

August 16, 2021

National Stock Exchange of India Limited
"Exchange Plaza"
Bandra – Kurla Complex
Bandra East
Mumbai – 400 051
NSE Symbol: AMARAJABAT

BSE Limited
Corporate Relations Department
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001
BSE SCRIP CODE: 500008

Sub: Newspaper Advertisement - Disclosure under Regulation 30 and 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

Dear Sir/Madam,

Pursuant to Regulation 30 and 47 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed copies of newspaper advertisement regarding the financial results of the company for the quarter ended June 30, 2021 as published in Business Line (English) and Eenadu (Telugu) and Andhra Jyothi (Telugu) newspapers today i.e. August 16, 2021.

We request you to take the same on record.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully,

For Amara Raja Batteries Limited

VIKAS
SABHARWA
L

Digitally signed by
VIKAS SABHARWA
Date: 2021.08.16
11:31:07 +05'30'

Vikas Sabharwal
Company Secretary

Encl: Enclosed as above

‘India should have an index for steel pricing’

Tata Steel MD says the index will ensure transparency and certainty in pricing

SURESH PIVENGAR
Mumbai, August 15

In a bid to assuage concerns over steel pricing and allegations of industry cartelisation, Tata Steel has suggested an index-based pricing to ensure transparency and ease the pressure on both the user and steel companies.

“We can find a way to index steel prices and follow it both ways when prices go up and down. I say this from my experience in NatSteel in Singapore,” TV Narendran, Managing Director, Tata Steel told *BusinessLine*.

“When steel prices dropped two years back, I do not think any benefit went to the government. So if we have an index it will benefit both ways. We have to think of some mechanism. As a steel company, if asked for a fixed price, forever I am happy to offer it. Instead of dealing with different price

points at \$350 and \$1,000, if you give me a \$650 guaranteed price, it will help us in making investments. As steel makers, we want a steady price but it does not work that way,” said Narendran.

Allegations of cartelisation
Early this month, the Association of Indian Forging Industry had alleged that the steel industry had formed a

“I do not think any company or group of companies can control steel prices. Ultimately, what happens in steel prices is dependent on what happens in China. Every other thing is irrelevant.”

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Citing an example of how the index in Singapore helped



TV Narendran, Managing Director, Tata Steel

stakeholders, Narendran said steel in a road project is just 5 per cent of the cost. If the price goes up by 30 per cent, the cost goes up to 8 per cent. “Eventually, the person building the road in Singapore follows the index to ensure the contractor does not suffer and the government benefits if prices drop,” he said.

The user industry has been complaining that high steel prices have been draining their competitiveness and their existence is threatened with margins being wiped out.

‘Unfair to accuse firms’

Narendran said it is unfair to accuse steel companies as prices in India are a reflection of what is happening in the in-

ternational markets. “We did not have too many sympathisers when steel prices dropped. It is unfair to accuse the industry of doing something different,” he said.

“If the steel price in India was going up and, in the rest of the world, it was dropping, you can say something is fishy,” he added. “I dare say, still steel prices in India are cheaper compared to anywhere in the world even during the peak.”

Narendran said that while steel price in Europe is €1,100, in the US it is \$1,800, but in India it is less than \$1,000.

“Nobody likes steel prices going up rapidly, we respect that sentiment. Many people who had fixed-price contracts were extremely upset,” he said. “But they should not blame the Indian steel industry in isolation as it was a reflection of what was happening globally.”

Tata Steel had reported a consolidated net profit of ₹9,768 crore in June quarter against a loss of ₹4,628 crore logged in the same period last year, on the back of higher sales and better realisation.

The net profit in the quarter was much higher than the full-year profit of last fiscal.

@7, PMJDY has 43 crore beneficiaries

Database of the financial inclusion scheme can be used to build credit models: Experts

G NAGA SRIDHAR
Hyderabad, August 15

As India celebrates its 75th Independence Day, nearly 43 crore poor beneficiaries have a basic bank account, thanks to the Centre’s flagship financial inclusion scheme — Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY).

The scheme, announced by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in August 2014, has dispelled initial apprehensions on its efficacy and proved to be a steady vehicle for financial inclusion.

As per the latest government data, PMJDY now has 42.89 crore beneficiaries (basic bank account holders) with ₹1,43,834 crore total balance.

More than half of them are women (23.76 crore), while 28.57 crore are from rural and semi-urban areas.

‘Unparalleled achievement’

On the impact of the scheme so far, D Janakiram, Director, Institute For Development and Research in Banking Technology (IDRBT), an arm

of the RBI, said, “PMJDY has done extremely well so far... The massive financial inclusion achieved by the scheme is unparalleled.”

A senior State Bank of India official said the average balance in the accounts, which is in the ₹3,000-3,500 range across banks, is ‘an indication’ that the scheme has now become a channel for savings for the low-income families.

