



BOSCH

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Listing Department
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Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G
Bandra-Kurla Complex
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Mumbai – 400 051
Scrip code: BOSCHLTD

February 10, 2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Compliance under Regulation 30 and 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 – Newspaper Publication

Please find enclosed herewith copies of Business Standard (All India edition) and Kannada Prabha (Bengaluru edition) dated February 10, 2022 in which un-audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial Results for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, approved by the Board of Directors on February 09, 2022 have been published.

This is for your information and records.

Thanking you,

**Yours Sincerely,
for Bosch Limited,**

**Divya Ajith
Company Secretary
& Compliance Officer**



At ₹2.5 trn, IBC recoveries 1/3rd of admitted claims

Subrata Panda
Mumbai, 9 February

Since its inception six years ago, resolution plans under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) have yielded a realisable value of ₹2.5 trillion against total admitted claims of ₹7.54 trillion, as on December 31, 2021, resulting in a recovery of 33.16 per cent for the financial creditors (FCs).

Rao Indrajit Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), in a written response in Parliament on Monday said, as of December 31, 2021, 457 companies have been resolved under the code so far. "The resolution plans for 444 companies, for which data is available, have yielded a realisable value of ₹2.5 trillion for FCs against total admitted claims of ₹7.54 trillion," he said.

The minister was replying to a question on whether the MCA had taken cognisance of bankruptcy tribunals taking note of disproportionate haircut being taken by lenders for companies resolved under IBC.

Realisation by creditors through the corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP)

under the IBC is market-driven and is inter-alia dependent on quality of assets at the time of its resolution, the minister said in his response.

In the past, there have been instances where the recovery rate of financial creditors from some resolution plans had raised a lot of eyebrows, given how low they were. Last year, TwinStar Technologies' resolution plan for the Videocon Group, which offered only 4.15 per cent of the outstanding claim of creditors, came under heavy criticism. The NCLT, in this matter, had even suggested both the committee of creditors and the successful applicant that the pay-out be raised.

Ashvin Parekh, MD, Ashvin Parekh Advisory Services, said, "The recovery rate should be viewed in the context that the assets are fairly dated, their value has deteriorated over time, and banks have fully provided for them. In this backdrop, a 33 per cent recovery rate is fairly decent. Also, other



modes of recovery—be that from DRTs or Sarfaesi Act—were not as effective."

However, the IBC will become more effective if the time period between the referral of stressed

assets to bankruptcy tribunals and recovery from them is reduced. We have to realise that the economy was not in good shape for many years, hence that would have a bearing on the extent of recovery from distressed assets. But, as the economy gathers steam, the recovery from such assets will pick up pace, Parekh added.

The economic survey of 2021-22 notes that as of September 2021, the IBC has rescued 421 corporate debtors (CDs) through resolution plans and referred 1,419 CDs for liquidation. While the rescued CDs had assets valued at ₹1.48

trillion when they entered CIRP, and debt of ₹794 trillion, the resolution plans realised ₹2.55 trillion, which is more than 172 per cent of the realisable value of these CDs. "Though recovery is incidental under the Code, the FCs recovered 32.11 per cent of their claims, which reflects the extent of value erosion by the time the CDs entered CIRP, yet it is the highest among all options available to creditors for recovery," the survey said.

Ajay Shaw, partner, DSK Legal, said, "Lenders do their own analysis on the various recovery options available on the basis of the nature of business and after assessing the

"IBC WILL BECOME MORE EFFECTIVE IF THE TIME PERIOD BETWEEN REFERRAL OF STRESSED ASSETS TO BANKRUPTCY TRIBUNALS AND RECOVERY FROM THEM IS REDUCED"

timeframe required for recovery. Recovery through the IBC has been preferred by lenders these days, particularly, for companies that have tangible value (example steel, manufacturing)

because IBC is a formal and composite process which requires to be completed in a time-bound manner with no multiplicity of proceeding against the borrower."

