

Life Insurance

Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Ltd.

(A subsidiary of Aditya Birla Capital Ltd.)



**ADITYA BIRLA
CAPITAL**

PROTECTING INVESTING FINANCING ADVISING

January 28, 2023

BSE Limited

Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers,
Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400001

Scrip: 973339/ 973603

National Stock Exchange of India Limited

Exchange Plaza, 5th Floor,
Plot. C/1, G-Block, Bandra-Kurla Complex,
Bandra (East),
Mumbai 400 051

Scrip: ABSL31

Dear Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Newspaper advertisement pertaining to Financial Results of Q3 FY2023

Pursuant to the provisions of Regulation 52(8) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed copies of newspaper advertisement pertaining to Financial Results of the Company for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2022. The advertisement was published in Business Standard, English Newspaper on January 28, 2023.

This above is for your information and record.

For Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited

**Sangeeta Shetty
Company Secretary**

Cc: Axis Trustee Services Limited

The Ruby, 2nd Floor, SW,29,
Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar West,
Mumbai- 400 028

Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Ltd.

+91 22 6723 9100

care.lifeinsurance@adityabirlacapital.com | www.adityabirlasunlifeinsurance.com

Correspondence & Registered Office:

One World Center, Tower-1, 16th Floor,
Jupiter Mill Compound, 841, Senapati Bapat Marg,
Elphinstone Road, Mumbai - 400 013
CIN: U99999MH2000PLC128110

FCI bribery case offers food for thought

Evidence of corruption unearthed at the govt's key foodgrain procurement agency raises questions about whether the problem is systemic or a governance failure

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 27 January

A few weeks ago, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in a massive crackdown on the Food Corporation of India (FCI) conducted searches at around 99 locations across the country and recovered cash amounting to ₹1.03 crore and fixed deposit receipts of around ₹3 crore along with property documents in an operation called "Kanak".

"Kanak" is also the local name for wheat in some parts of north India where the bulk of the searches and raids were concentrated and is one of the key commodities — the other being rice — in which the state's food procurement and distribution operations deals.

The CBI booked 74 accused after a six-month long undercover operation to identify suspects in a syndicate of officials, rice mill owners and middlemen, among others, who were allegedly indulging in corrupt practices.

In its first information report (FIR) the CBI alleged that FCI officials connived and showed undue favours to several grain merchants, rice millers and shellers (units that de-husk the rice after it is cleaned and destoned) in procuring low-quality grain and sending it to different parts of the country to avoid detection.

The CBI also said that FCI officers charged bribes ranging from ₹1,000 to ₹4,000 per truck of inferior quality grain unloaded at godowns from private millers.

The bribes were then distributed among officers at every level reaching up to the headquarters in a well-defined



THE PROCUREMENT MENU

Grain procurement for the centre (in million tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice	Coarse cereals	Total
2019-20	34.13	51.82	0.43	86.38
2020-21	38.99	60.17	1.18	100.34
2021-22	43.34	59.24	0.63	103.21
2022-23*	18.79	35.5	0.12	54.41

*Till December 31, 2022

Source: Government of India

percentage of cuts at each level, it alleged.

The crackdown came as a wake-up call to the government, with Food Minister Piyush Goyal warning of strict action against the erring officials and also promising to clean up the system so that such incidents aren't repeated in future.

FCI suspended two senior officers and transferred as many as 30 others following the

CBI crackdown. The suspension and transfers were ordered to ensure that the subsequent investigation would not be influenced in any way.

Food Secretary Sanjeev Chopra also announced a host of other structural corrections in FCI to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future.

He said the Centre is moving towards curtailing the discretionary powers of FCI's field officers and increasing the level

of automation at various points. "We are not only taking action against the erring officials but at the same time trying to address the systemic issues by reducing the discretionary powers of the field officers," Chopra said.

He said the whistle blower policy in FCI is also being widely disseminated and publicised so that more people come forward to reveal the wrong doings, he said.

To ensure that field officers don't have the power to physically verify the quality of grains being supplied to the corporation by millers and shellers, the secretary said that automatic grain testing machines are being set up in around 50 locations across the country.

