

3rd August, 2021

BSE Limited
Department of Corporate Services
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street
Mumbai 400 001

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
Listing Department
Exchange Plaza
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (East), Mumbai 400 050

Dear Sir,

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement – Disclosure under Regulation 30 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (“Listing Regulations”)

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and Regulation 44 of Listing Regulations and in compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Secretarial Standards on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and relevant MCA circulars, we enclose herewith copies of the Notice published in newspapers (Business Standard all editions in English and Sakaal Mumbai edition in Marathi) on 3rd August, 2021 informing that the 67th Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday, 27th August, 2021 at 3.00 p.m. (IST) through Video Conferencing / Other Audio Visual Means only and e-voting details.

2. The above information is also available on the website of the Company at www.voltas.com.
3. This is for your information and records.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
VOLTAS LIMITED



V. P. Malhotra
Vice President – Taxation,
Legal & Company Secretary

Enc.

VOLTAS LIMITED

Corporate Management Office

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Corporate Identity Number L29308MH1954PLC009371

A **TATA** Enterprise

HDFC profit falls marginally PNB net profit jumps 231% to ₹1,000 cr in Q1

Individual home loans grow 22%

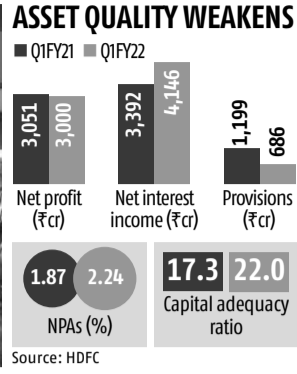
ABHIJIT LELE
Mumbai, 2 August

The country's largest mortgage lender, Housing Development Finance Corp (HDFC), on Monday reported a marginal drop in net profit for the first quarter as expenses rose.

On a standalone basis, net profit was at ₹3,000.67 crore compared to ₹3051.52 crore in the year-ago period, according to a BSE filing.

Keki Mistry, vice-chairman and chief executive officer of HDFC, said the profit number for Q1FY22 is not directly comparable with that of the previous year for various reasons, including higher tax rate of 23.1 per cent this year against 15.4 per cent last year.

Total tax expense for Q1 was at ₹903.90 crore against ₹555.31 crore a year ago. Profits from sale of investments were down to ₹263 crore, from ₹1,241 crore in Q1FY21. It had dividend income of ₹16 crore against ₹298 crore last year, while the cost for employee



stock options rose to ₹146 crore from ₹1 crore a year ago. Its stock closed 0.88 per cent higher at ₹2,462.3 per share on the BSE.

HDFC'S BAD LOANS INCREASE IN JUNE QTR, BUT THERE'S A SILVER LINING
PAGE 10

Net interest income (NII) rose 22 per cent to ₹4,147 crore compared to ₹3,392 crore in Q1FY21. At 98.3 per cent, the overall collection efficiency ratio for individual loans reached pre-Covid levels in June compared to 98 per cent in March 2021. Net interest margin was at 3.7 per cent.

Despite the second wave of Covid disrupting business, the individual loan book — after adding back loans sold in the preceding 12 months — grew 22 per cent.

The growth in the total loan

book after adding back loans sold was 12 per cent.

Its assets under management rose to ₹5.74 trillion against ₹5.31 trillion a year ago.

Individual loan disbursements grew 181 per cent YoY in Q1. There was growth in both the affordable housing segment and high-end properties. The demand for home loans continues to remain strong and disbursements have picked up with states removing curbs. While disbursements during April and May 2021 were somewhat impacted, business reverted to normalised trends in June and July. "Disbursements in July 2021 were the highest ever in a non-quarter end month," it added.

Individual non-performing assets (NPAs) increased on account of the

second wave, while collection efforts were hindered due to recovery teams being unable to do field visits during the lockdown period. Gross NPAs were at ₹11,120 crore, equivalent to 2.24 per cent of the loan portfolio.

Various court orders temporarily curbing recovery efforts of financial institutions, including refraining possession activities under SARFAESI, also hampered the collection efforts.

In line with regulatory norms, the firm is required to carry a total provision of ₹5,778 crore. Of this, ₹2,443 crore is towards provisioning for standard assets and ₹3,335 crore is for NPAs. Cumulative Covid provision was at ₹1,017 crore in Q1. Expected credit loss charged to the profit and loss statement was ₹686 crore against ₹1,199 crore in Q1FY21.

