L.G. BALAKRISHNAN & BROS LIMITED

LGB/SEC/STK-BM-2020 04.11.2020

BSE Limited **Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,** **Dalal Street,** **Mumbai - 400 001**	**National Stock Exchange of India Limited** **"Exchange Plaza"** **Bandra Kurla Complex** **Bandra (E)** **Mumbai – 400 051**
Scrip Code: **500250**	Scrip Code: **LGBBROSLTD**

Dear Sirs,

Sub: Submission of copies of newspaper advertisement for publication of Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter / half year ended September 30, 2020.

Please find enclosed herewith copies of the newspaper advertisement of October 27, 2020 (Financial Express and Malai Malar) for publication of Audited Financial Results of the Company for the quarter /half year ended September 30, 2020.

This is for your information and records.

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
For L.G.Balakrishnan & Bros Limited

M.Lakshmi Kanth Joshi
General Manager (Legal) and Company Secretary

MALAI MALAR DATED 27.10.2020

றும் தீயணைப்பு படை 1,317 சாலை விபத்துகள் காரணம் குறித்து மாவட்ட போலீசார் இந்த பகுதியில் இவ்வாறு அவர் கூறினார். கோயமுத்தூர்.

LGB

L.G. BALAKRISHNAN & BROS LIMITED

ROLON

Registered Office: 6/16/13 Krishnarayapuram Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641 006

CIN NO.L29191TZ1956PLC000257 Tel: 0422-2532325 Fax: 0422-2532333

E-mail: info@lgb.co.in Website: www.lgb.co.in

STATEMENT OF STANDALONE/CONSOLIDATED AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER/HALF YEAR ENDED 30-09-2020

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Quarter ended			Half Year ended		Year ended	Quarter ended			Half Year ended		Year ended
	30.09.2020	30.06.2020	30.09.2019	30.09.2020	30.09.2019	31.03.2020	30.09.2020	30.06.2020	30.09.2019	30.09.2020	30.09.2019	31.03.2020
	Standalone						Consolidated					
1 Total Income from operations	40,838.13	17,256.25	38,813.88	58,094.38	72,774.49	144,427.22	41,701.03	19,462.52	41,196.64	61,163.55	77,979.96	154,282.79
2 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional and/or Extraordinary items)	5,148.31	-801.21	3,392.78	4,347.10	5,315.55	10,130.54	3,619.49	-857.27	3,386.96	2,762.22	5,218.27	9,601.27
3 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	5,603.96	-753.65	3,909.68	4,850.31	6,062.20	12,654.99	4,075.14	-809.71	3,903.86	3,265.43	5,964.92	11,483.78
4 Net Profit/(Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and/or Extraordinary Items)	4,245.77	-553.02	3,601.93	3,692.75	5,045.62	10,183.45	2,716.95	-609.08	3,596.11	2,107.87	4,948.34	9,012.24
5 Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising Profit/ (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive income (after tax)]	3,935.49	245.45	3,635.80	4,180.94	5,692.34	8,258.70	2,406.67	189.39	3,679.72	2,596.06	5,704.89	7,203.49
6 Equity Share Capital	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24	3,139.24
7 Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserves as shown in the balance sheet of previous year)	-	-	-	-	-	60,437.22	-	-	-	-	-	63,458.59
8 Earnings Per Share (of Rs.10/- each) (*not annualised)												
(a) Basic	13.52*	-1.76*	11.47*	11.76*	16.07*	32.44	8.86*	-1.93*	11.62*	6.93*	16.19*	29.19
(b) Diluted	13.52*	-1.76*	11.47*	11.76*	16.07*	32.44	8.86*	-1.93*	11.62*	6.93*	16.19*	29.19

Note:

1 The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly/Half-yearly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly/Half-yearly Financial Results are available on the websites of the Stock Exchanges on which shares of the Company are listed, namely, www.bseindia.com, www.nseindia.com and available on the Company's website www.lgb.co.in

2 Exceptional item represents Profit on sale of Land, Profit on sale of Investment and subsidy received.

Coimbatore
26.10.2020

By Order of the Board,
For L.G. BALAKRISHNAN & BROS LIMITED
B. VIJAYAKUMAR
CHAIRMAN AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

For L.G. BALAKRISHNAN & BROS LTD.