A policy has also been put in place where if any miller brings FAQ [Fair Average Quality] grain to the depot and still feels that he is being harassed he has the right to access a Quick Response Team (QRT) for redress.

The corporation is also developing a system under which the grain miller can verify the amount of space available in the godowns online, so that there is no arbitrariness and malice. An open and automated system of verifying will also end reliance on godown staff and officials in charge to know how much space is available for the miller to store his grain by checking the veracity of such claims.

Though the efficacy of these measures are yet to be tested, the fact is that FCI, which was set up in 1965 under an Act of Parliament to address chronic food shortages in India at the time, remains vulnerable to corruption by the very nature of its operations. It flows

from the enormous power that corporation's officers wield in procuring and distributing food grain to the country's massive public distribution system.

So do these "reform" measures indicate that FCI has a structural problem that needs correction?

"The corruption charges in FCI are not the first and won't be the last as far as I'm concerned. In Punjab, procurement of rice many times has been more than the state's production. These are structural problems typical of a large public sector undertaking. An answer to all these is to go for cash transfer and allow people the option to forgo grains for cash," eminent agriculture economists and Infosys Chair Professor for Agriculture at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations Ashok Gulati told *Business Standard*.

This will keep on happening if you depend on a system that was devised 50 years ago and is riddled with inefficiencies. "This is not a FCI-specific problem. Who can say that such connivance between millers and state officials doesn't take place in states with decentralised procurement where FCI's involvement is minimal?" said a former food secretary.

Alok Sinha, another ex-FCI chairman and well-known name in the field of food management and agriculture, said contrary to pointing fingers at FCI, it should be praised for promptly taking action and not trying to brush things under the carpet.

FCI annually handles over 60 million tonnes of grains, on average. "Even if 100,000 tonnes is found to have been procured of low quality, action is taken against such wrongdoers promptly. So the Corporation and investigating agencies should be commended instead of being castigated. "It's wrong to say that problems in FCI are structural because of one single incident, it is just a one-off episode that has been handled efficiently," Sinha said.

With procurement for the rabi marketing season set to begin in a couple of months, the proof of these observations will be put to the test.

India's nuclear power push

With plans to commission 20 new plants before 2031, the country is looking to tap nuclear power faster

SAMREEN WANI
New Delhi, 27 January

Recent government announcements on accelerating the use of nuclear power in India suggests a significant increase in the pace.

Earlier in January, Union Minister Jitendra Singh said that public sector companies would be roped in to help build plants. Plans are afoot to commission at least 20 nuclear power plants by 2031, according to a December Lok Sabha reply.

India has historically taken more than a decade to get plants in action, shows a *Business Standard* analysis of data

from the International Atomic Energy Agency. The median construction time for nuclear plants — which is the average construction time taken from the first pouring of concrete for the construction of the plant to the time it connects to the grid — in India is 14.2 years. In comparison, it takes 5.7 years to connect a plant to the grid in China (see chart 1).

Though it still has only a single-digit share in total electricity production, India has been looking to tap nuclear power faster by building plants in fleet mode. Such plants are built in five years from the first pour of concrete. In 2021, 3.2 per cent of the

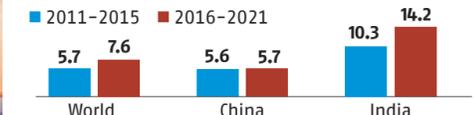
electricity produced in India was from nuclear sources, an increase from 2.8 per cent a decade ago (see chart 2). India's share in the global nuclear production has doubled from 0.8 per cent to 1.5 per cent in the same period (see chart 3).

According to a pre-pandemic estimate by the International Energy Agency, an intergovernmental organisation that helps with policy recommendations in the energy sector, global nuclear power production will grow by 46 per cent by 2040 and 90 per cent of this increase in generation will take place in India and China.