It restructured ₹4,482 crore of loans under the RBI's resolution framework for Covid-related stress. This is equivalent to 0.9 per cent of the loan book. Of the loans restructured, 38 per cent are individual loans and 62 per cent non-individual.

Capital adequacy ratio was at 22.0 per cent, with Tier I capital of 21.3 per cent and Tier II capital was 0.7 per cent at end of June.

NIKUNJ OHRI
New Delhi, 2 August

State-owned lender Punjab National Bank (PNB) reported net profit of ₹1,023 crore for the April-June quarter, a 231 per cent rise over ₹308 crore in the corresponding period last year. Sequentially, net profit rose 74 per cent from ₹586 crore.

The Delhi-based lender's net interest income (NII) increased 6.5 per cent year-on-year (YoY) to ₹7,226 crore during the quarter on a standalone basis. NII is the difference between interest earned by a bank through lending and interest paid to depositors. A reduction in provisions for bad loans and asset quality stability may have aided the lender's earnings.

Although provisions remained almost flat at ₹4,678 crore, provisions for non-performing assets (NPAs) dropped 32 per cent YoY to ₹3,248 crore.

The bank's gross NPAs increased to 14.33 per cent compared to 14.11 per cent in the year-ago period. In January-March, gross NPAs were at 14.12 per cent.

Net NPAs were 5.84 per

RBL Bank reports net loss

Private sector lender RBL Bank reported a net loss of ₹459 crore in the June quarter due to one-time higher provisions made to improve its provision coverage ratio to over 60 per cent. In the year-ago period, it had reported a net profit of ₹141 crore. The bank has, however, said that next quarter it will return to profitability and will make up for the loss in the reporting quarter in the next nine months of the financial year.

The private bank has also said it is scaling up its internal neo-banking initiative — Project Abacus 3x to take its customer base to 12-14 million over the next 3-4 years. Currently, the card base and the deposit base of the bank are 4 million.

Net interest income of the lender dropped 7 per cent year-on-year (YoY) to ₹1,041 crore in Q1FY22 but other income rose 108 per cent YoY to ₹695 crore. The net interest margin (NIM) of the lender stood at 4.36 per cent, up 19 basis points higher sequentially due to continuous reduction in the cost of funds.

Provisions and contingencies of the lender increased sharply in the reporting quarter due to stress emanating from the second wave of Covid.

SUBRATA PANDA

cent compared to 5.73 per cent in Jan-March and 5.39 per cent in April-June 2020.

Its provision coverage ratio is at 80.26 per cent as of June 30. The bank said the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic is being evaluated continuously. "The extent to which the pandemic will impact PNB's results will depend on future developments, which

are highly uncertain including among other things, the success of the vaccination drive," it said.

The major challenges for the bank would arise from eroding cash flows and extended working capital cycles, it said, adding that "the bank is gearing itself on all the fronts to meet these challenges".

Govt reduces Mudra loans target in FY22

NIKUNJ OHRI
New Delhi, 2 August

The government has set the loans sanctioning target under the PM Mudra Yojana (PMMY) at ₹3 trillion for the current financial year (FY) compared to ₹3.21 trillion sanctioned in FY21. Experts attribute the lower target to increased allocation under the credit guarantee scheme for small businesses.

According to official data, out of the ₹3.21 trillion sanctioned in FY21, ₹3.12 trillion was disbursed to entrepreneurs. The sanctioning of loans was even higher in the FY 2019-20, with total loans sanctioned at ₹3.37 trillion, out of which loans worth ₹3.29 trillion were disbursed.

In FY22, loans worth ₹3,804 crores have been sanctioned by 13 PSBs as of June 25.

Last year, the government's intervention through the ₹3 trillion Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) scheme pushed up the credit disbursements, said Madan Sabnavis, chief economist at ICRA.

VOLTAS A TATA Enterprise NOTICE OF SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND E-VOTING INFORMATION

Notice is hereby given that the Sixty-Seventh Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Members of Voltas Limited ('the Company') will be held on Friday, 27th August, 2021 at 3.00 p.m. (IST) only through Video Conferencing (VC) / Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) to transact the business as set out in the Notice of the AGM. In accordance with the General Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 8th April, 2020, 13th April, 2020, 5th May, 2020 and 13th January, 2021 (collectively referred to as 'MCA Circulars') and the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI') Circulars dated 12th May, 2020 and 15th January, 2021, the Company has on 30th July, 2021, sent the Notice of 67th AGM along with the weblink to access the Annual Report 2020-21 through electronic mode to those Members whose e-mail addresses are registered with the Company / Registrar & Transfer Agent / Depositories. The requirement of sending physical copies of the Notice of the AGM and Annual Report for the year 2020-21 has been dispensed with pursuant to the aforesaid MCA/ SEBI Circulars.

