



BOSCH

Corporate Relationship Department
BSE Limited
1st Floor, New Trading Ring
Rotunda Building
Phiroze Jeejeebhoy Towers
Dalal Street, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001
Scrip code:500530

The Manager
Listing Department
National Stock Exchange of India Ltd.
Exchange Plaza, C-1, Block G
Bandra-Kurla Complex
Bandra (E)
Mumbai – 400 051
Scrip code: BOSCHLTD

Bosch Limited
Post Box No:3000
Hosur Road, Adugodi
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Karnataka, India
Tel +91 80 67522315

www.boschindia.com
L85110KA1951PLC000761

13.07.2022

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub: Compliance under Regulation 47 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Pursuant to Regulation 47 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, please find enclosed Public Notice published today (i.e. 13.07.2022) in the Newspapers viz.-Business Standard(all editions)(in English) and Kannada Prabha(Bengaluru edition) (in kannada), informing about the 70th Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on August 03, 2022 at 11.30 a.m. (IST) at the Registered office of the Company i.e., Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bengaluru-560030.

Kindly take the same on record.

Thanking you,

**Yours faithfully,
for Bosch Limited,**

V. Srinivasan



**V Srinivasan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer**

Enclosed: as above



AMBI PARAMESWARAN

Changing how consumers view cooking

Those of you who have watched the Malayalam movie, *The Great Indian Kitchen*, will see the most traditional interpretation of cooking: a drudgery! The film depicts the slave-like life of a smart Dubai-educated Malayalee girl when she gets married in a conservative traditional family living in Kerala heartland. While she adopts the role of a homemaker/cook, giving up aspirations of becoming a dance teacher, what's in store gets her to take a relook at life in general.

Food needs to be cooked the way it always has been. Rice cannot be made in a pressure cooker (*Jo Bivi Se Kare Pyaar*, goes out of the window). Some items have to be cooked on a wood stove (Government of India's LPG scheme is of no avail here). She gets so frustrated with the multiple demands of her husband and her even more obtuse father-in-law, (spoiler alert) she serves dishwater as tea and scoots. A new cook-a-ka bride is found in double-quick time. Our original slave finds salvation as a dance instructor.

If that is one end of the cooking drudgery, let me present another scenario. Mobile services brand Airtel had an ad a few years ago, which shows a woman boss admonishing her subordinates on a job they had not executed. "Sorry guys, this has to be done!" As the office winds down in the evening, she pops by the subordinate's office to ask how things are going; and also tells him that she is heading home. At home you see that she has changed into comfortable clothes and is enjoying cooking up a storm. The ad then reveals that she is also the wife of the poor chap slaving in the office. The ad demonstrated the speed of mobile video calling while at the same time making a comment on the rise of educated women in the Indian corporate world. Unfortunately, this ad got trolled. The trolls accused the brand and

Tamil girls were gifted the book, *Samaithu Paar*, by Parvathy Ammal; in the rest of India it was Tarla Dalal's book that went as part of the trousseau

the ad-maker of gender stereotyping. Why should the woman do the cooking, was the argument. Were they right?

Cooking is a chore and a drudgery to many. But in the case of the Airtel film, cooking is presented as a fun activity. Something that is almost cathartic in its effect. The

lady boss is enjoying the process of cooking. If you think this is farfetched, you are wrong. A number of couples enjoy the process of cooking together. And this has become a bigger trend in the last two years, during the pandemic.

Kitchen was mostly the domain of the woman in India. But this is set to change. In the US, in almost 40 per cent of the homes, it is the male of the household who is doing the cooking. As I talk at B-schools, I find that more than 50 per cent of the boys know how to cook, at least most of the basic dishes. What has happened?

For one, cooking has got a big boost with the glamorisation of the cooking process. Julia Child, cookery teacher, who died on August 13, 2004, aged 91, changed the way Americans saw cooking. Child's moment of illumination came in a restaurant in Rouen in 1948. "The meal was simple, but the whole experience," she later wrote, "was an opening up of the soul and spirit for me." Under her trilling and exuberant guidance, Americans came to embrace at least the cooking of France, writes the *Economist* (June 28, 2004). Child was determined to show that French cooking could be fun. Her eruption on television, in 1962, made the point superbly.