1. HISTORICALLY, INDIA TAKES LONGER TO BUILD NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

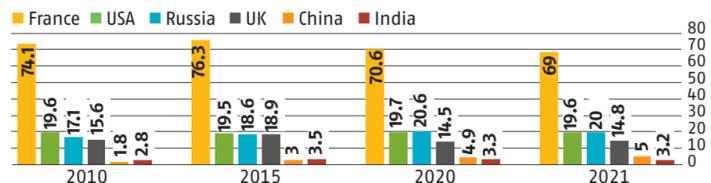
(Median completion time, in years)



Note: Median construction time is measured from the first pouring of concrete to the connection of the unit to the grid. Source: Nuclear Power Reactors in the World, IAEA

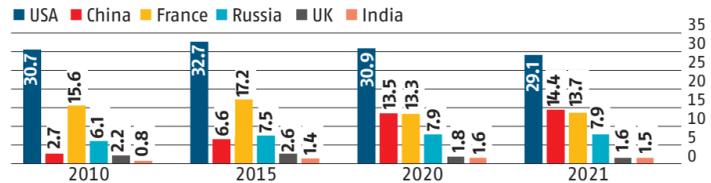
2. NUCLEAR POWER HAS LIMITED DOMESTIC SHARE

(Nuclear share in national electricity production, %)



3. GLOBAL SHARE LOWER THAN MANY LARGE ECONOMIES

(Nuclear share in global electricity production, in %)



Source: Nuclear Power Reactors in the World, IAEA

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Aditya Birla Sun Life Insurance Company Limited : Newspaper Publication

Publishing Purpose : Standalone

[Regulation 52 (8) read with Regulation 52 (4) of the Listing Regulations]

(Amounts in lacs of Indian Rupees)

Sr No.	Particulars	Quarter ending 31 st Dec, 2022	Quarter ending 31 st Dec, 2021	Nine months ending 31 st Dec, 2022	Year Ended 31 st Mar, 2022
		(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
1	Premium Income (Gross) (Refer note (b))	3,70,971	3,11,384	10,02,525	12,01,870
2	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period (before tax, Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items [#])	3,467	3,219	10,497	14,090
3	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period before tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items [#]) (Refer note (c))	3,467	3,219	10,497	14,090
4	Net Profit / (Loss) for the period after tax (after Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items [#])	2,816	2,797	8,966	12,684
5	Total Comprehensive income for the period [Comprising Profit / (Loss) for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)] Refer note (d)	NA	NA	NA	NA
6	Equity Share Capital (as at date)	1,93,823	1,90,121	1,93,823	1,90,121
7	Reserves (excluding Revaluation Reserve) as shown in the Audited Balance Sheet (Refer note (e))	90,083	55,353	90,083	60,081
8	Securities Premium Account	42,298	20,000	42,298	20,000
9	Net Worth	2,89,102	2,48,613	2,89,102	2,54,863
10	Paid up Debt Capital / Outstanding Capital	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
11	Outstanding Redeemable Preference Shares	NA	NA	NA	NA
12	Earning Per Share (Basic and Diluted), Face Value of Rs. 10 (in Rs.) (not annualized for the quarter and nine months)	0.15	0.15	0.47	0.67
13	Debt Equity Ratio (as at date) (no of times)	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.20
14	Capital Redemption Reserve (as at date)	6,829	6,829	6,829	6,829
15	Debenture Redemption Reserve (as at date)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
16	Debt service coverage ratio (no of times)	4.69	5.32	4.73	6.68
17	Interest service coverage ratio (no of times)	4.69	5.32	4.73	6.68

Notes:

- a) The above is an extract of the detailed format of Quarterly Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 52(4) of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Quarterly Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and the Company's website https://lifeinsurance.adityabirlacapital.com
- b) Premium income is gross of reinsurance and net of GST
- c) Net Profit / (Loss) before tax, for the period is Profit before tax as appearing in Profit and Loss Account (Shareholders' Account)
- d) Line item No. 5 would be disclosed when Ind-AS becomes applicable for Insurance Companies.
- e) Reserves are shown excluding Revaluation reserve and fair value change account
- f) #-Exceptional and / or Extraordinary items adjusted in the statement of Policyholders' and Shareholders' account with Ind-AS Rules/ AS Rules, whichever is applicable

Mumbai, January 25, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kamlesh Rao
Managing Director & CEO
(DIN: 07665616)