The Annual Report 2020-21 of the Company, inter alia, containing the Notice and Explanatory Statement of 67th AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.voltas.com under 'Investor' section and on the websites of the Stock Exchanges, i.e. BSE Limited ('BSE') and National Stock Exchange of India Limited ('NSE') at www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com, respectively. The AGM Notice / Annual Report is also available on the website of National Securities Depository Limited ('NSDL') at www.evoting.nsdl.com.

Remote e-voting

In compliance with Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, Secretarial Standard-2 on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended from time to time, the Company is providing to its Members the facility of remote e-voting before / during the AGM in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM and for this purpose, the Company has appointed NSDL for facilitating voting through electronic means.

The detailed instructions for remote e-voting are given at Note No. 20B of the Notice of the 67th AGM. Members are requested to note the following:

- The remote e-voting will commence on Tuesday, 24th August, 2021 (9.00 a.m. IST) and will end on Thursday, 26th August, 2021 (5.00 p.m. IST). The e-voting module shall be disabled by NSDL for voting thereafter and Members will not be allowed to vote electronically beyond the said date and time.**
- The voting rights of the Members shall be in proportion to their share of the paid-up equity share capital of the Company as on Friday, 20th August, 2021 ('Cut-off date'). The facility of remote e-voting system shall also be made available during the Meeting and the Members attending the Meeting, who have not already cast their vote by remote e-voting shall be able to exercise their right during the Meeting. A person whose name is recorded in the Register of Members / Register of Beneficial Owners as on the Cut-off date only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting before / during the AGM. Members who have cast their vote on resolution(s) by remote e-voting prior to the AGM will also be eligible to participate at the AGM through VC/OAVM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again on such resolution(s).
- A non-individual shareholder or shareholder holding securities in physical mode, who acquires shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after the despatch of the AGM Notice and holds shares as on the Cut-off date, may obtain the login-id and password for e-voting by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in. However, if the Member is already registered with NSDL for remote e-voting then he/she can use his/her existing User ID and password for casting the vote.
- Individual shareholders holding securities in electronic mode and who acquire shares of the Company and becomes a Member of the Company after despatch of the Notice and hold shares as of the cut-off date may follow the login process mentioned at Note No. 20B of the Notice of the AGM. Members can also login by using the existing login credentials of the demat account held through Depository Participant registered with NSDL or Central Depository Services (India) Limited ('CDSL') for e-voting facility.
- A person who is not a Member as on the cut-off date should treat the Notice of AGM for information purpose only.

In case of any queries/grievances pertaining to remote e-voting (before / during the AGM), Members may refer to the Frequently Asked Questions and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the downloads section of www.evoting.nsdl.com or call NSDL on toll free number: 1800-1020-990 / 1800-224-430 or send a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or contact Ms. Sarita Mote from NSDL at the designated e-mail IDs: evoting@nsdl.co.in or saritam@nsdl.co.in.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. NSDL and CDSL:

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Please contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 1800 1020 990 and 1800 224 430.
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Please contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cDSLindia.com or contact at 022- 23058738 or 022-23058542-43.

VOLTAS LIMITED
Sd/-
V.P. Malhotra
Vice President -Taxation,
Legal & Company Secretary

Mumbai, 2nd August, 2021

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CIN : L29308MH1954PLC009371

Covid drives up auto loan NPAs in Bharat

Lenders expect rural demand to bounce back faster, second half to be better

SHALLY SETH MOHILE & ABHIJIT LELE
Mumbai, 2 August

After a bad quarter marked by a rise in delinquencies on automobile loans, non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) and commercial banks are hinged on the festive season, which typically accounts for a higher purchase of automobiles and an overall revival in sentiment. As economic activity picks up month-on-month, lenders expect the second half of the financial year to be better.

Amid lockdown and restricted movements, automobile NBFCs — with higher exposure to rural markets — saw their non-performing assets (NPAs) shoot up quarter-on-quarter (QoQ) as the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic reached the hinterlands, upending lives and livelihoods.

The delinquencies were the sharpest in commercial vehicles, followed by three-wheelers and entry-level two-wheelers.