M. LAKSHMIKANTH JOSHI
General Manager (Legal) and Company Secretary
MEM No.: 14273

SBI Life Insurance reports 130% jump in Q2 profit

FE BUREAU
Mumbai, October 26

SBI LIFE INSURANCE reported a 130% jump in its profit to ₹299.73 crore for the second quarter of the current fiscal. The life insurer saw a surge in its net premium income and income from investments during the quarter.

In exchange filings, SBI Life said in Q2, it had seen net premium income of ₹12,557.95 crore, against ₹10,111.51 crore in the same period last year. Net income from investments stood at ₹5,590.17 crore, compared to ₹2,623.46 crore in the year-ago period.

SBI Life saw new business premium (NBP) increase by 13% to ₹9,000 crore in the first half of the fiscal. The insurer has achieved market leadership in total NBP of ₹9,000 crore with a 24.5% private market share in H1FY21. NBP is insurance premium that is due in the first policy year of a life insurance contract or a single lump sump payment from the policyholder.

Assets under management grew 20% to ₹1,86,360 crore as on September 30, 2020, from ₹1,54,738 crore in September 2019, with the debt-equity mix of 76:24. Almost 90% of the debt investments are in AAA and sovereign instruments.

The life insurer in its exchange filings also said it has assessed the overall impact of the pandemic on its business and financials, including valuation of assets, policy liabilities and solvency for the period ended September 30. Based on the evaluation, the company has kept additional reserve amounting to ₹64.78 crore resulting from the pandemic.

The company will continue to closely monitor any future developments relating to novel coronavirus, which may have any impact on its business and financial position.

SBI Life's protection new business premium stood at ₹510 crore for the period ended September 30, 2020. Protection individual new business premium registered a growth of 13% and stood at ₹167 crore for the period ended September 30, 2020. Individual New Business Premium stood at ₹4,206 crore. The company's solvency ratio continues to remain robust at 2.45 as on September 30, 2020 as against the regulatory requirement of 1.50.

The stock of SBI Life ended the day higher by 1.10% at ₹778.75 on BSE.

SBI raises ₹5,000 crore by issuing Basel-III bonds

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, October 26

STATE BANK OF India (SBI) on Monday said it has raised ₹5,000 crore by issuing Basel-III compliant bonds.

The committee of directors of capital raising met on Monday and accorded its approval to allot 50,000 Basel-III compliant non-convertible, taxable debt instruments, SBI said in a regulatory filing.

The debentures qualifying as tier II capital of the bank of face value of ₹10 lakh each, at par bearing a coupon of 5.83% aggregating to ₹5,000 crore were allotted to bond subscribers on October 26, 2020, it said.

The interest on the bonds will be paid annually for a tenor of 10 years and call option after 5 years and on anniversary date thereafter, the country's largest lender said.

Reviving demand key in Covid-hit economy

SUSHIM BANERJEE
Former DG, Institute of Steel Development and Growth

IT IS AN accepted fact that the features of global economy have undergone a paradigm shift under the Covid pandemic. Especially, the concept of development economics, the branch that highlights the trend of various sectors of the economy as the country progresses from primary or agrarian stage to first the developing stage signifying the role of industry or the secondary sector and ultimately reaches the advanced economy category to display the characteristics of technology, innovation and sustainable growth of the economy with major role by the service sector.

Some of the emerging and growing segments, tourism, hospitality, hotels and restaurants, travel and transportation, trade, media and entertainment, public and professional services, commercial buildings, and a few others have witnessed a sudden and stiff decline.

As these are the sectors which have a significant role to play in the wealth creation of the advanced countries, it was firmly perceived that waiting for the disappearance of the virus in the aftermath of the vaccine discovery and to be in a position to bring back the trust and resilience in the economy, it would be quite prudent to give a boost to the economy by providing massive stimulus by way of strengthening the social safety network and investment in infrastructure (roads, rails, ports, real estate, oil and gas transportation, renewable energy).

As the interest rate was low and, in some cases, negative in developed countries, it was found manageable with rising public debt and in the backdrop of a robust scheme of bond based long term capital flows, the declining trend in the growth trajectory for these countries was halted. This has been duly reflected in the recent IMF projections. For the current year, the advanced economies have been projected to grow by (-) 5.8% which is 2.3% more compared to the estimates made only 4 months earlier. Specifically, the US economy to grow by (-) 4.3% (from (-) 8.0%), Germany by (-) 6.0% (from (-) 7.8%), France by (-) 9.8% (from (-) 12.5%).

The massive stimulus expenditure would largely be spent on infra which would create demand for commodities like steel, cement, aluminium, mining, generate employment in industry (light, medium and heavy) and fuel the consumer demand for domestic appliances, electrical equipment, automobile including commercial vehicles.