“The total deposit balance of ₹1.43-lakh crore is actually a huge amount. Our studies have shown that a good number of these accounts are being regularly used,” Prasanna Tantri, Executive Director, Center For Analytical Finance, Indian School of Business (ISB) said.

The next step

The Global Findex data base of the World Bank has also shown ‘substantial’ increase in financial inclusion in the country after 2014.

As per the index, 80 per cent of people above 15 years of age in the lower-middle in-



More than half of the PMJDY beneficiaries are women (23.76 crore), while 28.57 crore are from rural and semi-urban areas THE HINDU

come group have a bank account now compared to 53 per cent in 2014.

While the contribution of PMJDY has been well recognised, there is also a need to scale up to the next level, say experts.

“Going forward, we should move from financial inclusion to financial empowerment by providing credit. The PMJDY should become PM Jan Dhan Vridhi with universal access to bank credit to the most underprivileged sections of our society,” the IDRBT chief said.

It would also need a model of credit history, which will require reduction in cash transactions and moving to digital transactions and building credit models using

artificial intelligence/machine learning techniques, he added.

“We should think of building India’s next generation digital financial infrastructure focusing on these needs and to reduce per transaction cost as well as the cost of maintaining these accounts,” Janakiram said.

According to Tantri, there is a need to build up a data base to capture the income, transaction history of the Jan Dhan account holders on the basis of which credit delivery models can be worked out. “As of now, we have only aggregate data.

Banks and fintechs can do further data analysis to create a new data base,” he added.

‘Breakthrough infections not a symptom of vaccine inefficiency’

N MADHAVAN/PT/JYOTHI DATTA
Chennai/Mumbai, August 15

Questions abound when it comes to the coronavirus and the path it will take in future. As Chief Scientist at the World Health Organization, Soumya Swaminathan is well placed to respond to them. In a free-wheeling chat with *BusinessLine*, she talks about the third wave, threat of a mutant that can outfox existing vaccines, breakthrough infections and the possible need for a booster dose. Excerpts:

Do you see a third wave as far as India is concerned?

There is no certainty and there is no way of predicting whether and when there will be a third wave. After the second wave, case incidents came down but have settled down in the baseline of 35,000-40,000 cases a day, and it has been stable now for several weeks.

Factors that will influence a possible third wave are the level of immunity in the population. Today, we know that a significant proportion of Indians, that is 65 per cent, have been exposed to the virus, according to the ICMR sero survey. About 30 per cent of the population has received one dose and those who have received two doses is less than 10 per cent. So, there is some amount of immunity in the population, which should be beneficial. We will see a continuing transmission state with localised ups and downs as the virus moves through a population looking for more people to infect. I don’t anticipate another wave like the second.

But how real is this threat of mutants which can elude existing vaccines or re-infect people?

It’s a very real threat. We have seen how these variants are emerging; each variant seems to have certain properties which gives it some advantage over the previous variant. We are lucky that vaccines are still able to protect us from all the existing variants. Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Delta are the four variants of concern. But there are still several people who are not vaccinated and that’s the kind of scenario in which the virus can actually evolve and mutate to its advantage. Therefore, the threat of new variants emerging is present and hence the push to vaccinate people as quickly as possible.

Among the vaccinated population, there are breakthrough infections. How does one deal with this?

People have to understand that the main goal of the vaccines is to prevent them from getting severely infected by the virus. It would have been an added advantage if the vaccines had prevented transmission; some of them do but they don’t give sterilising immunity.

So, when people talk about breakthrough infections, they are mainly talking about symptomatic infec-

tions. But in every country where there is currently a surge, majority of the people landing up at the hospitals are the unvaccinated. Most people who die are those who have not been vaccinated. So it is very clear that the vaccines are extremely effective in preventing severe disease. So, the break-

through infections should not give us a false idea that the vaccines are not working.

We have seen some countries using AstraZeneca followed by mRNA vaccines, but we need more research on vaccine mixing

vaccine doses?
India has only given approval for a trial of mixing Covishield and Covaxin. I think it is good because we actually need more data, and the advantages of mixing and matching are that if you run out of supply, you can rely on different vaccines. Also, there is a possibility that different vaccine platforms might stimulate the immune system



in different ways, so it might actually end up being beneficial.

But we don’t know the side-effects or risks that could arise. We have seen some countries using AstraZeneca followed by mRNA vaccines, but we need more research on vaccine mixing and then the data from those studies will feed into the policy.

Developed countries are considering booster doses. Will this come in the way of the world winning over the virus?