Close to 80 per cent of three-wheelers and 45 per cent of two-wheelers are bought on credit in India - the world's largest market for such vehicles. The percentage used to be higher in the pre-pandemic period.

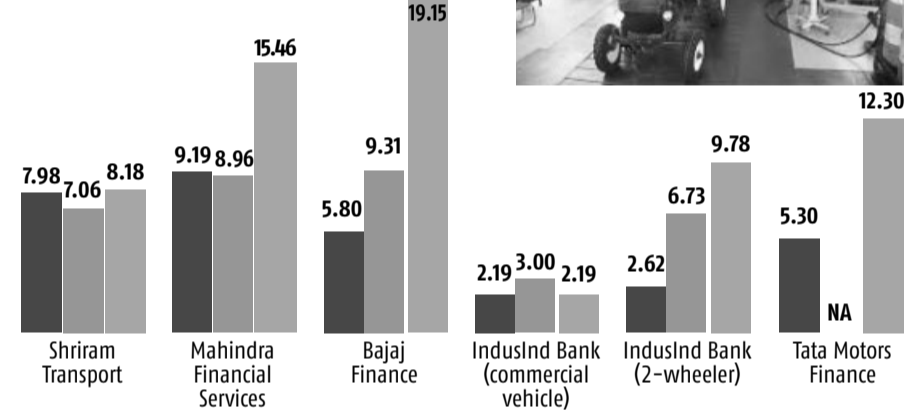
Rakesh Sharma, executive director, Bajaj Auto, says as daily earnings took a turn for the worse, three-wheeler owners defaulted on their equated monthly instalment. "If pre-pandemic wages were ₹25,000 a month, the earnings dropped to ₹15,000. If the market shows little or no signs of a pull-through, the situation is unlikely to improve," says Sharma.

The increase in gross NPAs

RIISING STRESS

Lending firms and their non-performing assets (%)

■ Q1FY21 ■ Q4FY21 ■ Q1FY22



for Bajaj Finance and Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services (MMFSL) - the two major NBFCs in the automobile segment - was up more than 700 basis points in the three months to June, QoQ, as three-wheelers had a major share in the automobile loan pie.

The automobile finance business of Bajaj Finserv was the worst-affected.

Net NPAs on automobile loans as of June 30 rose to ₹2,307 crore, from ₹1,136 crore as on March 2021, according to investor presentation. This was largely on account of two- and three-wheeler loans.

Although the pain was a lot more pronounced for NBFCs, it hasn't been an easy quarter for banks either.

Rajkiran Rai G, managing director (MD) and chief executive officer (CEO), Union Bank, says this has not been a normal quarter (first quarter of 2021-22, or Q1FY22). The stress is evident



in retail, including automobile loans in rural areas, due to health and income issues in the aftermath of the second wave. There has been substantial restructuring of such loans. "We do not see loans ending up in large-scale defaults. The problem is within the bank's tolerance limit," says Rai.

Prashant Kumar, MD and CEO, YES Bank, says the rural and urban areas were held in the vise-like grip of the second wave. Jobs and business in the transportation sector were badly hit in April and May as there was zero mobility. This weighed on loans in the commercial vehicle category in rural areas. NBFCs, he says, have felt the knock more than banks.

These are beginning to change with the easing of restrictions and the progress of monsoon. Economic revival will be much quicker in rural areas, helping ease the burden

of stress, adds Kumar.

The pain for TVS Credit Services, Bajaj Finance's rival has been minimal. According to Venkatraman Gopalakrishnan, CEO, TVS Credit Services, the gross NPA levels at the retail finance firm have been more or less stable in Q1.

"Compared to our benchmark peer group, our gross NPA levels are much better contained. Gross NPA increase in 2020-21 was largely attributed to the impact on our customers' income due to the pandemic. As things improved in the latter half of Q1FY22, our collections bounced back strongly. With further easing of restrictions, we expect to be back to pre-Covid levels," he says.

The NPA trend, says Ramesh Iyer, MD at MMFSL, is very "product-agnostic". He attributes it largely to the hit on rural cash-flow because of the

pandemic. Close to 90 per cent of MMFSL's loan book is accounted for by automobile loans. "Most of these vehicles — be it passenger, three-wheeler, truck, bus, or a taxi - are earn-and-pay vehicles," he adds. Moreover, of the 90 days in the quarter, only 20 odd days were operational, he says. In rural India, owing to the state of health infrastructure, even people with money held back payments and saved up for exigencies, adds Iyer.