If it was Julia Child who made cooking and experimenting with dishes more approachable (check out the movie *Julie & Julia*), in India too chefs are no small celebrities. In the past, Tamil girls were gifted the book, *Samaithu Paar* (Cook & See), by Parvathy Ammal; in the rest of India it was Tarla Dalal's book that went as part of the trousseau. Incidentally, she was the first 'chef' or 'cook book author' to be awarded the Padma Shri. Then came the Master Chef invasion. Cookery shows became entertainment. This probably spurred a number of young boys and girls to experiment with cooking.

Molecular gastronomy is the scientific discipline concerned with the physical and chemical transformations that occur during cooking. Krish Ashok's eminently readable book, *Masala Lab - Science of Indian Cooking*, deconstructs the myriad flavours of Indian food through the molecular gastronomy lens.

When the lockdown was announced in March 2020, Amul was first off the block to launch its Live Recipe Show. Knowing that consumers were homebound, looking for ideas to cook new dishes, it roped in chefs, food influencers and offered 800 live demos from 2,000 chefs. These live cookery demonstrations, each lasting upwards of 40 minutes, reached over 600 million global audiences through Facebook. And it was done without any significant marketing budget.

During the pandemic, with kids locked up, moms and dads learnt how to cook up new dishes watching shows like the Amul Live Recipe. On a parallel path, ready-to-cook and ready-to-eat brands have never had it so good. Even smaller brands like Weikfield have started spreading the good word about family cooking together.

There is an old adage: "A family that eats together, stays together." Maybe it is time for us to adopt a new one: "A family that cooks together, stays together."

The writer is an independent brand coach and a best-selling author. His latest book is Spring - Bouncing Back From Rejection. He can be reached at ambimgp@brand-building.com

The CNG mirage

The government's draft policy encouraging imports in compressed form over LNG ignores major technological and logistical hurdles

S DINAKAR
New Delhi, 12 July

India's ambitious plans to explore imports of natural gas, a key driver for a \$10-trillion economy, in compressed form (CNG) instead of liquefied molecules (LNG), may falter in the face of technological and logistical hurdles. A new draft policy encouraging CNG imports on the basis of cost savings will also confuse investors in India's crowded, but slowing LNG business.

At the peak of Covid-19, in September 2020, then Gujarat chief minister Vijay Rupani approved a proposal for a CNG import terminal by the UK-based Foresight Group, Padmanabh Mafatalal, and Dutch dredging firm Royal Boskalis. Of the ₹1,000 crore project cost, 70 per cent would be spent on ships and the rest on terminal infrastructure. Billed as the world's first CNG import terminal, the facility, when ready, would have a capacity of 1.5 million tonnes a year — that compares with 43 million tonnes a year of existing LNG import capacity, and 49 million tonnes in announcements.

Since the US shipped the first parcel of LNG to the UK in 1959, and from the first commercial shipment of Algerian LNG to UK and France in 1964, to around 365 million tonnes of the liquefied fuel traded last year, no country has bothered to ship the fuel in compressed form because of concerns over viability and transportation.

"While there are significant savings with CNG imports compared with LNG imports on the liquefaction infrastructure, logistical constraints will act as a significant roadblock for the viable adop-



THE LNG PORTFOLIO

LNG import terminal status in India

Name	Company	Capacity in mtpa
Dahej	Petronet	17.5
Hazira	Shell	5.2
Ennore	IOC	5
Kochi	Petronet	5
Dabhol*	Konkan LNG	5
Mundra	GSPCLNG	5
Total		42.7

*Breakwater needed to use full capacity. Only 2.9 million tons commissioned

Upcoming LNG terminal capacity

Name	Company	Capacity	Commissioning
Dhamra	Adani Total	5	FY23
Jaigarh	H Energy	5	FY24
Chhara	HPCL Shapoorji Energy	10	FY24
Jafrabad	Swan Energy	5	FY24
Dahej	Petronet	5	FY25
East Coast	Petronet	4	FY27
Total		34	

Source: Oil Ministry, CRISIL

tion of CNG imports over LNG," said Hetal Gandhi, director, CRISIL Research. "Despite these significant savings associated with the cost of the shore-side infrastructure with CNG imports vis-à-vis LNG imports, there are major concerns associated with the marine transportation of CNG," she added.

