VC CORPORATE ADVISORS PVT LTD.

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Date: 04.02.2022

VCC/02/22/13

To,
BSE Limited,
P.J. Towers, Dalal Street,
Mumbai- 400001

Respected Sir / Madam,

Sub:- **Buyback of ordinary shares by M/s. Cheviot Company Limited having its registered office at Magma House, 9th Floor, 24, Park Street, Kolkata- 700 016 (hereinafter referred to as "Company" or "CCL") to Buyback upto 250000 fully paid up ordinary shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each from the shareholders/ beneficial owners of the Company on a proportionate basis through Tender Offer Route at a price of Rs. 1,725/- per ordinary share for an amount not exceeding Rs. 43,12,50,000/- being 8.61% of the fully paid-up ordinary share capital and free reserves as per the Audited Standalone Financials of the Company as on 31.03.2021.**

Ref: **Submission of the Post Buyback Offer Public Announcement dated 03.02.2022**

With reference to the above, we would like to inform you that as per regulation 24(vi) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 and subsequent amendments thereto ("Buyback Regulations), the Post Buyback Offer Public Announcement dated 03.02.2022 has appeared in all editions of The Business Standard (English Daily) & Business Standard (Hindi Daily) and Sukhabar (Bengali Daily) on 04.02.2022.

In this regard and as per the requirement of the Buyback Regulations, we are pleased to enclose herewith the following for your kind perusal:

1. Hard copy of the Post Buyback Offer Public Announcement dated 03.02.2022.
2. Copy of the Post Buyback Offer Public Announcement dated 03.02.2022 as published in Business Standard (English Daily) Kolkata edition on 04.02.2022.
3. Soft copy in Compact Disc containing Post Buyback Offer Public Announcement dated 03.02.2022 in PDF Format.

We hope your good self shall find the above in order.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,
For **VC Corporate Advisors Private Limited**

Premjeet Singh
(Asst. Vice President)

Encl: As Above

VC Corporate Advisors Private Limited Kolkata

RBI may move MeitY against unauthorised forex platforms

Likely to request the ministry to invoke clauses on major social media and search engines

ANUP ROY
Mumbai, 3 February

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is considering approaching the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Trai)/ Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) for banning content promoting unauthorised foreign exchange and derivatives trading platforms on digital media.

The central bank will request the ministry and the regulatory body to invoke clauses in major social media and search engine platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, Google, Bing, etc., that disallow advertisement contents that are not compliant with local laws of their target audience, sources told Business Standard.

The prominent app stores, such as those belonging to Google, Apple and Microsoft, will also be asked to take down unauthorised trading platform apps not compliant with Indian laws, or not allowed by the Reserve Bank as authorised dealers in foreign exchange trading.

A typical example of this clause is found in Google Ad, which reads: "We expect all advertisers to comply with the local laws for any area their ads target, in addition to the standard Google Ads policies."

Government of India (MeitY) will also be requested to explore if such unauthorised portals can be blacklisted or blocked in terms of Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2007.

The RBI will also request investigation on the matter by the Directorate of Enforcement (DoE), and to ascertain the modus operandi of rupee collection accounts opened by unauthorised online portals in India.

While the RBI will provide all the necessary support, only DoE is vested with powers of investigation and search and seizure.

The central bank on Thursday cautioned the public against undertaking forex transactions on unauthorised electronic trading platforms (ETP), or remit and deposit money for such unauthorised transactions.

"While permitted forex transactions can be executed electronically, they should be undertaken only on ETPs authorised for the purpose by the RBI or on recognised stock exchanges (National Stock Exchange of India Ltd., BSE Ltd. and Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Ltd.) as per the terms and conditions specified by the RBI from time to time," the central bank said in a statement on its website.

Anyone who undertakes foreign exchange transactions not authorised by the RBI, or with unauthorised persons and electronic trading platforms (ETP), will be liable to penal actions under Foreign Exchange Management Act.

"There have also been reports of such ETPs engaging agents who personally contact gullible people to undertake forex trading/investment schemes and entice them with promises of disproportionate/exorbitant returns," the central bank said, adding that these transactions often lead to frauds.

The list of authorised dealers, such as banks, money changers, off-shore banking units etc. are updated regularly on the RBI website.