For India, the traditionally growing segments under service sector that have contributed to GDP growth more than the other two sectors of agriculture and secondary sectors in the past few decades have been hit hard.

The segment, trade, hotels, transport and communication holding presently a share of 19.4% of GDP has dipped by 47% in Q1 of FY21, financial, real estate and professional services with a share of 22.9% in GDP rose by (-) 5.3% in first quarter, while public administration, defence and other services holding a share of 13.9% of GDP has grown by (-) 10.3% in the first 3 months of the current year.

It is indeed gratifying that the agriculture sector with a declining share of 14.6% of GDP has an appreciable growth rate of 3.7% in FY20, followed by a rise of 3.4% in Q1 of FY21.

Credit goes to the Government for appreciating the value of agriculture for contributing to GDP growth in terms of more production of food items, rise in employment generation and income. A slew of measures including the much-needed reforms in marketing of agricultural output and creation of adequate infrastructure have lent permanency to the rise in rural income. A good monsoon has been an added enabler.

The share of secondary sector at an average 30.2% of GDP has been nearly stagnant for the last 3 decades which has impacted adversely the growth of MSME segment with consequent impact on employment and per capita income growth.

The Covid, its intensity and probability of recurrence have made us to rethink of the strategic thrusts on specific economic sectors. And this should be directly linked with identification of a few sectors that would grow with flow of investment and would in turn generate demand in the downstream segments like capital goods, intermediate goods, construction and infrastructure goods and consumer goods and all these are employment intensive. The secondary sector perfectly fits the bill.

Pvt dairies in Maha reduce milk procurement prices for farmers

FE BUREAU
Pune, October 26

PRIVATE DAIRIES IN Maharashtra have reduced procurement prices of cow milk from ₹25-27 per litre to ₹22-23 per litre. The move comes in the wake of a fall in butter and milk powder prices after a brief spike post lockdown.

"Butter prices had increased from ₹240 per kg to ₹290 per kg a month ago when the lockdown was eased. Similarly, SMP (skimmed milk powder) prices had increased from ₹150 per kg to ₹190 per kg because of a rise in demand from dealers who had exhausted their stocks of butter and SMP. In October, prices of butter and SMP dropped again to ₹250 per kg and Rs 160 per kg after dealers built their inventory and there is no longer a rush to buy these again," said Prakash Kutwal, secretary, Milk Producers and Processors Welfare Association, the umbrella body of cooperative and private dairies in the state.

Therefore, the dairies which had hiked procurement prices to Rs 25-Rs 27 per litre after the lockdown period have now reduced the same to Rs 22-23 as the demand has stabilised, he said.

Interestingly, consumers continue to get milk at the same price of Rs 48 per litre. Maharashtra has almost 75 private dairies and 40 cooperative dairies.

Mahindra Finance net profit jumps 34%

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA
New Delhi, October 26

Total income increased 5% to ₹3,071 crore in Q2 of 2020-21, against ₹2,936 crore in the same period of 2019-20

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA Financial Services (Mahindra Finance) on Monday reported a 34% jump in its consolidated net profit to ₹353 crore for the second quarter ended September of this fiscal. The company had posted a net profit of ₹264 crore during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

Total income increased 5% to ₹3,071 crore during the July-September quarter of 2020-21, against ₹2,936 crore in the same period of 2019-20, the company said in a regulatory filing.

The company, which mainly caters to rural and semi-urban markets, said there was a decline in profit before tax to ₹468 crore from ₹507 crore a year ago. It was mainly because of higher level of impairment provisions/losses of ₹282 crore due to management overlay to reflect deterioration in the macroeconomic outlook arising out of COVID-related disruptions, the company said.

During the period ended September 30, 2020, the company's customer base crossed 6.9 million, it added.

Standalone assets under management stood at ₹81,682 crore as on September 30, 2020, as against ₹72,732 crore a year ago, registering a growth of 12%.

"The company maintains a very healthy capital adequacy of 25.1% and has adequate capital and financial resources to run its business. Company's capital and debt position is strong and the ALM (asset liability management) position is well balanced," Mahindra Finance said.

The standalone net profit grew 21% to ₹304 crore and the income rose 4% to ₹2,650 crore.

Mahindra Finance's gross non-performing assets (NPAs) stood at 7% at the end of September 2020, against 7.9% a year ago. Net NPAs reduced to 4.7% from 6.4% a year ago.