The WHO had a consultation on the need for boosters on Friday. As of now, in countries that started vaccinating as early as in December/January, such as the UK, Israel, the US, there is no indication that the people who got vaccinated are falling sick. So, there is no reason to rush into booster doses for the population as we do not have the evidence that immunity is waning after vaccination and that it needs to be boosted. The FDA (Food and Drug Administration) and CDC (the US Centres

for Disease Control and Prevention) have allowed a third dose for people who are immunosuppressed.

Studies have shown that they don’t develop antibody responses even after two doses. The third dose, in such cases, is part of the primary series and not a booster dose.

Our goal now is to ensure 10 per cent of the population of every country is vaccinated by September; 40 per cent by the end of the year and 70 per cent by the middle of next year. For this to happen, the available supplies have to be distributed fairly and equitably around the world.

That’s at risk now. There are no scientific reasons to give boosters.

Secondly, it is ethically wrong to deprive somebody of primary course of vaccination, while some countries are keeping stockpile of reserves for a booster that is going to be needed in the future.

When do you see Covaxin getting recognised globally?

The threat of new variants emerging is always there and that’s why the whole push to vaccinate people as quickly as possible

Soumya Swaminathan,
Chief Scientist, WHO

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Website: www.apexfrozenfoods.in				
EXTRACT OF UNAUDITED STANDALONE FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2021				
(₹ In Lakhs except earnings per share basic and diluted)				
S.No.	Particulars	Quarter Ended		Year Ended
		30.06.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2021 (Audited)
1.	Total Income	22,750.77	18,414.21	22,088.99
2.	Net profit before tax	470.50	1,187.29	1,164.06
3.	Net profit after tax	329.24	836.57	846.92
4.	Total Comprehensive Income for the period [Comprising profit for the period (after tax) and Other Comprehensive Income (after tax)]	362.00	850.45	777.34
5.	Paid-up equity share capital (Face Value ₹10/- each)	3,125.00	3,125.00	3,125.00
6.	Earnings Per Share (of ₹10/- each) in ₹(not annualised)	1.05	2.68	2.71
	Basic	1.05	2.68	2.71
	Diluted	1.05	2.68	2.71

NOTE:
1. The above is an extract of the detailed format of Financial Results filed with the Stock Exchanges under Regulation 33 of the SEBI (Listing and Other Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015. The full format of the Financial Results are available on the Stock Exchange websites. (www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com) and on Company’s website. (www.apexfrozenfoods.in)
2. The said financial results were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company in its meeting held on August 14, 2021.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of APEX FROZEN FOODS LIMITED

Sd/-
(Karuturi Satyanarayana Murthy)
Chairman & Managing Director
Place : Kakinada
Date : August 14th, 2021


AMARA RAJA
 Gotta be a better way

AMARA RAJA BATTERIES LIMITED
 CIN: L31402AP1985PLC005305
 Registered office: Renigunta – Cuddapah Road, Karakambadi, Tirupati – 517520, Andhra Pradesh
 Tel: 91 (877) 2265000 Fax: 91 (877) 2285600, E-mail id: investorservices@amararaja.com | Website: www.amararajabatteries.com

Extract from statement of standalone and consolidated results for the quarter ended June 30, 2021

₹ in crores

Particulars	Standalone Results				Consolidated Results			
	Quarter ended			Year ended	Quarter ended			Year ended
	30.06.2021	31.03.2021	30.06.2020	31.03.2021	30.06.2021	31.03.2021	30.06.2020	31.03.2021
	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Unaudited	Audited
Total income from operations	1,885.86	2,102.70	1,151.04	7,149.68	1,886.17	2,102.61	1,151.22	7,149.78
Profit before tax	167.04	258.79	83.68	873.33	167.20	258.69	83.49	873.35
Net Profit after tax	123.94	189.48	62.68	646.81	124.10	189.38	62.49	646.83
Total comprehensive income for the period (Comprising profit after tax and other comprehensive income after tax)	124.43	185.47	61.54	640.06	124.60	185.38	61.35	640.09
Paid-up equity share capital (face value of ₹ 1 each)	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08	17.08
Earnings per share (of ₹ 1 each) (for the period - not annualised)								
Basic (₹) & Diluted (₹)	7.26	11.09	3.67	37.87	7.27	11.09	3.66	37.87

Note: The above is an extract from the statement of standalone and consolidated 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/annual financial results and notes there to are available on the stock exchange websites (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and on Company's website i.e www.amararajabatteries.com.

Tirupati
 August 14, 2021

Dr. Ramachandra N Galla
 Chairman

Jayadev Galla
 Vice Chairman and Managing Director, CEO

Note: The above is an extract from the statement of standalone and consolidated 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/annual financial results and notes there to are available on the stock exchange websites (www.nseindia.com and www.bseindia.com) and on Company’s website i.e www.amararajabatteries.com.

Tirupati
August 14, 2021

Dr. Ramachandra N Galla
Chairman

Jayadev Galla
Vice Chairman and Managing Director, CEO