Any complaints regarding unauthorised platforms can be filed on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal, the RBI said in its statement.

TIGHTENING THE GRIP

- Prominent app stores, such as those belonging to Google, Apple and Microsoft will also be asked to take down unauthorised trading platform apps not compliant with Indian laws
- MeitY would also be requested to explore if such unauthorised portals can be blacklisted or blocked
- RBI will provide all necessary support to DoE in investigation
- It will continue to caution through notices and awareness campaigns targeted against using unauthorised platforms that offer forex trading

Banks need prior nod for foreign currency deposit schemes

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has mandated banks to seek prior approval before offering any foreign currency deposit scheme to customers under the liberalised remittance route. The RBI expressed concerns over advertisements by banks on behalf of mutual funds for lack of appropriate disclosure. "A number of foreign banks operating in India as well as Indian banks have been soliciting (through advertisements) foreign currency deposits (from residents under LRS) [on behalf of overseas mutual funds] or for placing at their overseas branches," RBI said in its Master Direction on the liberalised Remittance Scheme. **BS REPORTER**

RBI may tweak norms to reduce MFI risk

RAGHU MOHAN
Mumbai, 3 February

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) may tweak the qualifying assets threshold for microfinance institutions (MFIs) to 75 per cent of their net assets, compared with the current level of 85 per cent of net assets.

The parameters for MFIs' qualifying assets are exposure to households with annual income limits of ₹1.25 lakh (rural) and ₹2 lakh (urban), are collateral-free loans with no prepayment penalty, and flexibility of repayment periodicity. The loan amount limit is ₹1.25 lakh (₹75,000 in the first cycle and exclusion of loans for meeting education and medical expenses from the loan limit), and a minimum tenure of 24 months for loans above ₹30,000.

The lowering of the qualifying threshold will help reduce the concentration risk for MFIs, where a disproportionate amount of assets are in one unsecured business and help diversify their books. This will also help them lend higher amounts to mature clients with a proven track record.

Sources pointed out that it will also address another fault line: Some large MFIs aspire to become small finance banks (SFBs) — the licences for which are now on-tap. Therefore, it is better for MFIs that are SFB licence aspirants to spread their risks now than do so after getting one.

At another level, the proposed move will also align the qualifying threshold of MFIs with that of housing finance companies — at 75 per cent of net assets.

The total assets in the microfinance business — of MFIs, banks, and SFBs put together — now stands at ₹2.4 trillion, and is seen at almost ₹6 trillion in 2027, covering nearly 140 million low-income clients.

It is learnt that the RBI will "soon release its final guidelines", based on the feedback received for its 'Consultative Document on Regulation of Microfinance', released in June last year.

A related move may see the inclusion of a sub-segment within the definition of microfinance for matured borrowers. This is for those with annual income between ₹2 lakh and ₹5 lakh and who wish to graduate to big-ticket loans to set up micro enterprises and access credit for affordable housing.

It is surmised that the extant criteria of a household income of ₹1.25 lakh for rural and ₹2 lakh for semi-urban and urban locations for identifying microfinance borrowers may be revisited as well.

The criterion was last revised three years back (through the circular dated November 8, 2019) and is seen as a static benchmark since it does not factor in inflation and leads to the exclusion of several needy households. Moreover, the income differentiation based on location gets blurred due to migration of members of rural households to urban areas.

FOCUSED APPROACH

- **Move will reduce the concentration** risk for MFIs
- **Large MFIs aspiring to become small finance banks** (SFBs) can diversify their books right away
- **Extant criteria of household income of ₹1.25 lakh for rural and ₹2 lakh for semi-urban and urban locations** may be revisited. This will take into account the impact of inflation and migration
- **Total assets in the microfinance business – of MFIs, banks, and SFBs – stands at ₹2.4 trillion,** and is seen at nearly ₹6 trillion in 2027

Services PMI falls to 6-month low in January

SHREYA NANDI
New Delhi, 3 February

India's services sector activity moderated to a six-month low in January, amid imposition of restrictions across the country due to the fast spread of the Omicron variant as well as inflationary pressures.