If faster implementation of cheaper CNG facilities as compared to 3-4 years for expensive LNG import plants was a consideration for the Gujarat govern-

ment, India's biggest gas consumer, that goal is unmet — the CNG import project, three years after an initial agreement in 2019, is still not ready. Now the Modi government has asked state-run natural gas utilities, Gail and Petronet LNG, to evaluate importing the fuel in compressed form.

There is no detailed communication from the government on CNG imports, officials said. A senior official with one of the utilities said that CNG imports are

rare globally. For example, 99 per cent of US gas imports last year came via pipeline with only 0.01 per cent of total gas imports shipped as CNG by truck from Canada. CNG transportation is virtually non-existent, and the cost of a gas molecule today is very high, be it in CNG or LNG form, the official added.

Record gas prices question the government's logic of cost savings behind CNG imports. Liquefaction, or the cost to liquefy the methane molecules, range from \$2.5 to \$3.5 per million British thermal units (Btu). Additionally, regasification costs, or the money spent to convert the liquid back to gas, amount to \$1-\$2 per million Btu. CNG imports avoid these costs because the product can be loaded on to ships directly and offloaded directly into pipelines, thus resulting in savings of almost \$3.5-\$5.5 per million Btu compared with LNG imports, Gandhi said.

But these savings amount to a fraction of the prevailing spot LNG prices, and will still render CNG imports unaffordable for Indian consumers.

For instance, the ANEA price, the Argus assessment for spot LNG prices for deliveries to northeast Asia, was around \$43 per million Btu deliveries in August. CNG imports, therefore, will cost around \$38 per million Btu after deducting around \$5 per million Btu in savings. But Indian consumers can typically afford only \$7-\$20 per million Btu, depending on the sector, an industry official said.

This apart, lack of CNG carriers prevent meaningful global trade. The energy intensity of CNG is 2.2-2.7 times lower than LNG, meaning one has to ship significantly larger volumes for import of equivalent LNG, Gandhi said. That will require thousands of CNG carriers, but compared to the global fleet of more than 700 LNG carriers, the number of CNG carriers is only a handful, according to Germany-based market data provider Statista.

The world's first CNG carrier, the *Jayanti Baruna*, has a nominal capacity of 2,200 cubic meters, miniscule compared to Qatar's 266,000 cubic meter

LNG tankers. It will be used to transport natural gas from Indonesian fields in East Java to remote communities located across sprawling Indonesian islands where it is not economically feasible to supply by pipeline.

New Delhi must focus on expanding the use of LNG rather than bringing another form of the fuel to market, an official with a state gas utility said, because of the under-utilisation of LNG terminal capacity.

LNG imports account for over half of India's gas needs, and the recent escalation in domestic gas prices has prompted gas users to switch to alternative fuels. Imports of the fuel may increase by only 3 per cent this fiscal from a year earlier, hurting usage of existing LNG facilities, said Prashant Vashisht, vice president, ICRA. "Utilisation levels are expected to be depressed due to new capacity additions and high gas prices," he said.

Yet Indian companies expect to more than double LNG import capacity from an existing 42.5 million tonnes a year. Adani, Total, Petronet, Swan Energy, H- Energy and HPCL among others plan to add 49 million tonnes a year of capacity. Overall utilisation of installed LNG capacity was 59 per cent last fiscal, and new facilities will drag it lower.

CRISIL pegs LNG import demand to grow at 1-3 per cent to 25-27 million tonnes — a far cry from the 18 per cent year-on-year growth recorded in 2019-20 — on account of surging global prices, owing to geopolitical tensions and low inventory levels. LNG prices averaged \$71 per million Btu in 2019-20 from \$9 per million Btu a year earlier, reflecting the sensitivity of the Indian gas users to rates. Spot LNG costs nearly six times today compared to average 2019-20 values.