The silver lining, points out Iyer, is that rural demand tends to bounce back a lot quicker as owners of these commercial vehicles need to get back into business to settle liabilities. Hence, disruptions are temporary in nature. Iyer expects the second half to be a lot better, owing to the festivals lined up and an overall revival being firmly underway.

Rohit Inamdar, senior director, CRISIL Ratings, says as the second wave subsides, financing institutions are expected to make their business models more robust to incorporate resilience into their normal course of business.

"While the focus is on collections from borrowers, lenders will benefit by evolving suitable business models embracing digitalisation for origination as well. The pace of vaccinations will be a critical input for a full, unhindered reopening of economic activity. While the country moves towards a pre-pandemic normal in several other aspects, digital collections are expected to continue, and digital originations may also make their way, given the low cost of managing these and the ease they offer to borrowers," says Inamdar.

COMMENT

RBI likely to focus on liquidity management



KAUSHIK DAS

In the upcoming monetary policy meeting on August 6, we expect the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to maintain an accommodative monetary policy stance, citing the need to support the ongoing growth recovery amidst continued uncertainty and global financial market volatility.

But the forward guidance is likely to put more emphasis on pipeline inflation risks, compared to past policies. The RBI's 2021-22 (FY22) growth forecast is likely to remain unchanged at 9.5 per cent year-on-year (YoY), even though there is a high probability of April-June real gross domestic product growth to surprise to the upside, as shown by its own nowcasting exercise (22.1 per cent YoY growth projected versus its official forecast of 18.5 per cent YoY).

Our own FY22 growth estimate remains unchanged at 10.5 per cent YoY since the beginning of 2021.

The RBI is likely to increase its FY22 Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation forecast by 50 basis points (bps) to 5.6 per cent, in line with our estimates, even while maintaining the 'transitory hump' narrative. Our nowcasting exercise suggests that CPI inflation has peaked for now and will likely ease below 6 per cent in July, from 6.3 per cent in May and June.

But we see risks of India's CPI inflation stabilising more in the 5-5.5-per cent range over the medium-term, compared to the mandated 4 per cent target. We worry that demand-side inflationary pressure may become more apparent in 2022-23, once a large segment of the Indian population gets vaccinated by the end of FY22.

While food inflation risks will continue for India at all points in time, the concern is that core inflation may rise higher and become more persistent over the medium term, as demand-side pressures start becoming apparent. Since monetary policy works with a significant lag, the monetary policy committee should therefore, slowly

start looking beyond the current drivers of inflation (led by supply shocks and input price pressure) and factor in the potential medium-term inflation risks.

Given that surplus liquidity will increase due to Treasury bill redemptions and G-SAP 2.0 support in July-September, we expect the RBI to increase the absorption of liquidity through variable reverse repo rate (VRRR) auctions route (probably by an incremental ₹2 trillion for a 28-day tenor). This is, in our view, the 'least-disruptive' method to increase the marginal cost of liquidity absorption, particularly when the central bank is unlikely to take any measures to permanently reduce some part of the large surplus liquidity.

It is argued that since the excess liquidity is around ₹9-10 trillion, taking into account government cash balances, an incremental increase in VRRR will not have any material impact on the current market dynamics. We think that is exactly what the RBI would prefer at this stage, where an incremental increase in VRRR will not rock the boat too much, while at the same time will provide a subtle signal that the RBI

remains on course to eventually hike the reverse repo rate and narrow the liquidity adjustment facility corridor to the pre-pandemic spread of 25 bps (we are expecting 40-bps reverse repo rate hike in October-December). No action either to reduce the large quantum of liquidity or to raise the price of liquidity through the VRRR route can lead to unintended consequences of inflationary asset prices, a risk which has been highlighted in the RBI's latest annual report.

If CPI inflation were to stabilise in the 5-5.5-per cent range versus the 4 per cent formal target, what will the terminal repo rate be in the post Covid-19 world? We think it will be about 5.25-5.5 per cent, as potential growth rate of the economy reduces to 6 per cent (from earlier 7 per cent) and the RBI seeks to achieve a neutral real interest rate of zero to +50 bps at most (instead of the earlier 1.5-2 per cent positive real interest rate target). Inherent in our assumption is CPI inflation averaging 5-5.5 per cent in the next few years, relative to the RBI's target of 4 per cent.

The author is India chief economist, Deutsche Bank AG. Views are personal