'Improvement in corporate credit in past few quarters'

In line with economic recovery, Chennai-based Indian Bank expects credit demand in retail, agriculture and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to pick up. SHANTI LAL JAIN, managing director (MD) and chief executive officer (CEO), talks about demand recovery, bad-loan trends and the status of Covid restructuring, in an exclusive interview with Shine Jacob. Edited excerpts:

Are you seeing corporate credit demand picking up? With the rise in bond yields, are more corporates in discussions with banks?

Corporate credit has seen some improvement. In the last quarter, we have added around ₹3,000 crore. Our bank has seen a growth of 11 per cent in the retail, agri and MSME (RAM) segments—driven by 13 per cent rise in retail, 14 per cent in agri and 6 per cent in MSME. Our RAM advances to total advances has increased to 61 per cent. We are receiving proposals from sectors like roads, cement, textiles, steel and non-banking financial companies (NBFCs). In the infrastructure segment, we are aggressive on HAM (hybrid annuity model) projects, as the traffic risk is assured by NHAI (National Highways Authority of India). Besides, NHAI provides grants on achieving pre-defined milestones. Borrowers come to us for meeting their working capital and capex needs. We are in discussion with corporates for availing facilities as the bond yields are rising. Our

outstanding under corporate bonds and others have increased by ₹1,340 crore from ₹10,912 crore in September 2021 to ₹12,252 crore in December 2021.

How do you see the trend regarding bad loans?

Our collection efficiency is showing an improving trend. That is, from 88 per cent in March 2021 to 90 per cent in June, 93 per cent in September and 94 per cent in December 2021. The SMA (special mention accounts) 1 and SMA 2 of the bank came down to 6.41 per cent in September 2021 and 5.01 per cent in December. Stress in the corporate segment has come down significantly, and in MSME loans, stress has come down slightly but still remains at elevated levels. The slippage in the quarter ended December was ₹2,700 crore of which ₹955 crore was in the corporate segment. Out of the ₹955 crore, ₹385 crore pertains

to two accounts that were NPAs (non-performing assets) but classified as standard due to a court order. After a vacation of stay, we have classified these accounts as NPA.

However, the bank was already having provisions under standard assets. The other major slippage was in MSME, amounting to ₹896 crore. In retail, the slippage was ₹600 crore, wherein ₹250 crore was from education and ₹250 crore from home loans.

How are you seeing the rate environment? Is there any increased pressure on you?

Bank's LCR (liquidity coverage ratio) is around 187 per cent in December 2021 indicating adequate liquidity and thus, we have not raised the interest rate till now. However, going forward decisions in the regard will be taken based on liquidity and market trend.

Can you throw some light on your Covid restructuring



status and risks attached to it?

Our restructuring book is Rs 20,362 crore, out of which Rs 8,140 Crore in small and medium enterprises, Rs 8,062 crore in retail, Rs 1132 crore in agriculture and Rs 3,028 crore incorporate. In retail and corporate segments, regular repayments are observed barring in a few accounts. In MSME, slippage from the restructured books was around Rs 500 Crore. This portfolio is being monitored continuously. Further, with the opening of the economy and increase in demand, we are hopeful for recovery from the restructured MSME book as well.

More on www.business-standard.com



SHANTI LAL JAIN
MD & CEO,
Indian Bank

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Capital gains tax regime...

In her 2022 Union Budget, Sitharaman only tweaked the surcharge on LTCG arising on transfer of any type of assets, capping it at 15 per cent, compared with the earlier 37 per cent. Under the Income-Tax Act, gains from the sale of capital assets, both moveable and immovable, are subject to capital gains tax. The Act, however, excludes moveable personal assets, such as cars, apparel, and furniture, from this tax. Bajaj said in the current fiscal year (2021-22, or FY22), the government is likely to collect good revenue from capital gains tax. "We are making an estimate that it should be between ₹60,000 and ₹80,000 crore in FY22. Last year, it was around ₹6,000-8,000 crore. Now with the tapering happening and rates likely to go up in the US and with money moving out, one does not know how the market is going to play," he said.