Data released by the analytics firm IHS Markit showed the purchasing managers' index (PMI) for services fell to 51.5 in January from 55.5 in December. A reading above 50 indicates expansion in economic activity and a number below that signals contraction.

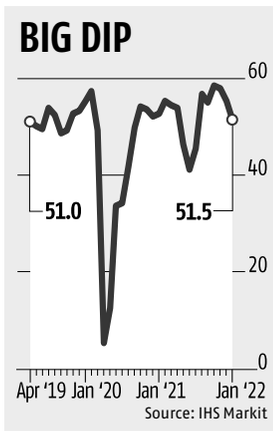
The data analytics firm said January data pointed to a stronger increase in expenses among service providers, with the overall rate of inflation climbing to its highest since December 2011. Survey members noted higher food, fuel, material, staff and transportation costs.

"The escalation of the pandemic and reintroduction of curfews had a detrimental impact on growth across the service sector. Both new business and output rose at slight rates that were the weakest in six months," Pollyanna De Lima, Economics Associate Director at IHS Markit said.

"Concerns about how long the current wave of Covid-19 will last dampened business confidence and caused job shedding. Firms were also alarmed about price pressures," she added.

Service sector jobs declined due to reduced output requirements among some businesses and future uncertainty. Employment rate decreased at a slight pace but was broadly similar to December. Reduced workforces in turn translated into a renewed increase in outstanding business among services firms, after declines were signalled in each of the prior five months, the data analytics firm said. "Finally, rising Covid-19 cases across the globe and travel restrictions curbed international demand for Indian services.

BIG DIP



Gross borrowing may fall ₹63.5K cr in FY23

MANOJIT SAHA
Mumbai, 3 February

The massive borrowing plan announced by the government in the FY23 Union Budget may get trimmed by ₹63,500 crore. This is because the Reserve Bank of India, earlier, had announced that the government has opted for conversion or switch of securities with market participants.

The government has decided to switch securities maturing in FY23, FY24, and FY25, and issuing fresh ones of equivalent value. Of the total switch amount, ₹63,500 crore worth of bonds would mature during the next financial year.

On Tuesday, the government had announced a ₹14.95-trillion gross borrowing plan for FY23 in the Budget.

"Gross market borrowing for FY23 is pegged at ₹14.9 trillion, way higher than our estimate of ₹12.9 trillion and the revised FY22 estimate of ₹10.45 trillion (plus additional GST-led states' support borrowing of ₹1.58 trillion)," said Madhavi Arora, lead economist, Emkay Global.

"But the redemption appears still high at ₹3.78 trillion, implying the Budget has not considered ₹636.5 billion worth of switches recently conducted to reduce the FY23 redemption pressure. Hence, taking this into account, gross G-sec issuance should ideally be at ₹14.3 trillion, still a significantly higher print," Arora said.

Yields on government bonds surged 21 basis points in the two trading sessions after the announcement of the borrowing programme. On Thursday, the yields closed almost flat as compared to the previous session, at 6.89 per cent. The net borrowing number, which is ₹11.4 trillion, is equivalent to 4.3 per cent of GDP, as compared to 4 per cent in the current financial year.

"For some reason, the gross borrowing number in Budget documents do not account for the reduction in FY23 redemptions due to the RBI switching bonds with the government to the extent of ₹636 billion. Thus, we now see gross borrowing at ₹14.3 trillion versus the announced ₹14.95 trillion," ICICI Securities PD said in a note.

The bond markets were also disappointed as there was no mention of India's inclusion in the global bond index in the Budget speech. But tax on capital gains, which India imposes, has been a sticking point.

Ajay Seth, secretary in the department of economic affairs, told Business Standard in an interview that tax exemption was not part of discussions earlier. "When conversations started around the rupee paper being part of global indices, tax exemption was never part of the conversation. That came much later. There is a new demand and that has to be seen from the perspective of the overall taxation philosophy. It can't be to simply facilitate the overseas listing," Seth said in his post-Budget interview.

The government seems unfazed by the recent spike in bond yields; Seth suggested yields should be compared with the pre-pandemic time.

"As far as bond yields are concerned, one cannot see it from a 2020 or 2021 perspective. These were pandemic years. You have to see what the yields were in a normal year. We have to take that as a benchmark," he said.