडित आणि खंडित कामकाजासाठी)					
मूलभूत :	(१.९२)	०.१२	०.५७	(३.९४)	(१.१०)
सौम्यिकृत :	(१.९२)	०.१२	०.५७	(३.९४)	(१.१०)

* कंपनीकडे वरील कालावधीत कळवण्यासारख्या कोणत्याही असाधारण बाबी नाहीत.

टीपा:
१. वरील माहिती म्हणजे सेबी (लिस्टिंग ऑब्लिगेशन्स अँड डिस्क्लोजर रिक्वायरमेंट्स) रेग्युलेशन्स, २०१५ च्या रेग्युलेशन ३३ अंतर्गत, स्टॉक एक्सचेंजकडे सादर केलेल्या ३१ मार्च, २०२२ रोजी संपलेल्या तिमाही आणि वर्षासाठी वित्तीय निष्कर्षांच्या तपशिलवार विवरणाचा एक उतारा आहे. सदर निष्कर्षांचे संपूर्ण विवरण, स्टॉक एक्सचेंजेस च्या वेबसाईट (www.bseindia.com/www.nseindia.com) वर आणि कंपनीच्या वेबसाईट (www.peninsula.co.in) वर उपलब्ध आहे.
२. सेबी (लिस्टिंग ऑब्लिगेशन्स अँड डिस्क्लोजर रिक्वायरमेंट्स) रेग्युलेशन्स, २०१५ च्या रेग्युलेशन ३३ च्या बाबतीत २५ मे, २०२२ रोजी झालेल्या त्यांच्या बैठकीत ३१ मार्च, २०२२ रोजी संपणाऱ्या तिमाही आणि वर्षासाठी वित्तीय निष्कर्षांचे पुनर्विलोकन संचालक मंडळाच्या लेखा परीक्षण समितीने केले आणि त्यानंतर संचालक मंडळाने ते मंजुर केले. पुढे, ते कंपनीच्या वैधानिक लेखापरीक्षकांनी मर्यादित पुनर्विलोकन करण्या अधीन होते.

संचालक मंडळाच्या वतीने आणि साठी
सही/-
राजीव ए. पिरामल
कार्यकारी उपाध्यक्ष आणि व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक

मुंबई : २५ मे, २०२२