Domestic gas use fell 2 per cent in the March to May period after the Ukraine conflict began late February. LNG imports fell by 10 per cent but the value of the purchases rose by \$900 million, or 39 per cent, according to oil ministry data. In other words, India's gas economy is in a hard place between LNG and CNG.



Why it felt hotter in Delhi than it was

SANJEEB MUKHERJEE
New Delhi, 12 July

For the last few days, the national capital and its adjoining areas have been muggy due to high humidity caused by the near absence of monsoon rains. While the experience of summers has been uncomfortable, the actual readings on thermometers may cause wonder about the exaggerated discomfort.

This is what meteorologists call 'real feel temperature' or 'real feel heat'.

What exactly is the 'real feel heat'?

Weathermen say that in April and May when we have dry heat, whatever is the actual temperature is what is felt on the body. But as humidity rises in the months of June and July, the feeling of heat on the body also rises. So, say the actual temperature is 30-35 degree Celsius or maybe even lower, the level of discomfort is higher due to sweating. In simpler terms, 'Real Feel heat' can be termed as a measure of discomfort for a human body. A 'real feel' temperature can be warmer or colder than the actual temperature, depending on the weather conditions.

Is there a scientific formula or method to arrive at this real feel heat?

Yes. According to Mahesh Palawat, vice president, meteorology and climate change, Skymet — a private weather forecasting agency — three kinds of measurements are usually taken in a weather laboratory. These are: Dry bulb temperature, second is maximum and minimum temperatures in a day, and wet bulb temperature. The 'dry bulb temperature' is

the normal temperature that is recorded at a given point of time. Maximum and minimum temperatures are the day's highs and lows.

Meanwhile, 'wet bulb temperature' is the temperature of evaporation. When humidity is high, the wet bulb temperature rises. Thereafter, combining both the dry and wet bulb temperatures based on a table generates what is called the 'dew point temperature' and humidity.

What is dew point temperature?

The dew point temperature, commonly termed dew point, is the temperature to which a parcel of moist air must be cooled at constant atmospheric pressure and constant water vapour content in order for saturation to occur.

Is this the final measure of real feel heat?

Palawat says real feel heat is based on a set formula that is calculated using dew point and relative humidity.

Usually, when the wet bulb temperature is more than 30 degrees Celsius, it causes discomfort.

In normal times, 'wet bulb temperature' is lower than 'dry bulb temperature'. However, when both wet and dry bulb temperatures become uniform, the humidity is almost 100 per cent.

This happens when it has rained continuously in a region. In conclusion, 'real feel heat or temperature' is a measurement of discomfort to the human body when humidity is high or 'wet bulb temperature' is high.

Is 'real feel heat' used as a standard application?

Several mobile companies, sports stadiums, public places etc give this measurement to provide accurate information about the prevailing weather conditions.



In normal times, 'wet bulb temperature' is lower than 'dry bulb temperature'. But when both wet and dry bulb temperatures become uniform, the humidity is almost 100 per cent

Bosch Limited

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NOTICE OF 70TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND REMOTE E-VOTING

Notice is hereby given that the 70th Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company will be held on Wednesday, August 03, 2022 at 11:30 a.m. (IST) at the Registered Office situated at Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bengaluru - 560030.

Notice of the AGM setting out the business to be transacted thereat, along with Proxy Form, Annual Report of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 have been sent in electronic mode on July 11, 2022 to the members whose e-mail IDs are registered with the Company or Depository Participant(s). The dispatch of the physical copies of the Notice, Proxy Form to all those members who have not registered their email IDs with the Company or Depository Participant(s) was completed on July 11, 2022.

The notice of the AGM including Attendance slip and Annual Report for Financial year 2021-22 is also available on the Company's website at www.bosch.in under Shareholder Information and stock exchange websites i.e., www.bseindia.com and www.nseindia.com. AGM notice is also available at www.evotingindia.com on the website of the Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). The Link to access the full Annual Report of the Company is https://www.bosch.in/media/our_company/shareholder_information/2022/annual_report.pdf

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, as amended, and Regulation 44 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, the Company is providing the facility to its members holding shares either in physical form or dematerialized form, as on Wednesday, July 27, 2022 (**cut-off date**), for casting their votes electronically on each item as set forth in the Notice of AGM through the electronic voting system provided by Central Depository Services (India) Limited from a place other than the venue of the AGM (remote e-voting).