Speaking on the fiscal maths, Bajaj said had the Centre 'hypothetically' not allocated ₹1 trillion to states as

long-term 50-year loans for their capex needs for FY23, the fiscal deficit target would have been 6 per cent of GDP. The Centre's capex outlay for FY23 includes this ₹1 trillion provision.

Bajaj also said that the government is open to looking into the restaurant industry's demands of going back to a higher goods and services tax (GST) rate, along with the benefit of tax credit on their inputs.

Currently, a 5 per cent tax is levied on restaurant services, irrespective of whether it is air-conditioned (AC) or non-AC, without the benefit of input tax credit. Also, restaurants in starred-hotels that charge ₹7,500 or more per day room tariff will be levied 18 per cent GST, but input tax credit is allowed to them. Those restaurants in hotels charging less than ₹7,500 room tariff will charge 5 per cent GST, but will not get input tax credit.

"I also got this suggestion from the restaurant industry that it would like to go back to a higher rate of taxation with input tax credit being allowed to it, rather than (be) only in the 5 per cent tax rate. Which is fine. We would be open to look into this," said Bajaj.

A final decision on the

reversal in tax rate for the restaurant industry will be taken by the GST Council, chaired by the FM and state FMs.

Bajaj said this year the attempt will be to bring some changes to the GST framework, so that there is stability and the trade knows the tax rates and can plan accordingly.

The GST Council has already set up a panel of state ministers under Karnataka Chief Minister Basavaraj Bommai to suggest changes to the GST rate structure, trimming of exemption list, and correction in the inverted duty structure to expand the tax base. The panel is expected to submit its report in the next few months, informed Bajaj.

"I appreciate that the GST rates on some of the items need to be brought down to bring parity with others, but there is a need to look at the other side because states this year, once the compensation ends on June 30, are going to face a massive shortfall of funds, maybe exceeding ₹1 trillion," he said.

There have been demands for merging the 12 per cent and 18 per cent slabs, as also taking out certain items from the exempt category to balance the impact of slab rationalisation on revenue.

Xpressbees raises funds...

The first to enter the club was blockchain start-up Polygon with a \$450 million fundraise from Sequoia Capital, Tiger Global, SoftBank, among other investors. This not only happened at a valuation of around \$10 billion, but also made it the most valuable Web3 Company in India.

Business-to-business (B2B) e-commerce start-up ElasticRun was next in line. The SoftBank-led fundraise tripled the company's valuation in one go even as it raised \$300 million in the round.

The third start-up to achieve a billion-dollar valuation this week home decor company LivSpace which raised \$180 million at a valuation of \$1.2 billion in a round led by private equity major KKR.

According to a report by market intelligence firm PGA Labs, there are around 45 start-ups that have the potential to achieve a \$1-billion-plus valuation in the near future.

"2022 will see consolidation as the winners will start getting separated from the ones that are not growing fast enough," said Madhur Singhal, manag-

ing partner and Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Praxis Global Alliance. "Strong start-up activity in new sectors, such as healthtech, software-as-a-service (SaaS), and B2B will gain momentum in India."

The median funding valuation of start-ups in the round prior to unicorn valuation is \$400 million-\$600 million. There are currently 27 start-ups in this range. Of these, 18 have a valuation of over \$500 million and are close to becoming unicorns.

IPO frenzy drives...

Haldea said the IPO pipeline remained strong but the volatility in the secondary market—given the imminent rate hike by the Federal Reserve—might dampen sentiment somewhat.

A diktat from the Reserve Bank of India restricting NBFCs from lending more than ₹1 crore to IPO investors from April 1 is expected to curtail speculative borrowing and adversely impact subscription levels. This may put a lid on the frenzied bidding process during IPOs.

The Securities and

Exchange Board of India's decision to reserve a third of the portion for NIIs for bids that fall between ₹2 lakh and ₹10 lakh may reduce the total amount that can be bid in the category.

Modi: BJP will win...