All members are hereby informed that:

- The ordinary and special business as set out in the Notice of AGM may be transacted through voting by electronic means;
- Date of completion of dispatch of Notice of AGM and Annual Report : July 11, 2022;
- The remote e-voting shall commence on Sunday, July 31, 2022 at 9.00 a.m (IST);
- The remote e-voting shall end on Tuesday, August 02, 2022 at 5.00 p.m. (IST);
- The remote e-voting shall not be allowed beyond Tuesday, August 02, 2022 5.00 p.m. (IST);
- The cut-off date for determining the eligibility to vote through remote e-voting or at the AGM will be July 27, 2022;
- Any person, who acquires the shares of the Company and becomes a member of Company after dispatch of Notice of AGM and holds shares as of cut-off date i.e. July 27, 2022 may obtain the Login ID and password by sending a request to the Company or its RTA at the address/email IDs given under point no. 13 below. However, if the member is already registered with CDSL for remote e-voting, then such member shall use the existing User ID and password for casting his/her vote;
- The facility for voting through "electronic voting system" shall be made available at the venue of the AGM and the members attending the meeting, who have not cast their vote by remote e-voting, shall also be eligible to exercise their right to cast their vote at the meeting through "electronic voting system";
- The members who have cast their vote through remote e-voting prior to the AGM may also attend the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again at the meeting;
- A person, whose name is registered in the Register of members or in the register of beneficial owners maintained by the depositories as on the cut-off date i.e. July 27, 2022 only shall be entitled to avail the facility of remote e-voting or voting through "electronic voting system" at the AGM;
- Shareholders holding shares in physical form (who have not registered their e-mail address) are requested to furnish their e-mail addresses and mobile numbers with the Company's RTA viz. Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited at <https://www.integratedindia.in/emailupdate.aspx>
- Members holding shares in physical form or who have not registered their e-mail addresses with the Company can cast their vote through remote e-voting or e-voting at the AGM by following the below process for obtaining the e-voting credentials:
 - In case of shares held in physical form, please provide copy of the signed request letter mentioning the Folio Number, name and address of the shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), Self-attested copy of the PAN card and self-attested copy of any document (e.g. Driving License, Election Identity Card, Passport) in support of the address of the shareholder by email to RTA E-mail Id: giri@integratedindia.in or to the Company E-mail Id: secretarial.corp@in.bosch.com
 - In case of shares held in demat form, please provide Demat account details (CDSL:16 digit beneficiary ID or NSDL:16 digit DPID + CLID), Name of shareholder, client master or copy of consolidated Account statement, Self-attested copy of the PAN card and self-attested copy of Aadhaar Card by email to giri@integratedindia.in or to the Company E-mail Id: secretarial.corp@in.bosch.com
- In case of any queries, the members may call on the toll free no. 1800-225-533. Members may also contact:

Particulars	Central Depository Services (India) Limited	Integrated Registry Management Services Private Limited	Bosch Limited
Address	A-Wing, 25 th Floor, Marathon Futurex Mafatalal Mill Complex, N.M.Joshi Marg Lower Floor (East), Mumbai 400013	No. 30, Ramana Residency 4 th Cross, Sampige Road, Malleswaram, Bengaluru 560 003	Hosur Road Adugodi, Bengaluru - 560 030
Name & Designation	Mr. Rakesh Dalvi (Senior Manager)	Mr. S Giridhar (Assistant General Manager)	Mr. V. Srinivasan (Company Secretary and Compliance Officer)
Phone	1800-225-533	(080) 23460815 to 818	(080) 6752 4938, 6752 3878
E-mail	helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com	giri@integratedindia.in	secretarial.corp@in.bosch.com

The said notice may be accessed on the Company's website www.bosch.in under "Shareholder Information".

By order of the Board
Sd/-
V. Srinivasan
Company Secretary & Compliance Officer

Place : Bengaluru
Date : 11.07.2022