Speaking of farmers, he said his intention had always been to protect the interests of small farmers, who, he felt, the government had managed to be via direct benefit transfer. He repeated his earlier charge that both the Congress and the Aam Aadmi Party had acted in ways that sent migrants back to their villages, thus conspiring to cause the further spread of Covid-19.

Modi said he believed the government had no business to be in business, only create conditions for people to unleash their full entrepreneurial talent. He rebutted the charge the government had sent investigative agencies selectively after political opponents, saying it was the job of all governments to prevent the misuse of public money.

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HOW TO PLAY

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Bosch Limited

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CIN: L85110KA1951PLC000761

Statement of Unaudited Results for the quarter ended December 31, 2021 (Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Standalone						Consolidated					
		Quarter Ended			Nine Months Ended			Quarter Ended			Nine Months Ended		
		Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
	31.12.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.03.2021	31.12.2021	30.09.2021	31.12.2020	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	31.03.2021	
1.	Total Income from Operations	318,942	304,233	314,096	877,425	688,721	1,022,200	318,938	304,231	314,096	877,419	688,721	1,022,020
2.	Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax	33,576	39,749	36,566	106,856	67,093	131,097	33,570	39,747	36,406	106,848	66,918	130,917
3.	Exceptional Items (Refer Note 3)	-	-	14,667	-	74,385	74,385	-	-	14,667	-	74,385	74,385
4.	Profit/ (loss) before tax	33,576	39,749	21,899	106,856	(7,292)	56,712	33,570	39,747	21,739	106,848	(7,467)	56,532
5.	Net Profit/ (loss) for the period	23,485	37,195	18,575	86,656	50	48,250	23,479	37,193	18,415	86,648	(125)	48,070
6.	Share of profit/(loss) of associate and joint venture	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	10	92	8	128
7.	Net profit/ (loss) after taxes and share of profit/ (loss) of Associate and Joint Venture (5 + 6)	23,485	37,195	18,575	86,656	50	48,250	23,496	37,218	18,425	86,740	(117)	48,198
8.	Other comprehensive income (net of income tax) [Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss]	(2,298)	10,238	32,634	8,263	37,791	37,987	(2,298)	10,238	32,634	8,263	37,791	37,987
9.	Total comprehensive income for the period	21,187	47,433	51,209	94,919	37,841	86,237	21,198	47,456	51,059	95,003	37,674	86,185
10.	Paid-up equity share capital (Face value of Rs 10/- each)	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949	2,949
11.	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserve as per Balance Sheet						979,265						978,344
12.	Earnings per share (of Rs 10/- each) (weighted average)												
	(a) Basic	79.6	126.1	63.0	293.8	0.2	163.6	79.7	126.2	62.5	294.1	(0.4)	163.4
	(b) Diluted	79.6	126.1	63.0	293.8	0.2	163.6	79.7	126.2	62.5	294.1	(0.4)	163.4

Note:

- The above financial results have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- The above financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee at their meeting held on February 8, 2022 and approved by the Board at their meeting held on February 9, 2022. The limited review, as required under Regulation 33 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, has been completed by the Statutory Auditors for the quarter and nine months ended December 31, 2021 and they have issued an unmodified report on the aforesaid results.
- The Company was undergoing major transformation with regard to structural and cyclical changes in automotive market and emerging opportunities in the electro mobility and mobility segment. An amount of Rs. 74,385 lakhs for the year ended March 31, 2021 and nine months ended December 31, 2020 and Rs. 14,667 lakhs for the quarter ended December 31, 2020 was expensed in the financial results towards various restructuring and transformational costs and disclosed as an exceptional item.
- Previous period figures have been regrouped to conform with the classification adopted in these financial results.
- The above is an extract of the detailed format for the unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 31 December 2021 filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format for the unaudited financial results for the quarter ended 31 December 2021 are available on the Bombay Stock Exchange website (www.bseindia.com), the National Stock Exchange website (www.nseindia.com) and on the Company's website.

Place : Bengaluru
Date : February 09, 2022

(Soumitra Bhattacharya)
Managing Director

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